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OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ON UNIVERSITY MATTERS

AND

MIDDLE CLASS EDUCATION;

TOGETHER WITH

FULL INFORMATION AS TO THE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS AND RECENT UNIVERSITY CHANGES.

No. I.

December, 1858.

Cambridge:
MACMILLAN AND CO.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Establishment of the New Examinations for those who are not Members of the University has very much widened the class who take an interest in our proceedings, and there are many who would be glad to know with regard both to this measure and other questions and changes affecting the University, not only what has been done, but also what we hope to do, as well as the views with which the University has acted, and the state of opinion here upon important Educational questions.

It is felt that the University and the Schools could cooperate more effectually if there were some means of giving publication to valuable suggestions from without, and explaining our own difficulties and intentions and prospects.

The recent changes have been also so considerable that some complete account of the method of proceeding to the various degrees is much called for. It is the object of this publication to meet these wants for the present; circumstances must determine whether it shall be regularly continued, and if so what form it should assume.

I. THE CAMBRIDGE SCHEME FOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE new University Local Examinations have beyond doubt done this good service. They have attracted much attention to a very important matter, and by means of the criticisms and letters which have appeared on the subject, have brought much valuable truth to light.

The impression that they will do good on the whole seems to be very general; but persons in discussing whether or not they will effect the ends for which they were designed have found that they were by no means agreed as to what those ends were, or upon the character in which the University entered on the undertaking.

Now it is no disparagement to the original measure or to its first promoters to suppose that it was devised and put into execution, before people were at all agreed on the theory of the scheme to which they gave their support for its practical value. Such a mode of proceeding is by no means foreign to our English ways, and carries with it no augury of ill success.

The new Examination Statute was passed at Oxford with some precipitation, in order to meet a want which was represented as widely felt and pressing, and as the scheme might have lost more from its authors failing to take advantage of the popular favour which greeted its birth, than it would have gained from being let to grow into a more perfect shape, we conclude that the Oxford delegates acted rightly in urging it forward. Cambridge, however, has acted deliberately. It is true the ground-plan of the design had been drawn by Oxford, or rather by those who went to the University, saying, "This is what we want;" but as we obliterated some of its main lines and laid down others, we must be answerable for the scheme as it stands.

In what light then, it is asked, do you regard these Examinations, and in what capacity do you carry them on?

In reply to these queries we say as follows:—

Most of the higher class schools in this country, either in obedience to statutes or because they find it desirable, are examined yearly sometimes throughout, but more commonly as regards the upper forms only, by Masters of Arts from the Universities; this practice has been found a very beneficial one, both in giving confidence to the public and affording

a stimulus to masters and boys: but this advantage is beyond the reach of a very large number of schools, in which the advanced pupils are not sufficiently numerous either to afford a spirited competition or to justify the expense of such an Examination. The University is then asked to enter into arrangements for extending to such schools, by examining their pupils in common, the advantages which had been confined to the larger establishments.

It was in this form that the project was first presented to us at Cambridge, and if we examine the proceedings of the University in this matter we shall find that this leading idea of the undertaking has been kept in sight.

Thus the University regards herself as acting solely upon invitation from without; just as individual Examiners were invited by the several schools, so are the Examiners appointed by the Corporate Body invited to hold Examinations in the several towns. The examining of youths whom she has not taught and who are not coming to her for instruction, is no part of the regular functions of a University; she requires good reason for stepping out of her proper path, and such reason she finds in the fact that an appeal has been made to her, based on the public confidence in her Examinations, to do a service to education generally, which she is happy to be enabled to render.

It is from this view that the University has declined to take the initiative in any neighbourhood, or to send deputations to agitate for the organization of local Examinations.

The granting of a title is foreign to this view of the subject; the proposition to do so was never favourably entertained at Cambridge. Individual examiners arranged the various forms of the schools in order of merit, and often gave, when requested to do so, private testimonials of proficiency; so the University in her corporate capacity puts forth a class list: the first three divisions containing the names of those who receive certificates of honour, and the fourth, certificates of having passed to the satisfaction of the Examiners; in both cases the subjects in which the Candidate has been examined are stated.

Now to give a certificate that a youth has been examined in certain subjects, and has been found to have a creditable or satisfactory knowledge of them, is only speaking to a fact, is only doing what schoolmasters and school examiners are in the habit of doing; but by bestowing a title, particularly one which may be mistaken for a University degree, we involve ourselves in a serious responsibility to the public. They might say, "We know your coinage and

certain duties,—as is the case when a person's fitness for a government situation is in question, or to pick out the men of the greatest general ability and mental culture,—which is the object of the Examiners for the Indian appointments, or whether, as in the present instance, it is our object to mark out a course of study, and, at the same time, to discover those who have pursued it with industry and intelligence.

Moreover, in an Examination of this kind, it is most important that the Examiners, both all those of each year and those of successive years, should have a definite understanding as to the standard of merit which they expect candidates to reach; and for this purpose it is essential that they should have a clear idea of the scope of the Examination.

Persons who have been accustomed to deal with schools, and fortunately we possess many such amongst us, will have no difficulty in arriving at a distinct conception of the amount of knowledge of each subject which they would consider satisfactory in a youth of fifteen or seventeen. But the task would be very much more complicated if they felt that they were awarding University titles to be borne through life. Their thoughts would then involuntarily turn to University Examinations, and they would be led to lose sight of the fact, that the knowledge they had to look for was different, not only in degree but in kind, from what might be expected in an Undergraduate.

The incompleteness and want of mastery of his subject, which in the latter is a serious defect, because he has been long trained to distinctness of thought, and may be expected to have stowed away his knowledge so that he can lay his hand on it, is incidental to the schoolboy stage of mind, and a precocious precision is not a very hopeful sign. If this is not kept in view in conducting the Examination, a temptation to an injurious forcing process will be held out.

We trust however that the Cambridge scheme, inasmuch as it may be altogether regarded as an organised system of Examination of Schools will not be open to objections on the ground of indefiniteness of purpose or character. At the same time we can hardly hope but that some defects will shew themselves when the scheme is brought to work. It was in anticipation of this, and because extensions of the plan were seen in the distance, that a provision was made in the Grace for bringing the working of the system under review every year by means of a Report to the Senate; this will afford a ready opportunity of introducing any modifications which may be thought desirable.

H. L.

pursuit of this object, may, immediately after the passing the "Little-go" examination, enter upon a course of reading for the LL.B. degree. This will afford them more than a year and a half for preparation; and they therefore cannot justly object to being placed in competition with Bachelors of Arts who have taken that degree less than a year previously, and whose time before taking that degree must be supposed to have been fully occupied with the subjects to which it relates.

But the advantages which may be expected to flow from the change that has been made, are not, in our opinion, limited to improvements in the studies of the University. The most enlightened Law reformers of the day have long arrived at the conclusion, that without an improved system of legal education, no effectual progress can be made in reducing the vast mass of English Law to order, or even in preventing it from becoming yet more chaotic than at present. Now what can be more propitious to the study of the Law than that it should be pursued in conjunction with other branches of learning? Sciences mutually promote and assist each other. System and arrangement are common to all: and therefore none can flourish in full perfection if cultivated only apart from the rest. The classical work of Blackstone, which has rendered invaluable service to English law, is due to the establishment of the Vinerian professorship in the University of Oxford: it may not be too much to hope that a scientific school of English jurists will be produced by the much greater encouragement now offered to legal learning by the University of Cambridge.

W. L. B.

[The English disputations which now form part of the Examination for Honours in Law were held for the first time on the 29th and 30th of November last; they were conducted by the Regius Professor and the other Examiners, and were considered to have been very satisfactory. The method of proceeding is this: the Candidate begins by reading an English Essay on a subject given him by the Professor: questions are then put to him relating to it. Afterwards a disputation takes place on some point of law which the Candidate has selected for discussion with the approval of the Regius Professor. The disputation must occupy an hour at least; it is conducted in public.]

of the process he had in some degree to superintend. Examining appeared to him as straightforward a proceeding as governing an island did to Sancho Panza; and the solutions which he suggested to some of the difficulties might have been put in the mouth of that sapient personage.

The system of Examining by marks, which grew up originally at Cambridge, is now brought into something like scientific method, and certain principles are well established as a basis of proceeding. The views of the Civil Service Commissioners on these points, as far as may be gathered from their papers and reports, are most satisfactory; and there is therefore every reason to hope that the defects in this scheme of Examination, which have prevented people here from feeling full confidence in it, will soon be removed.

While the Examination was in the hands of the Board of Control, complaints were justly made that the papers were set without any consultation of one Examiner with another, and that there was no general understanding as to the standard by which marks were assigned. No objection, on this score, can be brought against the Examination of July last, but the old defects arising from the regulations, which the Commissioners did not feel themselves at liberty to alter on a short notice, were as conspicuous as ever, and their effects were clearly beginning to tell.

It is now quite obvious that the present system is such as practically to put all those who have given any large portion of their time to Mathematics and Physical Science, at a very great disadvantage.

In the scheme, Classics and English stand for 1500 marks each, and Mathematics for 1000 marks. Now the term Mathematics is used, in its Cambridge sense, so as to include Natural Philosophy; and, judging from the value of the subjects comprised and the time necessary to master them, this inequality seems somewhat excessive. But in practice Mathematics do not even yield the proportion of marks which they were intended to give. For while three-fourths of the full marks may be got in the Classical subjects, in modern languages, and in English literature, there have been, since this scheme was adopted, but one or two instances of candidates obtaining more than half the marks in Mathematics; and in some Examinations not more than two-fifths were obtained by any one; while persons, whose knowledge of the subject was considerable, obtained so few that they would have been better off if they had devoted the two months which they had given to get their Mathematics into order for the Examination, to hurrying through some new subject of a

We now come to the cause of this scanty return of the mathematical papers. We would by no means imply that the papers were ill judged; on the contrary, on this last occasion they seem to have been set with great care in the hope of remedying the inequality which had been proved to exist. From the nature of the subjects, papers in language and literature always are more productive than mathematical ones proportionally, and this should be borne in mind in assigning the marks to the subjects; a tolerable scholar will get credit for every passage given him to translate, but if a paper is to test the highest mathematicians there must be many questions in it altogether beyond the reading of those whose attainments are still very considerable. Moreover, the restriction of time bears harder on a mathematical man, because a serious error will destroy the whole value of papers which have taken him long to write; while in translation or composition, a mistake can hardly do more than spoil a single sentence.

Again, a man who knows a language has it always by him, he has not to prepare himself for examination, and can spend the last two months very profitably upon English literature and moral Sciences, but a mathematician cannot do himself justice unless he has devoted this or a longer period to bringing his own subjects into a fit state for production. Like a lawyer he must refresh his memory from books, but as with him also, the books would have no meaning to one who had not mastered the subject. This inequality of relative productiveness in different subjects is the great difficulty of mixed examinations, in which the result depends on an aggregate of marks. Various plans of adjustment have been tried, such as limiting the number of questions to be done, and giving a certain choice, but such complications introduce other inconveniences, and when the probable amount of the error can be determined by experience, as may be done in the case before us, it is better to correct for it by increasing the number of marks in the required proportion. If, for instance, it is found that 1800 marks will generally secure an appointment, and that a degree of knowledge which in the judgment of experienced persons ought to advance a man one third of his way only yields him 400 marks, then the total allotted to mathematics should be raised to 1500. It might also be desirable to apportion the total marks between pure and applied mathematics.

It is worth observing, that we find practically that second-rate scholars come much nearer to first-rate ones in the marks got by their own subjects than is the case with mathematicians similarly related. Hence it follows that the inequality complained of operates more between second-rate men in the

ful, because the necessary stimulus had not existed; now these appointments, acting as Fellowships, have infused into that University a life and vigour which is not the least satisfactory effect of the institution of these competitive Examinations.

Thus Dublin, and the other Universities ill supplied with emoluments, may be expected to stand well in these examinations, at the same time we may be very well contented with the degree of success which the Cambridge candidates obtained, and tutors may be fully justified in supposing that a second class man in the Classical Tripos, or if the marks are fairly adjusted, a wrangler, may with proper direction as to some subsidiary subjects, make sure of one of these appointments. It was to be expected that the proportion of *unsuccessful* candidates would be much less among those coming from Ireland than from England, because no one would come from Dublin without a good prospect of success, while persons in or near London could present themselves without expense, and many seem to have done so merely to gain experience, just as we have here a vast number of candidates for a single University Scholarship. If the Examination had taken place at Dublin, the list of those selected would probably have remained unaltered, but we should have had many more Irish candidates and fewer English ones.

The regulation that no marks in any branch not amounting to one-tenth of the whole number assigned to it be taken into account is applied unfairly to the department of Natural Science. This branch is assigned 500 marks, and the minimum is therefore set at fifty; but it contains five distinct subjects, and therefore a person might get nearly half the marks in Geology, for instance, and would not be allowed anything, while another who got fifty-one marks by a smattering of all the subjects, would be credited with the full amount. The undue weight which the Italian language and English literature (apart from English composition) have carried in the Examination might also be noticed, but there is every reason to hope that the Commissioners will succeed in putting the Examination on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, and that alterations in the scheme of marks will be announced in time to take effect in July next.

We cannot help remarking that the result of these Examinations bears testimony in the most decided way to the value of classical studies as an instrument of education; it disposes triumphantly of the old cavil with which some used to solace themselves that those who knew Latin and Greek knew nothing besides; we see from the marks here that the best

IV. ON THE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS BY THE UNIVERSITY.

For many years past it has been the custom of most of the old Public Schools in this country to invite distinguished scholars from one or other of the Universities to conduct their annual Examinations.

It seems exceedingly desirable that this excellent practice should be adopted by all Schools. But it is evidently impossible that the practice can become universal without some organised system for the appointment of Examiners. Old foundations indeed can and probably always will be able to induce competent men to undertake the office. Their funds enable them to offer a handsome fee, and the position they deservedly hold in the country is such that it is thought a compliment to be asked to visit them in that capacity. In Proprietary Schools also it frequently happens that the services of a friend of some member of the Committee or of one of the masters can be obtained. Sometimes a neighbouring clergyman is able and willing to take the task upon himself. But it involves considerable labour and responsibility, and is not accompanied with the sort of *éclat* that belongs to the same office at Harrow or Rugby. Hence, notwithstanding these resources, there is often great difficulty in procuring the assistance of a stranger.

In private Schools the difficulty is proportionally greater. And however willing the masters may be to submit their pupils to the ordeal of such a scrutiny, it is on the face of the matter as a general rule simply impossible. To say nothing of the fact that no one's private connexion, however large, could supply men year after year whose attainments fitted them to ascertain and report upon the condition of a school, reasons will at once suggest themselves why examinations, conducted by gentlemen invited by the Head Master and responsible solely to him, will not be very searching or productive of great advantage to the boys.

Is it not possible, however, to organise a system by which an opportunity may be given to Schools of obtaining the services of competent Examiners? Cannot the University help

some one else without being expected to render any reasons. The point is not that Examiners should be total strangers, but that there should be some third party, a perfectly competent and disinterested authority, to whom their account is to be rendered.

I think it will be seen by Governors and Committees, as well as Head Masters of Schools, that this plan is of great value. It will supply them with a guarantee of efficiency far better calculated to gain public confidence than any they can at present offer. And to private Schools it presents what really is to them the one thing needful. At this time it must be owned every man's hand is against them. How far they deserve this general reprobation I cannot say. Many I know to be utterly unworthy of confidence, in fact a public pest, but on the other hand I also know many private schoolmasters to be most worthy men and able teachers. At present these have nothing to rely upon but the uncertain discernment of parents. Regular and well-conducted Examinations with published Reports would soon separate the wheat from the tares. And whatever raises the character and promotes the efficiency of private Schools must be accounted a public benefit; for good or bad, it is clear that it will be a long time before we can do without them.

Neither will this plan be unfruitful of good to the Universities themselves. It will familiarise them with the views and wants in regard to education of a class of people with whom they have hitherto scarcely come in contact. Many large schools rarely or never send a pupil to the University. This I hold to be a bad thing. The presence of a few boys, even no more than one or two, who aspire to the highest education that can be got, raises the level of teaching throughout the school. And it might not seldom happen that the friends of a promising boy would be encouraged to change his destination from commercial or official life to the church or the bar. Many fathers, whose means and position in the world would fully justify their sending their sons to College, forbear to do so from want of confidence in their own judgment and the advice of some one they can trust.

Before concluding this paper it may be well to remark that it is the duty of Examiners not merely to report upon the proficiency of the boys in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, but to speak particularly of their appearance and conduct, in short, the general tone of the school. On this indeed mainly a favourable or unfavourable judgment ought to be founded. It is true that in a well-taught school a certain standard of

FORM *or* CLASS —.

Name.	Age.	German.	French.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.
John Doe	17	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Richard Roe	15	No	Yes	Yes	No

A list of Latin, Greek, and English books in ordinary use in the class might be appended. The writing-master with the help of one or two boys from each class would do it with very little trouble. The results of these tables would be worth publishing with the Reports.

T. M.

were wise in this, that they held theology to be the crowning height of a long course of studies not to be approached until men had learnt to walk surely over less difficult ground. Now we find it sometimes made the boast of institutions that they teach their students nothing not necessary for them to know, that is, nothing but what they must pass in to be ordained by the bishop. We find it almost regarded as a grievance that the Evangelists should have written in Greek, or at least that our prelates will not be contented with the English Version of the New Testament.

It is most mischievous for men, bringing with them no distinct conceptions in any branch of learning, and having, therefore, no criterion in their minds by which they can determine whether they thoroughly understand a difficult question or not, to be hurried through a course of theology, and to fancy themselves great divines. Such a training is found to produce inordinate conceit, and this, in the clerical profession, is sure to engender wild doctrine and extravagant pretensions. But the social effects of this early professional segregation in Theological Colleges are even worse than the intellectual ones; narrowmindedness, and class feeling, and the self-complacency arising from the low standard of a confined society, are its deplorable fruits.

It is well then for the University that she is fully alive to the dangers besetting the question upon this side. But it may be possible for students who are not very dull or ill-prepared to compress their general education into the first five terms, and to apply the remaining four,—not indeed to subjects of dogmatic or doctrinal theology,—but to a more systematic training in those portions of divinity which we at present recognize as parts of a general education, and to the acquisition of some knowledge which, valuable to all, will be especially so to the clergy. Now that a Degree can be obtained in nine terms most of our Students will have two years before them, in which to prepare for ordination, and so we should not consider our instruction with a direct reference to the Bishop's examinations, but endeavour to put our young men in the way of pursuing their after-studies by themselves; our business is, in fact, not to sow the soil, but so to dress it as to suit it for the crop which it is intended to bear.

To give the discussion of this matter a practical turn, and to shew the sort of thing intended, it will be well to draw up a rough outline of a scheme for providing an education of the kind we contemplate; it being understood that the details are only introduced to make the outline more intelligible.

has been materially increased. To obviate the delay, an Examination at Easter was introduced, the result of which has been that many of those who wish to pass it reside during the Lent Term, reading for it in a hurried way, and under no discipline, because they can remove their names from the College boards. This Examination was meant for those who for some time previous to taking their degrees had occupied themselves with Theological subjects; but as a great many trust entirely for preparation to the intervening period, a serious number of failures, and a vast amount of "cram," and that in a subject where this is an enormous evil, have been the result. Under the new arrangement the Examination which is to take place in the beginning of October will follow just as closely on the Degree in June, and the same evils will arise. Men will require some holiday after their Degree, and they cannot properly prepare themselves in two months; thus they will be forced to wait until the following Easter, and the effect of this system will still be to lengthen our course by a year.

We would commence then by abolishing the Theological Examination as far as the Pass men are concerned, leaving the Theological Honour Tripos as at present. It is true that we thus take away an Examination affecting all, and replace it by a scheme which only provides for a particular class; but it must be recollected that it was never intended that this Examination should be made compulsory at all, and that therefore the Theological Tripos will do for the Honour men all that it was thought advisable to do for them when this examination was introduced. The inferior men who were forced into the Examination caused only inconvenience and scandal. It cannot be said that it is in any way a duty of the University to the Church to provide a general Theological testing Examination. The solemn responsibility of deciding on the fitness for Holy Orders of those who come before them must always rest with the Bishops. This Examination in no wise relieves them of this, and rather hampers than assists them; nothing of the kind exists at Oxford, and no want of it has ever been complained of by our prelates; what they look to the Universities to provide is a liberal education, the professional qualifications of the candidates are for them to judge of. We propose then further that Students having passed both in the general and additional subjects of the Previous Examination should be allowed to obtain the B.A. Degree by an Examination in the following subjects, which should take place towards the close of the Easter term:

personal intercourse between the Divinity Professor and his class which would thus spring up would be most valuable. Something like what is here proposed is done at Oxford.

These subjects we are inclined to think sufficient for four Terms, if the standard required for the Greek Testament subjects be tolerably high. We leave it as an open question, whether these Students should be relieved from obtaining the Professorial Certificate; a knowledge of some Natural Science is most valuable to a Clergyman, but it is very desirable not to overload the Students with subjects or compulsory lectures. No doubt strong claims might be put forward on behalf of many other branches of study; but it must be recollected that we are not pretending to teach our Students all that they ought to know, for this would open to us a range of hopelessly large extent; but it is our business to select what, at their time of life, with a year and a quarter to dispose of, it is most profitable for them to learn.

It is believed that such an education would be truly a liberal one; by which we mean, one that will elevate and improve the man, as distinguished from the special instruction in his calling, which is to enable him to earn his livelihood: at the same time, both the mental culture and the positive knowledge which such a course would yield, would be especially valuable to a Clergyman.

The amount of Mathematics required in the Additional Examination at Little Go is more than an equivalent for that in the ordinary B.A. Examination. Against Hydrostatics, in the latter, there are to be set two books of Euclid in the former; and the papers in Algebra and Mechanics, in the former, are of a higher character than those in the latter.

It would follow, as a corollary to this scheme, that a place in the Theological Tripos should confer a degree on one who had passed the Additional Examination at his "Little-go."

If any plan of this nature should be carried into effect, it would probably happen that some particular Colleges would make it their especial care to provide the best possible instruction in the branches of study comprised in this Examination.

The objection might then occur, that if such a College were to consist mainly of men of this class, all of about the same mental calibre engaged in the same studies, this College would become subject to some of the evils mentioned as belonging to Theological Seminaries. But we should be ready

strengthened by the establishment of a Hulsean Professorship, and two Professors might if necessary join in conducting this course of instruction.

VI. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

It is often asserted that the number of students at our Universities is not increasing proportionally to the wealth and population of the country. The friends of the Universities confess the fact and deplore it. Their enemies make it the ground of a charge against them, as if the check which has been put to the increase of students had been caused by some impediment in the Universities themselves. No charge can be more unfounded than this. Those who are acquainted with the Universities and their Colleges must have seen, that they are not only willing but eager to educate; and that they are constantly on the watch to remove any obstacles which may hinder the influx of students, and to hold out increased inducements to the clever and diligent. Corresponding success has not as yet followed our efforts. Causes, which the Universities cannot control, have operated to keep down the number of their students; and those causes are not yet removed.

We may find such causes without searching very deeply. In some degree the effect is due to the great attractions which commercial life offers. Trade and commerce are, in England, high roads to fortune. Their domain, too, has been rapidly extending of late years. Consequently they are absorbing a continually increasing number of the active-minded and intelligent among our youth. And, since for success in them it is necessary that the special training required should be commenced at an early age, the natural result is, that most of the sons of the upper section of our middle class are at once transferred from the school to the office, often with less education than is acquired by the child of the artizan at the National School. It is vain to look for any addition to our students from among those who are intended for business. However much we may reduce our demands on the pupils' time and the parents' pocket we cannot hope to rescue the young clerk from the grasp of the counting-house.

A great cause of the comparative paucity of students at the Universities is the little encouragement given by the government of the country to high education. It has been the custom for the Ministers of the day to fill the government

country some institutions of a quasi-collegiate character, where great advantages are promised to candidates for holy orders, and where, if common report speaks truly, stupidity is more leniently dealt with than it is at Oxford or Cambridge. To a man unconscious of Greek and somewhat weak in Latin the prospect of easily obtaining holy orders, which these institutions generally hold out, must be very attractive. He finds that success, for the most part, follows the completion of "the course." He hears that "plucking" is rarely indulged in. Consequently he is induced to sacrifice learning to security, and to slip into his profession by the smooth side-path thus opened to him. When he awakes to a consciousness of the mistake which he has committed, in thus depriving himself of all hope of attaining the distinction which the University degree confers, it is too late to remedy his error.

The work, which the Universities have recently undertaken, of testing the quality of the education given by the schools of the country, must, if properly met by the country itself, result in advancing higher education. To that work we may most hopefully look for an extension of the University at home as well as abroad,—in numbers as well as in influence. By means of these examinations each more intelligent boy will be singled out, and so will be stimulated to pursue those studies for which he has proved his aptitude. In the event of great ability being manifested the boy will be encouraged to enter upon a University course, by the reasonable expectation of obtaining some of the rewards, which the Colleges hold out to successful students. And thus we may hope to gather recruits from all classes of the community.

But the advocates of the system of non-gremial examinations, as they are called, must not confine themselves to applauding the step which the Universities have taken. We look to them for aid as well as for approbation. A most effectual way of rendering such aid will be by the establishment of prizes for the most successful examinees at each centre of examination, and also by the institution of exhibitions tenable at either of the Universities, which may thus induce and enable the prizemen to complete the education that they have so successfully begun. An association for collecting funds for such a purpose has already been formed at Brighton, and seems likely to be very successful. If the example thus set be followed by the other centres, a University education will be brought within the reach of every clever boy throughout the kingdom.

It is probable that those, who object to the step which the Universities have taken, as likely to cause the schoolmaster to

going into a Solicitor's office, will lose no time by coming to the University, and will gain enormously in general knowledge, social standing, and connexion. By entering at the age of 17, he may take his degree before he is 20, and will thus gain these advantages at a time of life when he would otherwise be a mere copying clerk in the office of his principal.

At present the number of Medical Students at the Universities is small, in spite of the high value which has always been placed on the University degrees in Medicine. Yet as the time of study has been shortened and the expense diminished, this high value ought to have some weight with medical students who wish to take a foremost rank in their profession. The subject of medical education in general as well as of the peculiar advantages which Cambridge holds out to medical students is, however, too large to be discussed in the present paper. It can be but thus hastily glanced at.

One point more. At present the aid which the Colleges at Cambridge afford to students, in Scholarships and Exhibitions, is considerable. It is probable too that the labours of the Cambridge University Commissioners will result in largely increasing this aid. Consequently any Student of ability and industry may fairly reckon upon obtaining some pecuniary assistance from his College. In fact, there will be no institutions in England at which clever men may obtain education at so small a cost.

A consideration of the points, suggested in the foregoing remarks, will conduce to the formation of a juster estimate of the causes which have operated to hinder the growth of the Universities; and will shew that so far from blame in the matter being attributable to those institutions themselves, they should receive credit for endeavours to further the education of the country and to extend their advantages as widely as possible. Whether our endeavours shall be successful or not, depends chiefly upon the country itself. We have opened the path; others must send the travellers.

W. M. C.

granted to them in the clause to which we have referred, and sent, in the course of Easter Term last, Drafts of Statutes to Trinity College and St John's College which embodied the provisions which had met with so little favour. Inasmuch as some of the principal features of the scheme proposed by the Commissioners shewed that it was their intention to apply the same principles to the Colleges generally; the several Governing Bodies found themselves driven to adopt some means of strengthening each other by a common expression of opinion.

A requisition for a Meeting to consider those points in these Statutes, which seemed to be intended for general application, was drawn up in July last, and presented to the Vice-Chancellor. Such a Meeting was in consequence called on the 26th of October in the Arts' School, and was very numerously attended both by resident and non-resident Fellows.

The chair was taken by the Master of St Catharine's, not, as he stated, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor, but as the Head of one of the Governing Bodies; it was owing to the admirable judgment of the Chairman, and his readiness in resolving the points referred to him, that the general result of this Meeting was so satisfactory.

The first Resolution was moved by the Master of Trinity College, and seconded by Professor Adams of Pembroke College. It was to this effect:

"That the system of electing to vacant Fellowships (with occasional exceptions from among the members of each College) having confessedly worked in a satisfactory manner, it is inexpedient that the proposition of the Cambridge University Commissioners for opening the Fellowships in every College to competition to all graduates in the University should be adopted."

The following Amendment was moved by Mr Phear of Clare College, and seconded by Mr Liveing of St John's College:

"That this meeting disapproves of the proposed statutes by which each College is required to institute a special Examination for Fellowships, and to elect mainly according to the result of such Examination, but desires to see all statutable restrictions on election for Fellowships removed, and the practice of opening Fellowships to all Colleges further extended."

This point of disposing of the Fellowships by special College Examinations, was among the provisions which the Commissioners had proposed for general adoption, and it formed the main feature of their scheme on this head. As those who put forward the amendment joined in condemning this proposal, and the supporters of the resolution did not appear to wish any College to be restricted to its own body in

Trinity College, Mr Liveing, Mr Roby, and Mr Besant of St John's College, and many others, expressed themselves in favour of contributions being made by the Colleges for University purposes, although in many cases objections were made to the plan proposed (viz. that each College should contribute 5 per cent. of its divisible revenues), more particularly on the point of there being no provision for giving those who contributed the funds any control over the application of them. Mr Campion of Queens' College objected to the principle of the scheme, and maintained the practicability of raising the funds required in another way. It was suggested in the course of the discussion, that as the matter bore in a different manner upon different Colleges, it should be left to the separate bodies to deal with, and that the meeting should abstain from expressing any opinion on the point; indeed there seemed at one moment to be a feeling in favour of the withdrawal of the Resolution; it was however put and carried.

It was then moved by Mr T. T. Perowne of Corpus Christi College, and seconded by Mr G. Williams of King's College,

"That this meeting, having regard to certain proposals of the Commissioners affecting the religious character of the Colleges, earnestly deprecates any measures which would tend to impair the existing connexion between the Colleges and the Church of England."

It was pointed out that the provision in the draft statutes, by which any undergraduate stating himself not to be a member of the Church of England would obtain a statutable exemption from attending the College Chapel, was that especially referred to. It was felt by many that the case of dissenters might safely be left, with other matters of discipline, to the College authorities, who would not be likely to deal unreasonably with dissenters whom they had admitted, and that practical evils would result from the presence of such a clause. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved to request the Vice-Chancellor to transmit copies of the Resolutions to the Commissioners; and in conclusion, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the admirable manner in which he had presided over the meeting was carried with the most warm and general applause.

In this brief account of this important meeting we have not attempted to give any idea of the speeches. The reports of them that have been published are so meagre and imperfect that they convey a very incorrect impression of what took place.

The proposals of the Commissioners with respect to the

This is unfortunate, because the Commissioners wishing, as we believe, to bring about the same result as we all desire, could hardly have found themselves without a thorough supporter on their main propositions, if they had had amongst them some who had lately lived and worked with us—who had been familiar with the many changes which the last ten years have witnessed in our system, and with the phases through which the opinion of practical men has passed on University questions.

Improvements and operations have, to some extent, been paralyzed, since the appointment of the Commission placed the University in a position of uncertain expectation. Seeing then the quantity of work which the Commissioners have before them, and the small proportion of them who can spare much time or attention to the matter, we feel that it would contribute much to the speedy termination of this condition if an additional Secretary could be appointed, thus raising the working staff to the strength thought requisite in the case of Oxford. Such an addition might be made the means of affording the Commissioners that information which they cannot be expected to possess; and the occurrence of those marks of imperfect apprehension of our case which have been sometimes apparent in their communications,—producing much the same impression here as the directions of a board of Admiralty drawn out by a landsman would do on a sea-captain,—would thus be obviated, and that confidence and good feeling between the Colleges and the Commissioners, which we are all so anxious to bring about, would probably soon be established, with the most happy results to the public and the University.

THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE MODE OF PROCEEDING TO DEGREES IN ARTS.

By the new Statutes which received the assent of her Majesty in Council in August last, it is made necessary to reside during at least two-thirds of any term in order to keep it, and some changes have been made in the time of beginning and ending of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms. The former now begins on the 1st of October, and ends on the 16th of December: the latter begins on the Friday after Easter Day, and lasts until the Friday after the *Magna Comitia*, which are held on the last Tuesday but one in June.

Nine terms of residence are required for the degree of B.A.: it makes no difference in the number requisite whether a person commences residence in the October term or in any other term—thus the distinction of "Bye-Term men" no

Senior Optimes.
The second class of the Classical Tripos.
Junior Optimes.
The third class of the Classical Tripos.
The classes for Ordinary Degrees in June in their order.
Students admitted at other times.

It will be observed that thus those who take Ordinary Degrees in June are inferior in point of seniority to those who take Honors in the following January.

The degree of M.A. can be taken after three years from inauguration.

Important changes have also been made with respect to the mode of obtaining a vote in the Senate.

A University Register of Voters will henceforth be kept, upon which members of the Senate may be enrolled without necessarily retaining their names on the boards of any College, on the payment of an annual sum: but those whose names are on, or may hereafter be placed upon, the boards of a College, will have the same privileges in respect of voting as heretofore, the necessary payments being made in their behalf by the College.

Persons who have been created, and have removed their names from the boards of their College, may either replace them or put them directly on the Register upon the payment of a small sum for every year during which their names have been off the boards. They will thus obtain a vote in the Senate without any further residence.

Persons who have not yet completed their Degrees by creation, may be created without personal attendance at the *magna comitia* of 1859, or any subsequent year, on application being made to the Registrary for that purpose.

THE RECENT CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO PROCEEDING TO DEGREES IN LAW.

THE following paper embodying the results of the late regulations with regard to Law Degrees and Law Studies has been lately put forth.

1. Every Candidate for a Law degree must be in his ninth term's residence before he can present himself for the final Examination.

2. Every Candidate for a Law degree must first pass the general Previous Examination; and in order to be a Candidate for Honors in Law, he must also pass in the Additional Subjects required of all Candidates for Honors.

3. *Every* Candidate for a Law degree, not being previously a Bachelor of Arts, must at the time of proceeding to

9. Students in Law who have kept their exercises before the 1st of January, 1858, are at once admissible without further examination to the degree of LL.B. on providing themselves with the usual Certificate of having performed their exercises, for which they should apply to the Regius Professor of Laws.

N. B. The Professorial Certificate required by the Grace of the Senate of October 31, 1848, must be presented at the time of taking the degree, by all such Students, if their names have not appeared in the First Class of the Civil Law Classes.

10. Bachelors of Laws who were admitted to their degree prior to the 1st of January, 1858, can proceed to the degree of Master of Laws (whether they have retained their names on the Boards of a College or not), at the expiration of three years from the date of their admission.

11. Bachelors of Laws admitted subsequent to the 1st of January, 1858, are admissible to the degree of Master of Laws at the expiration of three years from the date of their inauguration as LL.B., which takes place on the second day of the Easter Term next after their admission as Bachelors designate of Laws.

12. Any Bachelor of Arts can be admitted to the degree of LL.B., or if of three years' standing from his inauguration as B.A., to the degree of LL.M. on passing the examination for the ordinary Law degree.

13. Any Master of Arts can proceed to the degree of Master of Laws on passing the examinations for the ordinary Law degrees.

14. Bachelors of Laws whose degree is of prior date to August 1, 1858, may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Laws when they are of six years' standing on the performance of one exercise in English.

15. Masters of Laws will be enabled to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Laws at the expiration of five years from the date of their creation on the performance of one exercise in English.

16. Bachelors of Arts *who have graduated* in *Honors* may present themselves as Candidates for Honors in Law in the December Examination of the year subsequent to that in which they would have had to present themselves if they had graduated directly in Law, and may take the degree of LL.B. on passing the examination without attending Professors' Lectures.

Gentlemen wishing to proceed in Law should communicate with the Regius Professor at Trinity Hall, as soon as possible after the completion of their third term's residence.

Information respecting the times of Examination and the Subjects will be found in the *Cambridge Calendar*.

PART II.

The Examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following ten Sections: and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of those Sections at least, but no one will be examined in more than six. Section I. must be one of the three, unless the parents or guardians of the Student object to his examination in that Section.

1. Religious knowledge: Questions will be set on (*a*) The two Books of Samuel, the Gospel of St Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles: (*b*) The Church Catechism: (*c*) Whately's *Easy Lessons on Christian Evidences.* Every Student, who is examined in this section, will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the subject marked (*a*), and in one at least of the subjects marked (*b*) and (*c*).

2. English: Every Student, who is examined in this section, will be required to write an original English composition.—He will also be examined in English History, from the battle of Bosworth Field to the Restoration: Physical, Political and Commercial Geography: Trench, *On the Study of Words.*

3. Latin: Passages will be given from Sallust's *Bellum Catilinarium* and Virgil's *Æneid,* Book VI. for translation into English, with questions on the parsing and the historical and geographical allusions: Also an easy passage for translation from some other Latin author: And a passage of English, with Latin words supplied, for translation into Latin.

4. Greek: Passages will be given from Xenophon's *Anabasis,* Book II., and Homer's *Iliad,* Book VI., for translation into English, with questions on the parsing and the historical and geographical allusions: Also an easy passage for translation from some other Greek author.

5. French: Passages will be given from Voltaire's *Charles XII.,* for translation into English, with questions on the parsing and the historical and geographical allusions: Also a passage from some modern French author for translation into English: And easy English sentences for translation into French.

6. German: Passages will be given from Lessing's *Fables,* Prose and Verse, for translation into English, with questions on the parsing: Also a passage from some modern German author for translation into English: And easy English sentences for translation into German.

7. Pure Mathematics: Every Student, who is examined in this section, will be required to satisfy the Examiners in Euclid, Books 1 and 2, Arithmetic, and Algebra to simple Equations inclusive.—Credit will be given for a knowledge of Book-keeping.—Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books 3, 4 and 6, in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, Proportion, Plane Trigonometry not beyond the solution of Triangles, the use of Logarithms and Mensuration.

8. The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics: Questions will be set, embracing the proofs of the leading Propo-

SECTION A.

Religious knowledge: the Examination will consist of questions in—1. The Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament to the death of Solomon.—The Gospel of St Luke and the Acts of the Apostles: credit will be given for a knowledge of the original Greek.—2. The Morning and Evening Services in the Book of Common Prayer; and the Apostles' Creed.—3. Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ.*—Every Student, who is examined in this section, will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the subject marked 1, and in one at least of the subjects marked 2 and 3.

SECTION B.

1. English History, from the battle of Bosworth Field to the Restoration; and the outlines of English Literature during the same period.—2. Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar* (Craik's edition).—3. The outlines of Political Economy and English Law: The examination will not extend beyond the *subjects* treated of in the first book of Smith's *Wealth of Nations,* and the first volume of Blackstone's *Commentaries.*—4. Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography.—A fair knowledge of one of these four divisions will enable a Student to pass in this section.

SECTION C.

1. Latin: Passages will be given from Livy, Book XXI., and Horace, *Odes,* Book III., for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and on Grammar: Also passages for translation from some other Latin authors: And a passage of English for translation into Latin.

2. Greek: Passages will be given from the *Olynthiacs* of Demosthenes, and the *Alcestis* of Euripides, for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and on Grammar: Also passages for translation from some other Greek authors.

3. French: Passages will be given from La Bruyère's *Characters,* and Molière's *Misanthrope,* for translation into English, with questions on Grammar: Also passages from some other French authors for translation into English: And a passage of English for translation into French.

4. German: Passages will be given from Schiller's *History of the revolt of the Netherlands,* and Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea,* for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and on Grammar: Also passages from some other German authors for translation into English: And a passage of English for translation into German.—A fair knowledge of one of these four languages will enable a Student to pass in this section.

Design in pen and ink, and in colour. A fair degree of skill in freehand drawing will be required in order that a Student may pass in this section. Questions also will be set on the history and principles of the arts of Design.

SECTION H.

The grammar of Music. The history and principles of Musical Composition. A knowledge of the elements of Thorough Bass will be required, in order that a Student may pass in this section.

Local Committees, wishing to have examinations held in their several districts, may obtain all necessary information from the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Applications on behalf of Students desiring to be examined at Cambridge must be made on or before November 1, 1858.

Applications from Local Committees for examinations to be held in their districts must be made on or before October 1, and the probable number of Students to be examined must be then stated. The names of such Students must be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before November 1, 1858, together with statements of the subjects in which they will offer themselves for examination.

The fees for all Students must be paid on or before November 1, 1858.

H. PHILPOTT, *Vice-Chancellor.*

CAMBRIDGE, *March* 25, 1858.

TIME TABLE FOR SENIOR CANDIDATES.

N.B. *All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Subjects printed in Italics.*

	TUESDAY, *Dec.* 14.	WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 15.	THURSDAY, *Dec.* 16.	FRIDAY, *Dec.* 17.	SATURDAY, *Dec.* 18.	MONDAY, *Dec.* 20.	TUESDAY, *Dec.* 21.	WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 22.
Morning.	10 to 12, Scripture.	9 to 10½, *Arithmetic.* 10½ to 12, *English Composition.*	9 to 11½, Euclid, &c.	9 to 12, Algebra, &c.	9 to 11½, Latin.	10 to 12½, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Mechanism. — Botany.	9 to 12, Greek. — 9 to 11, Physical Optics and Acoustics.	10 to 12, Chemistry (practical).
Afternoon.	2 to 5, French.	2 to 2½, *Dictation.* 2½ to 3¼, *Analysis and Parsing.* 3¼ to 4½, *Geography.*	2 to 3, *English History.* 3 to 5, English History.	2 to 3¼, Book of Common Prayer. 3¼ to 4½, Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ."	2 to 3½, Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." 3½ to 5, Geography.	2½ to 5, Latin and Greek (higher paper).	2 to 4½, Applied Mathematics (higher paper).	
Evening.	6 to 8, Chemistry (paper).	6 to 8, Music. — Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.	6 to 7½, German.	6 to 7½, German (second paper).	6 to 8, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.	6 to 8½, Political Economy and English Law.	6 to 8, Geology. — Drawing (questions).	

Time will be given for Drawing when the Candidates in that subject are not otherwise engaged, but no one will be allowed to remove his Drawing from the Examination Room.

Candidates will be required to *read aloud* at such time as the Examiner shall find convenient.

CAMBRIDGE, *Nov.* 26, 1858.

HENRY J. ROBY, M.A. *Hon. Sec.*

Subjects taken in by the Junior Candidates.

The total number of Junior Candidates is 308; of these only 9 object to being examined in the section of Religious Knowledge.

PART I. is preliminary, and must be taken in by all the Candidates.

				Candidates.
PART II.	1.	Religious Knowledge	is taken in by	299
	2.	English	"	261
	3.	Latin	"	230
	4.	Greek	"	91
	5.	French	"	237
	6.	German	"	58
	7.	Pure Mathematics	"	250
	8.	Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics		65
	9.	Chemistry	"	24
	10.	Geology and Botany	"	8
PART III.	1.	Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing		30
	2.	Drawing from the Flat, from Models, &c.		61
	3.	Music	"	64

Subjects for University Examinations. 1859.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION. *April*, 1859.

The Gospel of St Matthew in Greek.
Paley's Evidences.
Homer's Iliad, Books III. and IV.
Cicero de Officiis, Book III.
Elements of Euclid, Books I. II. III.
Arithmetic.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR HONORS IN MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, AND LAW.

Elements of Euclid, Books IV. and VI.
Elementary parts of Algebra.
Elementary Mechanics.

EXAMINATION FOR THE ORDINARY DEGREE OF B.A.
January, 1859.

The Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek.
The Iliad of Homer, Books XXIII. and XXIV.
Cicero pro Milone.
The History of the English Reformation.
Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV.; and Propositions 1—6 of VI.
Parts of Algebra, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics, as prescribed by the Schedule.

The Classical subjects for the Examination in June next are, the Agricola of Tacitus and the Hippolytus of Euripides. Papers will also be given in the Iliad, Books XXIII. and XXIV., and in Cicero pro Milone, which are the Classical subjects in January; but the Students who pass the latter Examination will be arranged alphabetically in a separate list.

THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION (*continued*).

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS FOR HONORS. *Easter Term*, 1859.

Septuagint—Book of Deuteronomy.
Greek Testament—Epistles to Hebrews and Colossians.
Eusebius—Hist. Eccles. Libb. VI. VII.
Tertullian—Liber Apologeticus.
Butler—Analogy, Part I.
Bull—Def. Fid. Nic.
Hebrew—Genesis, and Psalms CI—CL.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL FOR LEGAL STUDIES, 1859.

1. Roman Law.—Law of Testaments, Legacies and Fidei Commissa, as discussed in Gaius and Justinian, and explained in Sandars's Annotations on the Institutes of Justinian and Linley's Study of Jurisprudence.
2. English Law.—(*a*) Uses, Trusts, Wills and Legacies, as explained in Joshua Williams's Treatises on the Law of Real and of Personal Property.
   (*b*) Law of Magistrates. Paley on Convictions, Part III.
3. English History.—(*a*) The English Constitution from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Queen Mary (both inclusive); see Froude, Hallam, and Hume.
   (*b*) State Trial of Sir T. Throckmorton. State Trials, Vol. I.
4. International Law.—Kent's Commentaries, Vol. I. Part I. Story's Conflict of Laws, Chapter XI.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION IN MORAL PHILOSOPHY FOR THE MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1859.

1. Butler's Sermons.
2. Whewell's Elements of Morality.
3. Plato's Republic.
4. Aristotle's Ethics.
5. Aristotle's Politics.
6. Grotius—De Jure Belli et Pacis.

The Student to select, at his discretion, *two*, to answer in out of the above six subjects, for knowledge of which two he will receive full marks. The examination to be in the subject matter of the books. The subjects are the same as those for 1858, but Middle Bachelors who may have been in the Tripos as Commencing Bachelors must select different ones out of them from those which they were examined in before.

Lectures to Ladies on Practical Subjects. Third Edition. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Professor Masson's Essays, chiefly on the English Poets 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Maurice's Works.

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(2) THE PROPHETS AND KINGS. 10*s.* 6*d.*
(3) GOSPELS OF ST. MATTHEW, MARK AND LUKE AND THE EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL, PETER, JAMES AND JUDE. 14*s.*
(4) THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. 10*s.* 6*d.*
(5) THE EPISTLES OF ST. JOHN. 7*s.* 6*d.*

EXPOSITION OF THE PRAYER BOOK:—
(1) SERMONS ON THE ORDINARY SERVICES. 5*s.* 6*d.*
(2) THE CHURCH A FAMILY: BEING SERMONS ON THE OCCASIONAL SERVICES. 4*s.* 6*d.*

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. 10*s.* 6*d.*
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Vol. II. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MATTHEW ROBINSON.

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HISTORY OF THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By B. F. WESTCOTT. 12*s.* 6*d.*

The following will shortly appear:
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.
NOTES ON ISAIAH.
THE GREEK TESTAMENT. A Revised Text.
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE GOSPELS.
——————————— EPISTLES.
NOTES ON THE GOSPELS AND ACTS.
——————— EPISTLES AND APOCALYPSE.
CHURCH HISTORY, THE FIRST SIX CENTURIES.
——————— 17th CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME.
THE THREE CREEDS.
THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.
THE CHURCH AND THE POLITY OF THE CHURCH.

*** Others are in progress, and will be announced in due time.

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may be so,—that the education we supply in Theology *may* be incomplete, but that it is not the office of the University to teach fully the *omne scibile*, but rather to educate for a future acquisition of it, and to inure our students to processes, which tested by time and experience are found to prepare the way for any amount of subsequent development. This is well as far as it goes; but, like many other abstract positions, it fails to meet and to satisfy some very plain and homely necessities. It is true ours is a University, not merely a Training-School for those who intend to enter into the Ministry. But then it is a most unquestionable *fact*, and it can be proved by figures, that the *majority* annually of those who are educated at this place are found subsequently to enter into Holy Orders. We seem then bound, as a matter of mere prudence, to pay some respect to this numerical preponderance, and, for our own sakes, to do something of a more special kind for that class which, to speak coarsely, is our best customer.

The *second* method of meeting the assertion that our present theological teaching is insufficient, is simply to deny the fact. This is certainly a method not remarkable for originality, but still one that deserves consideration.

Now, without entering into unnecessary detail, let us simply ask ourselves, What is the theological training which the future clergyman receives at this place? The answer would seem to be, that it does not come from more than three quarters, College Lectures, Professors' Lectures, and the indirect action of the Voluntary Examination. The subjects required at the Little-Go or at the ordinary Examination for B.A. may be left unnoticed, as fairly covered by the College Lectures, which commonly are regulated by them.

Let us make a few remarks on each of these.

(1) Our College Lectures may be said roughly to comprise either what we term Moral subjects, such as Paley and Butler, or portions of the New Testament. How much or how little good may be effected by the Lectures on Moral subjects I feel myself unable to say, as these matters have undergone change in several Colleges, and as statistics sufficiently accurate to reason from are not very readily procured. On the New Testament Lectures I can speak with a little more precision. In some Colleges the Lectures are of a very high standard, and the effects produced by them very perceptible. It does not, however, seem unfair to say that the subject is commonly and almost instinctively considered from an *educational* point of view. I verily believe that in most, nay, I am sure I might say in all cases the comments are both sound and reverential; nay, more, I know that in one case at least

indeed ought we to lay too much stress on these lectures as preparatory for the *practical* duties of the Ministry? For let us not forget, that the occupants of our ancient chairs of Theology ought not to be depressed to the position of lecturers on elementary subjects, or be regarded as the teachers exclusively of those who have not yet entered upon the profession to which they intend to devote themselves. All such attempts thus to 'utilize,' as it is called, our Professors, is in a high degree derogatory to them, and indeed to the momentous subject which they profess. To them ought to be reserved the higher walks in Theology, it is to them that we who are of a more mature age and standing should often be attracted by the elevated nature of the subjects discussed in the lectures,—subjects which, in the present state of things, the Professors must naturally feel would be undesirable and out of place. Our Professors might well and wisely be entrusted with both the power and means of directing the efforts of subordinates, of exercising a general superintendence over the study of Divinity in this place, and of assigning to juniors and assistants the office of carrying out that more elementary teaching, which we are bound to supply, but which seems naturally to belong to the Lecturer rather than to the Professor, to the younger Divinity-Reader rather than to the older and more accomplished Theologian.

I can scarcely think, then, that Professorial Lectures ought wholly to be relied on as meeting this want of an *elementary* training for the duties of the Christian Ministry which we are now considering.

(3) On the Voluntary Theological Examination it is not necessary to say much.

No *Examination*, however carefully conducted, however punctually maintained at a certain standard, can ever be expected to do more than to direct attention to subjects which are thought to deserve it, to suggest useful courses of reading, and to keep up a general interest in the department to which it extends. It can scarcely be doubted that the Voluntary Examination has, in a great degree, answered these ends, but still are we prepared to say that it has not also given rise to a great deal of hasty, ill-digested, hap-hazard kind of reading, to endeavours to get over an undue amount of ground in a short time, and to a very marked neglect of everything that is not supposed 'to pay' in this particular Examination? How many a young man might pass even with some credit through the Voluntary Examination, and yet have a very imperfect knowledge of the practical Exegesis of the Old or New Testament, and find himself very insufficiently supplied

and mathematics have made us what we are, and to classics and mathematics as the elements of our general course let us adhere most tenaciously. Let us direct our attention then solely to the case of *graduates*, or, at any rate (to include proposed legislation), to the case of those who have passed their final examination.

(2) The second question, how we are to give an authoritative existence to such a school, is perhaps of some moment.

The most natural course would obviously be to petition the Council to legislate, and the Senate to approve. But then, it will strike every one, that this is in fact pledging the University to a scheme that may after all break down, and that though well and honestly intended may come (like some few of our present schemes) to something worse than nothing. Is there no easier method, no method that in the case of failure would attract less attention from without? If our Divinity Professors will come to our aid, one solution at any rate of the problem may be respectfully suggested. If the Professors should think fit to place themselves at the head of such an institution, and to appoint Lecturers to carry out the elementary system of education that may be devised, we have only to ask the Council and Senate for leave to *sanction* the experiment. The University need pledge itself no further than to be *permissive;* the administrative and executive details may with propriety be referred to another body. These shall be sketched out in the scheme which follows.

(3) With regard to the course of study to be pursued, there may be obviously much difference of opinion.

On this point, however, we shall probably be all agreed that the distinctive feature of our imaginary Training-School should be its *practical* method of Teaching. It should not aim so much at merely imparting knowledge, as shewing how knowledge ought to be applied in practice. Its effort should be to prepare its students for themselves teaching in a sound and effectual way, to give them some useful principles as to the composition of Sermons, and to shew to them how the fundamental doctrines of the Church may be brought soundly to bear on the varied aspects of parochial life. In a word, Interpretation of Scripture, Pastoral Theology, and the practical Teaching of the Prayer-Book and Articles, would seem to be the points on which instruction should principally be given.

Last of all, with regard to the *constitution* of such a Training-School, there may again be much difference of opinion. The only chance, however, of practically eliciting this is to

B.

Course of Study.

1. That the Course of Study be completed in *one* Year.

2. That it comprise (with power of extension) these three subjects,—the Exegesis of the Old and New Testaments, Pastoral Theology, and the History and Applications of the Prayer-Book and Articles[1].

3. That Lectures be delivered on these Subjects by the Tutor and Lecturers, the assignment of Subjects being decided on by the Governing Body.

4. That two Lectures[2] be delivered daily from 12 to 2 o'clock, each of 55 minutes' duration, an interval being left for a change, if need be, of the Subject or Lecturer.

5. That at the end of the 1st and 2nd Terms there be an Examination in the substance of the Lectures respectively delivered in those Terms[3], and that at the end of the 3rd Term there be an Examination in the Subjects noticed and illustrated in the whole Course.

6. That the Examinations be conducted by the Tutor and Lecturers.

7. That those Students who shall be deemed by the Tutor and Lecturers to have passed satisfactorily the final Examination, be arranged in three Classes in alphabetical order.

8. That the Principal and Governing Body be empowered at the end of the Course to grant 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Certificates of proficiency[4],—due regard being paid to regularity of attendance at Lectures and general good conduct.

C.

Students and their Duties.

1. That the Institution be open to such Students, who, having passed the Final Examination for B.A. or LL.B. shall be

[1] These seem the three subjects on which the future Clergyman needs sound instruction. By the term 'Applications,' I mean that the Lectures should not be confined to mere history, but extend themselves to all those points in which the teaching of the Prayer-Book and Doctrines of the Articles come into actual practice or exemplification, such, for instance, as a knowledge of the leading tenets of the various Dissenting Bodies, &c. How little is known on this point!

[2] For an answer to the objection that two Lectures would be more than could be borne, see the end of the paper. Such an institution must imply honest hard work.

[3] Attention to Lectures is quickened more certainly by nothing than by this.

[4] A first-class and perhaps second-class certificate might be allowed as an equivalent for the Voluntary Examination, and would probably be so recognised by all our Bishops.

ever to find acceptance, the Professors would at once become invested with additional authority, and more extended powers of usefulness. They would at the same time be able to superintend the elementary teaching by means of their subordinates, and carry out the higher teaching by their own Lectures. The whole province of Theology would not only be in their hands, but so apportioned, that no part of it would be overlooked. I feel, however, that I am here beating the air, for I cannot conceive it possible that any serious objection can be urged on these grounds.

Another objection, however, arising from a consideration of the habits of the possible students deserves more attention.

I will at once dismiss the subject of *money*, for experience shews abundantly that young men are glad enough to pay twice £7 a term for a much less amount of Theological training. If it be said that this is to secure a safe passage through the Voluntary Examination, and that estimating the matter from the point of view of average Students, we cannot fairly put in comparison the solid and present advantages of making sure such a step towards Holy Orders, and the mere abstract and contingent advantages which might be offered by a Training-School. If this be urged, it may be easily met by the perhaps beneficial arrangement of allowing a first and even second-class certificate (as hinted in the note) to be regarded as equivalent to a certificate of having passed the Voluntary. On the score of the Tuition-fee, we need I think anticipate no difficulty.

It may be considered, however, somewhat more doubtful whether young men, just emancipated from the restraint of reading for their degree, would be likely to face two hours of Lectures every day. This objection pressed itself upon me, while working out this scheme, with such force, that I lost no time in ascertaining the opinion hereupon of persons more experienced than myself. The result of inquiry has proved very satisfactory. By one private Tutor of very large connexion and very good judgment as to the feelings and capabilities of our average Students in Theology, I am distinctly informed that here there is nothing to be apprehended in the way of objection. I am told, that the difference in the same average Student, before he has taken his degree and after it, is very noticeable, and confirmed by constant examples. After the degree, the young man feels that his profession is at last immediately before him. All things wear a more real aspect. The work of life is about to begin. These and other feelings are practically found to make even the average Theological Student a really different person to the candidate for the

II. THE MORAL SCIENCE TRIPOS.

THE original promoters of the Moral Science Tripos must feel somewhat dissatisfied with the result of their experiment. It has now reached the ninth year of its existence, and the Examiners have still hard work to secure an Examinee apiece[1]. The visions of fellowships which were to await successful "moralists" have proved delusive, and it is to be feared that there is an equal lack of the less substantial meed of honourable distinction. He who is bold enough to become a candidate must do so on his own responsibility. Whether it be that he is honestly desirous to have the soundness of his knowledge tested, or that he is impelled by a chivalrous wish to give a fair start to an infant Tripos, no Tutor will encourage him to enter an Examination which can scarcely increase, and may possibly damage his reputation; and as for his friends, to go in for the Moral Sciences, will only be regarded by them as the last effort of despairing ambition. How are we to explain this contemptuous treatment of our new Tripos? Why is it that there are so few candidates, and why does so little weight attach to the Class-list? Partly no doubt it arises from the general indifference to philosophy at Cambridge, but partly also from causes more easily remediable, which I shall endeavour to point out in this paper.

The first great mistake of the Tripos as at present constituted, is that it sins against the fundamental principle of Cambridge Examinations. Instead of requiring that however little a man knows he shall at least know that little thoroughly, it goes upon the contrary principle that however shallow the knowledge shown, it shall at least be extensive. Thus to obtain a 1st class, three of the following subjects must be taken in: Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, English Law. Now if it is thought that a smattering in three of these subjects deserves a University Honour, of course there is no great difficulty in the performance; a man may cram his Political Economy or English Law over night and be distinguished next morning: but if the same sort of accuracy and thoroughness is exacted from a First Class Man in 'Morals' as from a First Class Man in Mathematics or Classics, it seems to me that so far from insisting on three of these subjects, we should not allow more than one to a Commencing or more than two to a Middle Bachelor. At any rate we should do our best to prevent smatterers from picking up marks in all five subjects, and

[1] In the Tripos list for this year we find three students to six examiners.

tics[1],' and in the History of Philosophy: Political Economy might still be retained as an appendage to 'Politics.' Thus reorganised, I believe our Philosophical Tripos would vie with either of the old ones as a test of knowledge and ability, and would in a short time come to be thought as highly of, if the examination were conducted in the same manner.

This brings me to my 3rd point. At present each Professor sets the paper in the subject in which he has been lecturing, and the Additional Examiner appointed by Grace sets one general paper containing questions on each of the five subjects. Thus even if men did as well in the unseen paper as they did in those for which they had been previously prepared in lecture, the marks of the Additional Examiner in each subject could only equal $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole marks given for that subject, and could therefore have little influence in deciding the class-list. Not to mention that the Additional Examiner being for the most part younger and less distinguished, and possibly not quite *au fait* in all the subjects, is hardly likely to hold his own opinion very strongly when it differs from that of the Professors.

Now I have no objection to Professorial Examiners as such, but I think that if a Professor has to examine in a set subject upon which he has been delivering lectures, there is some danger that the questions may turn too much upon minute points and special difficulties which have been adverted to in his lectures. It is not the object of the Examination to find out who have attended the Professor's lectures most assiduously, but who show most power and thought and knowledge. In philosophy, especially, there is nothing so much to be dreaded as the encouragement of a parrot-like repetition of other men's opinions. I do not mean to deny that it may be necessary for the Professor to examine when it is impossible to find any one else possessed of the requisite qualifications; but it is to be hoped that the body of Cambridge Graduates will always be able to supply men duly fitted to examine in the Moral Science Tripos.

If the modifications I have suggested should be carried out, two examiners would probably be as many as we should require for some years to come; if we retain the present heterogeneous constitution we must have rather more; but more or fewer I should wish to see them all appointed by Grace of the Senate.

The 4th point is one of apparently minor importance, but it has perhaps greater weight than any in lessening the num-

[1] Aristotle "*Politics*" is now one of the permanent subjects in Moral Philosophy.

III. EXAMINATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

THE experience obtained from the answers in Botany, at the late General Examination without the University, seems to render it desirable to make a few remarks upon the condition in which the study of the Natural Sciences now stands in Schools. Those who have paid any attention to the results of the two Examinations which have been held, one by Oxford, the other by Cambridge, must have remarked that the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination in Zoology and Botany was exceedingly small; and, if they take any interest in the advancement of the study of subjects so admirably fitted to train the minds of the young in habits of accurate observation and exactness in the use of language, they must grieve thereat. Of course I do not pretend to know anything of the answers obtained at the Oxford Examination, nor those received in Zoology at Cambridge. The Oxford Delegates remark that the paper in Natural History "gave the impression of knowledge procured almost entirely from books," and add that "for all purposes, whether of mental discipline or of life, such knowledge is as worthless as a real acquaintance with those sciences is valuable. And the only means of securing that reality is to study the things which are the subjects of the sciences, and not merely the books about them." I have arrived at the same opinion, and in addition am satisfied that the chief cause of the deficiencies shewn by the candidates is a want of knowledge in their teachers. The latter do not themselves understand Natural History, and therefore cannot teach it to others. They have little idea of its real value as a subject of education, never having benefitted by its study, and so attempt only to cram their pupils with disconnected facts which may gain a few marks in a General Examination. When consulted by their pupils, they hardly know what books to recommend to them, and are unacquainted with the real mode of beneficial study.

But those teachers who desire that their pupils should attain credit for their knowledge of these sciences, and advantage from the study of them, will probably be glad to be reminded that there is no chance of such results unless the pupil has acquired more than a book-knowledge of the subject. It is found that to require a botanical student to describe specimens of plants is by far the best, and perhaps the only, mode of certainly discovering the character of his knowledge and the kind of teaching which he has received. It is quite impossible for any person to write such a description unless he has familiarized himself with the use of botanical language by applying it to actual specimens. No cramming from books can stand this

IV. THE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Of the subjects to which the attention of the Council of the Senate will ere long be drawn, perhaps the most important is the University Theological Examination. Complaints of the present Examination have been from time to time made both within and without the University, and the Board of Theological Studies have lately issued a Report in which they give the results of their experience during the last three years, and recommend certain changes.

I may be permitted to make some remarks on the subjects named in this Report, and on the whole system of Theological training as it is affected by the Universities and by the Bishops.

I would speak therefore first of the great importance of our Cambridge Examination. In consequence of the confidence placed in it by the great majority of the English Bishops, it serves as a check to stop ignorant men from entering Holy Orders. And in consequence of the same confidence, it furnishes the great motive and chief guide to the reading of our young clergymen. If the Examination is incomplete and unsatisfactory, the reading of our candidates for Holy Orders will be so too. For this Examination, more than any other institution in England, affects the studies of the clergy. The Bishops' Examinations are limited and private. The papers of questions proposed are rarely published. In an educational point of view, therefore, they are nearly useless. But from the publicity of our Examination; from the large mass of students who prepare themselves for it; and, I will add, from the acknowledged position and standing of the Examiners, and their freedom, as a body, from the doctrinal peculiarities in which the Bishop's single chaplain occasionally indulges, it is a most important educational institution.

It is therefore of the greater moment that it be carefully watched and continually brought nearer to perfection.

At the same time we must remember that the only motive which induces three-fourths of our graduates to read for and pass it, is supplied (as I have said) by the Bishops' regulations. Make the Examination too strict, or make it too lax, and the Bishops will become either unable or unwilling to avail themselves of it.

Our aim, therefore, must be to make such arrangements as will best carry out the wishes of the episcopal bench, with our eyes fixed on the glory of Him whose ministers it is our object to benefit.

One complaint which the Board of Theological Studies

And there is another point of great moment to which I find no allusion in the Report. The recommendations are founded on the experience of the last three years: but at this very time a change is coming into action, which may be fairly considered as of great moment to the Theological studies of the University. The period of residence necessary for the B.A. degree is reduced from three years and three months to two years and eight months—and (as it has been generally understood) with the view of allowing graduates a longer period of time for their preparation for Holy Orders, or whatever their future career may be. Thus we may fairly presume that the Theological Student may have at least seven months *added* to the time for his professional studies before he offers himself at the University Examination. It is not clear whether the Board contemplated this addition of time when they recommended the diminution in the books of the New Testament to be prepared. Surely the Examiners do not desire to encourage the present unhappy attempts to prepare for their Examination in the ten weeks which intervene between the end of January and Easter, or in the thirteen weeks which come between the middle of June and October. Surely it is not too much to expect that the majority of our candidates for Holy Orders shall devote at least twelve months to their preparation for the Bishop; *i. e.* at least *nine* before they present themselves in the Senate-House. And then, if we remember that they have been, or ought to have been, readers of their Greek Testaments through the whole of their undergraduate course, nay have commenced the study long previously at School, we may expect a competent knowledge of the *whole* of it at the University Examination. I trust therefore that in this point the Council will not give way to the recommendation of the Board. I trust that they will resolve to raise the character of the Examinee to the old standard and not reduce the standard to suit the measure of the idle and the negligent. And I would urge again that the Examination in the Greek Testament is by far the most important part of the whole. Students will prepare themselves for the papers on it with far greater care than they will for the corresponding papers in any Bishop's Examination of which I know anything. Greater accuracy of thought and knowledge is encouraged. And when the Bishops are looking to the Universities for a more systematic training of the Clergy, I shall indeed grieve if the call is met by a cutting down that part of the Examination which is most important, and in which the University has the greatest power to encourage system.

I would, however, earnestly beg the Council to introduce

therefore that the Board recommend that the attendance at a course of Lectures from the Professors must be still required as a condition, before a student may present himself at the Examination. I believe that the attendance as at present enforced is worse than useless; and that by the regulations demanding it, both the Divinity Professors are subjected to neglects from which they ought to be exempted, and the members of their classes are subjected to temptations which are too great for the majority of them to resist. I should rejoice to know that their presence was rendered entirely voluntary, and I feel confident that the Professors would find in the smaller classes of willing students that would then encircle them a more congenial band of fellow-labourers, who would look to them for definite assistance, and would encourage them by their attention and their sympathy. And we might hope that in some of the Lectures at least, encouragement would be again offered to Masters of Arts and Fellows of Colleges to extend their Theological Reading, even as in the earlier courses of Lectures given by the late Professor Blunt.

The Board offer no suggestions as to any plan of systematic Theological training, although they express their opinion that means to promote this "ought to be devised." On this opinion I would merely remark that whilst I am by no means prepared to maintain that the Universities are the *only* places wherein their graduates should be permitted to seek for preparation for the Ministry of Christ in our Church, they do present opportunities and advantages of no ordinary character. But it is clearly impossible that the Professors can undertake the systematic training of the two hundred men who annually pass the Theological Examination. The interruption to a regular course of reading caused by the Long Vacation is of itself a fatal drawback.

The question is yet open to discussion whether a course of Theological instruction can be combined with any regular plan of visiting the poor. My own conviction is that it cannot be so combined, and that therefore Cambridge is able with such modifications as I have suggested to furnish *to a limited number* of Students all the advantages which are offered by Theological Colleges. In support of this opinion I would refer to the evidence which Mr Nugée gave before the Committee on "Spiritual Destitution." He stated that the effort to combine Theological training with works of a Pastoral nature had failed at King's College, London. And I understand that the success claimed elsewhere for the combination is to some extent fictitious. In Cambridge pastoral visiting

ordained." This is the estimate which popular opinion puts on the preparation needed for Ordination Examinations. Men in making ready for them "have nothing to do!" Whether it shall continue to be so or not, depends not upon the Universities but on the Bishops. Whether the time given up by Cambridge shall be used for the purpose for which it has been given up, depends upon the Bishops. The expence of a twelvemonth's preparation for Holy Orders between the ages of 22 and 23, will not exceed that now cheerfully laid out on the schooling of the boy between 19 and 20. A year's preparation therefore, if it is left free where it is to be gained—(some may have to seek it whilst they are acting as tutors in families or in schools)—need not entail any additional expence on the parent or guardian. When, then, the Academic career is shortened, as henceforth it will be, it will be unpardonable if the Bishops do not seize the time thus saved, in order that it may be given up to prepare the new Bachelor of Arts to serve his God and Saviour more heartily and more fittingly in the Ministry of His Church. If the Bishops look to the Universities to raise the character of their Candidates for Holy Orders, the Universities look to the Bishops not to deprive them of this opportunity of doing so.

C. A. S.

[Feb. 1, 1859.]

which a certain amount of intellectual attainments is absolutely required. If we can only find a demand for young men possessing certain qualifications, then having the will, as we certainly have, we shall soon find the means to set up the requisite machinery for turning out the article which the market requires, and the raw material will be forthcoming. There has been much more difficulty in finding such a class than would be supposed; those who do not want a liberal education for the most part really want none at all, beyond a trifle of schooling, or only want such very special and technical little bits of knowledge that they do not care to undergo systematic instruction to obtain them.

It would seem, however, that young men intending to follow Civil Engineering and other similar professions constitute a class so exactly answering to what we want that we have nothing to do but to establish a department of applied sciences. But on the contrary, there are difficulties in the way which must be very carefully considered.

It is true that now and then some of our distinguished students have taken up this Profession after their Degree[1], and brought their knowledge of Natural Philosophy to bear on it with great effect; and as the Profession obtains more and more the social estimation which its importance warrants, no doubt such cases will become more frequent; but for us to bring together such a number of practical students as to form a school that should work with spirit and efficiency,—for we must have a *number* of competitors in order for a place in a class list to carry weight with the public—we must offer facilities for those who do not aspire to the highest walks of their profession, and whose general education has been terminated early; hence as we could not insist on the Previous Examination, or on residence for so long a period as even our reduced number of nine terms, it follows that we could not give the B.A. Degree to such students, and they would have to content themselves with some such designation as Associates in Practical Science. But as both the University and the Public generally are now familiarised with the idea of the granting of titles instead of Degrees, the difficulties on this head are by no means serious. Thus the more weighty difficulties arise from the nature of the Professional training, and from a sort of prejudice against Theory entertained by the less educated part of the profession. No doubt it is absolutely necessary for a young engineer to be practically acquainted with all

[1] The Smith's Prizes might very well be given some time after the Degree for proficiency in Physical Science, regarded from a practical point of view. In the Mathematical Tripos we are forced to regard it mainly as an educational instrument.

where they will have the benefit of personal intercourse with persons of the highest authority in the several sciences and of their instruction therein, and where they will have the use of every appliance for learning what they want: and as we wish to make the scheme as easy and plastic as we can, we propose to make the residence as short as possible, and to leave the students great choice as to what lectures they will attend and at what intervals they will keep the necessary number of terms—for we know that an Engineer might be engaged in some important work for which he wanted the assistance of his more intelligent pupils, and which it might be most desirable for them to take part in. By these means we hope to obviate the difficulties which proved fatal to the College at Putney, and which have kept the numbers of *bonâ fide* students in the Engineering departments elsewhere much lower than might have been expected; circumstances which have hitherto discouraged us from attempting anything of the sort here.

The present, however, is an excellent opportunity for establishing a Cambridge School of Practical Science. We are about to remodel our Professoriate, and we shall shortly have funds which will enable us to secure the services of the requisite staff of assistants as well as to provide the necessary laboratories, workshops and Museums. Moreover, the Lectures of our Cambridge Professors, Professor Willis and Professor Stokes, having of late been eagerly attended by a somewhat similar class of students at the Government School of Mines, we may trust that the personal reputation of our teachers will draw to us Students from all quarters.

Further, a late measure of the India Board amounts almost to a call on the University to take some step of the kind we contemplate: according to an announcement in the *Times* Newspaper of the 14th of March, a number of appointments to Government Civil Engineerships in India are to be thrown open to public competition; the works in India are so gigantic, and they will require so large a staff, that the annual vacancies will be very considerable, and these will no doubt be disposed of by a competitive Examination similar to that announced. The range of subjects is precisely what we should adopt, and this place would of course afford great facilities for preparing Students for Examination, because teaching and examining are the great business of the place.

The limit of age also which is fixed (viz. under 22) would very well fall in with our scheme. Again, the existence of the School of Art in Cambridge which has been recently established, and which is very flourishing, will afford us the means of teaching Mechanical and Geometrical drawing very

such a connexion between the University and our practical men of science would be very valuable; if the School became a large one, as we should hope it would, then, from having a large staff of eminent men here as teachers, this place would become the great centre of Practical Science, and Abstract and Applied Science growing side by side would greatly strengthen each other.

Moreover, it would be a great advantage for the young engineers for these studies to be pursued in company; not only would they benefit by the competition and the interchange of ideas, but in learning any experimental science a great deal of additional interest is gained, and greater facilities are obtained, by several joining together in fabricating a model, or in performing an experiment, or in carrying on Geological explorations. The comparatively solitary study of a workshop is one of its great disadvantages. Moreover young men here would meet with others who are not going to follow the same course, and this we believe to be a great advantage; for it is bad for youths to be plunged into a purely professional atmosphere at 16 years of age, and to remain in it for the rest of their lives, having no friends or connexions, but those who are to a certain extent their professional rivals. We believe, then, that the profession generally would benefit in social estimation if a University education even of the kind we have named, were to become the usual approach to it.

It would happen too, that some of the abler young men on coming here and feeling their strength, would desire to pursue the highest branches of Mathematical Science, and these might pass the Previous Examination, and enter on the ordinary course, with a view to high Honours and the consequent emoluments. Indeed it frequently happens on examining Schools that very promising lads of a scientific turn are found to be intended for Civil Engineers; the presence of such within the range of our influence, and within view of the Honours and emoluments of this place, could not fail to be beneficial to the University.

This plan, as has been said, is put forward with the view of attracting attention to the subject. No doubt, with the example of failures elsewhere before it, the University may well ask for some evidence of a likelihood of success before it enters on a costly undertaking; it is much to be desired then that any persons engaged in Civil Engineering, or interested in the matter, should offer suggestions on this scheme, and give their opinion as to the prospects of this proposed Cambridge School of Practical Science[1]. H. L.

[1] Messrs MACMILLAN and Co. will be happy to take charge of any communications on this subject.

we have here, in the hands of Cambridge instructors, either in private or in some of the Universities where the Mathematical Professors are Cambridge men; and these virtually profit by almost a double period of University training. Now though it must be allowed that it is desirable for the generality of Students of the same year to proceed in Honours at the same time, yet no unfairness can arise from an exception being made of the following nature.

That no person shall be prevented from presenting himself as a candidate for Honours at any Examination by reason of his standing in the University if he have not attained the age of twenty-one years when he so presents himself.

Moreover, by the change in the Regulations for the Indian Examinations a candidate cannot present himself who is more than 22 years of age, on the 1st of May preceding the Examination which is in July. Hence, those whose birthdays fall between the 1st of October and the 1st of May, cannot at present compete for these appointments after going through their course here in Honours, unless they enter before they are 18.

Now many of the abler men when they enter are undecided as to whether they shall look to an Indian appointment or to a Fellowship, and they will be in this dilemma, either they must enter so early as to hurt their prospects of a place in the Tripos, or they will have to go in for the Indian appointment, if they decide on doing so, while undergraduates, which will prevent their benefiting by the most valuable part of the University course, as far as the fitting men for examination is concerned, namely, the condensation and assimilation of their knowledge which results from their final preparation for the Senate-House; and which will, moreover, interrupt their reading, so as much to lower their place in the Honour classes. The same age is fixed in the regulations for the new competitive Examination for Civil Engineering Appointments in India, and thus the class of men to whom these remarks apply is likely to be extended.

Again, the Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers are to be obtained now by open competition, and 20 years of age is the superior limit. We can here, especially now that the School of Art affords the means of teaching drawing in all its branches, give very effective instruction for such Examinations, and a year or two at the University is an excellent preparation for young men entering the army; but it discourages such persons from coming here, to find that, if they decide on remaining, they will be obliged to contend in the Tripos with persons who have had a considerable start in the race. From

VII. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

REGULATIONS FOR PROCEEDING IN PHYSIC,

Confirmed by Grace of Senate, Feb. 17, 1859.

1. That the Regulations confirmed by Grace of the Senate June 1, 1821, February 27, 1829, March 5, 1834, April 1, 1841, May 5, 1847, May 2, 1854, and May 23, 1855 be hereby repealed.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Time to be spent in Medical Study.

2. That five years of Medical Study be required of Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, with the exception of Students who have graduated as Bachelors of Arts, in whose case four years of Medical Study shall be deemed sufficient.

3. That of the time required to be spent in Medical Study six terms be so spent in the University, commencing not earlier than after the expiration of the first three terms of residence, provided that four terms so spent shall suffice in the case of any B.A. who shall have taken an Honor in the Mathematical, Classical, Natural Sciences or Moral Sciences Tripos.

Examinations.

4. That there be two Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; and that the first Examination may be passed by the Student after the completion of three years of Medical Study, of which the portion required in his case has been so spent in the University, and the second after the completion of his course of Medical Study.

Subjects and course of Study previous to the first Examination.

5. That the Student before admission to the first Examination be required to produce certificates of diligent attendance on one course at least of lectures on each of the following subjects:

Chemistry, including manipulations,
Botany,
Elements of Comparative Anatomy,
Human Anatomy and Physiology,
Pathology,
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that he also produce a certificate of having practised dissection during one season at least.

The certificates must shew that the Lectures on Pathology were attended subsequently to those on Chemistry and Human Anatomy and Physiology, and the Lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacy subsequently to those on Chemistry and Botany.

Additional Subjects of Study, previous to the second Examination.

9. That before admission to the second Examination, the Student be required to produce certificates of having attended one course at least of lectures on each of the following subjects:

Clinical Medicine,
Clinical Surgery,
Medical Jurisprudence,
Obstetrical Medicine.

Subjects of the second Examination.

That the subjects of the second Examination be
Pathology and the Practice of Physic,
Clinical Medicine,
Medical Jurisprudence,
The medical treatment of Surgical and Obstetrical Diseases.

Examiners for the second Examination.

10. That the Examiners for the second Examination be
The Regius Professor of Physic,
The Downing Professor of Medicine,
A Doctor of Medicine, being a Member of the Senate, nominated annually by the Board of Medical Studies, and elected by the Senate.

Time of the Examinations.

That the first and second Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine take place each twice annually, first in the week immediately succeeding that in which the division of the Michaelmas Term falls, secondly, in the week immediately succeeding that in which the division of the Easter Term falls.

Mode of Conducting the Examinations.

That the Examinations be conducted principally by written questions, to which the persons examined be required to give answers in writing.

Hospital Practice.

That the Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine be required to produce certificates of having attended Hospital Practice during three years.

Public Exercise in the Schools.

11. That the act required to be kept by the Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine be not kept till after he has passed his Examinations for that degree.

Time of admission to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

That the Student of Medicine whether B.A. or not may be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the eleventh term after the completion of his first term of residence.

in the case of either the Regius Professor of Physic or the Downing Professor of Medicine appointing a deputy, such deputy be a Doctor of Medicine.

Appointment and Salaries of the Additional Examiners.

That the Election of the additional Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine take place at the first Congregation after the first of October in each year.

That each of such Examiners receive ten pounds annually from the University Chest.

Medical Study out of the University.

16. Medical Study out of the University, shall in all cases be understood to mean study at some well-known School of Medicine, which has been recognized by the Board of Medical Studies.

It shall be the duty of the Board to define from time to time what shall be sufficient evidence of such Medical Study.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Dec. 30, 1858.

The new Plan of Theological Examinations, adopted by the Senate in December, 1854, having now been in operation for three years, the Board of Theological Studies beg to lay before the Vice-Chancellor, as the result of their experience during that period, the following Report:

I.

They desire, in the first place, to express their conviction that the present system has, to a great extent, promoted the important objects for which it was established. While it has not interfered with the general course of Academical Studies, it has tended to raise the standard of Theological attainments, and thus to prepare Candidates for Holy Orders, who, it must be remembered, form the majority of students in the University, to discharge with greater intelligence and efficiency the duties of the Christian ministry.

The addition of the Honour Tripos has supplied a stimulus, which, though acting upon a comparatively small number of students, has been found to promote a deeper study of Theology by encouraging a spirit of criticism and research.

II.

A. There are however some alterations, which it appears to the Board might be made with advantage.

1. And, first, experience has shewn that it is not desirable to require a knowledge of the whole of the Greek Testament from

only one course of Lectures, but to pass an Examination in the substance of those Lectures.

C. The Board are further of opinion that the advancement of Theological Study is greatly hindered by the want of a Divinity School. The two rooms now used for Theological Lectures, neither of which is convenient for the purpose, are often required for other University business; which in a great measure prevents the Professors of Divinity from having that personal communication with the members of their classes which it is desirable to promote.

D. In reference to the most important and most difficult of the subjects upon which they have deliberated,—the Establishment of some regular system of Theological training for Candidates for Holy Orders,—the Board are not prepared at present to offer any detailed suggestions.

They desire, however, to state generally, that after having weighed the arguments that have been urged against a prolonged residence in the University, they are still impressed with the conviction that the advantages afforded by this place for a School of Theology, and the facilities it offers for securing the services of efficient Teachers, are such that they ought not to be overlooked. They therefore take this opportunity of expressing their opinion, that means ought to be devised by which those Students who have passed the final Examination for the Degree of B.A. may be enabled to avail themselves of a Course of Systematic Teaching in the Interpretation of Scripture, and in the more important branches of practical Theology.

The following Graces of the Senate having reference to the above Report, were passed at a Congregation held on the 3rd of March last.

That all Students, presenting themselves for examination, shall be examined in the following subjects, viz. the Historical Books of the Old Testament, the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles and a selected portion of the Epistles in the original Greek, the Articles of Religion and the Liturgy of the Church of England, Ecclesiastical History of the first three Centuries, and the History of the Reformation in England, and that no one be deemed to have passed the Examination, whether a Candidate for Honours or not, who has not shewn a competent knowledge of all the said subjects. Public notice of the portion of the Epistles selected for the Examination in any year shall be given by the Board of Theological Studies in the first week of the Lent Term in the preceding year.

That all Students presenting themselves for examination shall be required to produce certificates of having attended the lectures delivered during one term at least by one of the Professors of Divinity.

PART III. This stands thus.

Students may also offer themselves for Examination in

1. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and Linear Perspective.

2. Drawing from the Flat, from Models, from Memory.

3. Music—A clear knowledge of Harmony up to the inversions of the dominant seventh will enable Students to pass in this section; but all exercises in Harmony must be written for the usual voices of a Choir and in the suitable Clefs; Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass.

Examination of Students who are under 18 *years of age.*

PART I. Writing from Dictation—omitted.

PART II.

Every Student must satisfy the Examiners in three at least of the Sections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, or in two of them, and in one of the Sections marked H, I.

Section A. No alteration.

Section B. 1. English History, from the accession of James I. to the death of Anne; and the outlines of English Literature during the same period.

2. Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar* (Craik's edition).

3. The outlines of Political Economy, not including Currency, International Trade, and Taxation:

4. English Law: the examination will not extend beyond the *subjects* treated of in the first volume of Blackstone's *Commentaries.*

5. Physical, Political and Commercial Geography.

A fair knowledge of one of these five divisions will enable a Student to pass in this section.

Section C. Now contains Latin and Greek only.

In the Latin the subjects are Livy, Book VII. and Horace, *Sat.* Book I.—In Greek, the *Apology* of Plato and the *Medea* of Euripides.

Section D. Now contains French and German.

In French the subjects are: Molière's *Misanthrope* and Mignet's *History of the French Revolution to the death of Robespierre.*

In German: Schiller's *History of the Revolt of the Netherlands* and Goethe's *Iphigenia.*

Section E. This contains the subjects which were given under Section D last year, only Optics is omitted, as is also the description of Astronomical Instruments and Nautical Astronomy.

Section F. Corresponds without alteration to Section E of 1858.

would no doubt be promptly conferred. If therefore such a number of schools or schoolmasters were to memorialize the University, or the Syndicate, as to warrant the University in drawing up a scheme, and engaging persons to act as Examiners, there would be every probability of such system being soon organized.

A Report on the late Examination, with tabulated results, is in preparation, and will shortly appear. It will be obtained at the Cambridge Warehouse, 32, Paternoster Row, London, where the Examination Papers for 1858 may also be had.

NOTICES OF COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS TO BE OBTAINED BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS PREVIOUS TO COMMENCING RESIDENCE.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, *December* 13, 1858.

There will be an Election of Scholars at this College on *Saturday*, June 18, 1859 from Students who intend to commence their residence in October next.

The Examination will commence on *Wednesday*, June 15, 1859.

SUBJECTS:

Euclid.
Algebra; so far as is required for the University Previous Examination.
Plane Trigonometry; so far as the solution of triangles, inclusive.
Conic Sections, treated geometrically.
Demosthenes *de falsa Legatione.*
Horace's *Epistles.*

Passages from other Classical Authors will also be proposed for translation.

Latin and Greek Composition.

A *fair* proficiency in translation of English into Latin Prose will be deemed essential.

No one will be eligible at this Election, whose name is or has been on the Boards of any other College, except Christ's College, or who has kept any terms by actual residence.

Every Candidate must send his name to the Master on or before *Wednesday*, June 8, 1859, and (if not already admitted of Christ's College) the date and place of his birth, the names and residence of his parents, and a certificate of good conduct and character from a Graduate of the University or a Beneficed Clergyman.

Candidates must present themselves in the College Hall, on Wednesday morning, June 15, 1859, at Nine o'clock.

The value of each Scholarship is 15*s.* weekly with £7. 10*s.* a year, during residence.

The Examination for the Scholarships will occupy three days; it will comprise Greek and Latin Translation and Composition, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry. The Scholarships will be awarded on the ground either of general proficiency or of high attainments in a single branch of study.

The successful Candidates must commence residence in October next, and they will hold their Scholarships from Michaelmas next until they are of standing to take the B.A. degree. In June, 1860, and in each of the subsequent years, there will be another Examination of all the Undergraduate Members of the College, at which other Scholarships[1] of the same values will be given, and the same person will be capable of holding a Scholarship of £20 in addition to one of £40 or £60.

Those Candidates who are not accompanied by their friends will, as far as possible, be accommodated in College. They will be considered under the charge of the authorities, will dine in Hall, and be supplied with all they require in the same way and on the same terms as Undergraduates.

[1] The Open Scholarships belonging to the College are:
Eight of £60 per annum.
Six of £40 ,,
Six of £20 ,,

Subjects for University Examinations. 1860.

SUBJECTS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE, IN ADDITION TO THOSE FIXED.

Easter Term 1859, *and two following Terms.*

The Hippolytus of Euripides.
The Agricola of Tacitus.

Easter Term 1860, *and two following Terms.*

Herodotus, Book III.
Juvenal, *Satires III. and X.*

SUBJECTS FOR THE GENERAL PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The Gospel of St Mark.
Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
The Elements of Euclid, Books I. II. III.; and Arithmetic.
The *Andria* of Terence.
Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Books I. and II.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDENTS NOT CANDIDATES FOR HONORS.

I. Roman Law.
Digest, Book I. Title II.
Institutes of Justinian, Books I. & II. } for translation.

II. English Law.
Warren's *Blackstone*,
Chaps. iii. to xvi. inclusive,
— xlii. to lxiv. ———

III. English History.
Hallam's *Constitutional History from the time of the Revolution to the end of the Book.*

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE UNDER THE NEW STATUTES.

PERSONS who have taken the Degree of M.A., but who have removed their names from the boards of their College, may, either by replacing them on the same, or by entering them on the University Register (for which purpose application should be made to the Registrary of the University) obtain their votes as Members of the Senate. They will have to pay the sum of six shillings for every year during which their names have been off the boards. Such persons cannot exercise the right of voting until their names have been 180 days on the Register.

Bachelors of Laws of three years' standing may proceed to the Degree of LL.M. by which means they will obtain a vote in the Senate. If their names have been removed from the boards they will have to make the payments mentioned above in the case of Masters of Arts.

For full information on the Method of Proceeding to Degrees in Arts and Laws, see *Occasional Papers*, No. I.

Cambridge: Printed at the University Press.

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PARTICULARLY ON THE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr Editor,

Competitive examinations have become matters of so much interest and importance not only to those whose future success in life may immediately depend upon them, but to the public in general, that I venture to address to you a few remarks on the subject, as one who has had some recent experience in a leading branch of such examinations—that for the Civil Service in India.

It may seem marvellous in our eyes that men of education and intelligence should ever have opposed themselves to the notion that a good education may constitute a most valuable qualification for the performance of ordinary official duties. And yet we well know how much opposition of this kind the system of competitive examination has had to contend with, and that even recently a nobleman of official distinction has ventured to justify the most vulgar mis-spelling—that indubitable sign of low intelligence—as no disqualification for the duties of what has been usually regarded as one of the most important branches of the public service. That the dispensers of patronage should look upon the new system with suspicion, and endeavour to depreciate it, is not a matter to excite our wonder, but that a similar course of opposition should have been pursued by a considerable portion of the press, and of that part even which prides itself on the liberality of its general views, has always appeared to me a singular proof either of subservience to party feelings, or of ignorance of the influence likely to be exercised by the competitive system. The arguments most frequently, perhaps, insisted on by these opponents is, that the tests afforded by such examinations are very imperfect tests of that power which the selected candidates will be called upon to exercise in their future administrative capacities; and that we are thus more likely to introduce *book-worms* into Her Majesty's service than practically useful men of action. This objection rests on an entire misconception as to the class of men to whom preference is given in the existing examinations, as I pointed out some years ago in a letter addressed to the Editor of the Times. Men essentially

devoted by natural predilection to the abstract pursuits of literature or science are exceedingly few, and of all men are, perhaps, least likely to be attracted by the kind of rewards which these competitive examinations open to them, and for the duties of which their strong and peculiar bent of mind might undoubtedly, in many cases, disqualify them. But there is also a much larger class of men on whom such objectors as above alluded to probably look with great suspicion—men who though not so peculiarly devoted to abstract intellectual studies, as to fall under the designation of *book-worms*, do still distinguish themselves in such studies in early life at our public schools or universities. But these again constitute a class of men for whom these official attractions have little charm, because they usually look forward to the Church or the Bar, to the Universities or our Public Schools, as likely to furnish them with employment possibly more lucrative, and at all events more to their individual tastes, than the routine of official duties. Comparatively few of these men will ever present themselves in these competitive examinations, except in a certain number of cases in which some department of the government service (as the Indian Civil Service) may present an earlier prospect than could otherwise be hoped for of gratifying the domestic tendencies of those who may feel that single blessedness is not the greatest blessedness that even early life may afford us. I wish the prizes offered were such as to draw more men of the class I am speaking of into this field of competition. At present the best competitors will be found in that class which, in intellectual power and acquirement, comes next in order after the one above mentioned. Such men may be considered as largely represented in our universities. They are young men who obtain good academic distinction, but not quite good enough to secure to them the more permanent academic emoluments. To such men the Indian Civil Service offers important rewards, provided always they are prepared to make the sacrifice (which seems every year to be made with less and less hesitation) of leaving their own country. And well may the well-wishers of effective government rejoice in any scheme which secures the services of these men. Many of them possess a large portion of sound practical sense rather than of the highest abstract intellect, united with habits of industry, and high moral feeling which cannot fail to render them generally valuable in any offices of trust. In fact there is no office in which such qualities will not largely contribute to the due performance of its duties. I have no doubt that a large majority of those who have been appointed to the Civil Offices in India have been men of this description.

Though it was sufficiently obvious from the first that the great majority of the successful candidates in this examination would belong to this class, I still felt it to be a matter of interest in the last examination to observe also the general character of the other candidates. In casting one's eye over the class with which I was brought more immediately in contact—the mathematical class—one could not fail to observe the almost entire absence of that kind of look and manner which unmistakeably indicate the want of habitual association with persons in good society. And this observation was sanctioned by the individual intercourse with the members of the class afforded by the *vivâ-voce* examination. With very few exceptions they manifestly belonged to the educated classes of society. In general manners and bearing, they were equal to an equally numerous class which might be formed from the old universities. In fact it is quite manifest that the ultimate effect of these examinations for the Civil Indian Service will be to place the offices thus disposed of not only in the hands of the educated classes of this country, but also in the hands of many of the best educated of that class, and those who have been most subjected both to early mental and moral discipline, and have thus acquired habits of industry and application. It does not follow assuredly that even these qualifications for the practical business of life will insure a high order of administrative power, but the simple question before us is this—Is such power most likely to be found in those who possess these qualifications, or in those who possess them not?

It has been frequently urged that though by a system of examination we might select the men of highest literary and scientific attainments, or generally men of the best capacity, they might still be men whose early associations or vulgar habits would disqualify them for the positions they might thus obtain. The remarks above made respecting the general manners and appearance of those who present themselves as candidates, entirely, it is conceived, meet this objection as regards the Indian Civil Service. The appointments in question will certainly not be given on the present system to a *vulgar* class of men. But further, it has been said that men selected in this manner would be little likely to be skilled in athletic, manly, or equestrian exercises, and might thus be wanting in qualifications which might be very useful in their administrative duties in a country like India. It may be at once allowed that brain and muscle are not always meted out to man in direct proportion of the one to the other; but neither are they given to him in the inverse proportion. The man of active brain is often a man also of active muscles,

and it is not to be denied that brain may give an energy to action which can never be derived without it from the best trained muscular power, or the most adroit application of it. If the rifle and the sword were the characteristic implements of the Civil service of India, there might be some force in this argument. Let us hope that a better fate awaits that country than that which is implied in the notion of the importance of individual physical power in those to whom the practical details of its civil government is entrusted.

On the occasion of Sir John Lawrence's visit to Cambridge last midsummer, I availed myself of the opportunity of asking his opinion respecting the appointments in India by competitive examination. He highly approved of them. Under the old system, he said, a certain number of good men were appointed, but that there was an almost equal number who were nearly useless; whereas of those appointed under the present system, he had found none who were incapable of being placed in some position of great utility. This is high praise from such authority, especially when we recollect the probability that a considerable proportion of those who would have obtained the Indian appointments under the old system will equally obtain them under the new, while the useless drones will be inevitably excluded. Sir John said he was aware that sundry objections had been made at home against the new system, and alluded to that above mentioned respecting the want of equestrian accomplishments, or others of the same kind. He allowed it might be true that every man now sent out on the Civil Service might not sit a horse as if he had been cradled in the saddle, but still it *was* possible to give a man a better seat on horseback than the equestrian art had previously taught him, but it was *not* possible to give him more brains than nature had originally vouchsafed to him. In fact, he said, he had never had any difficulty in finding a useful post for a man who possessed ability; a stupid one was useless.

The competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service is the most important of those established by the Government, both with reference to the subjects which they embrace, and the value of the appointments obtained by them. The *written* part of the mathematical examination (of which alone I here speak) is conducted in a manner exactly similar to that in which our own Senate-house examinations are conducted; and the general character of the questions in the one case is very similar to that in the other, though the examinations, when Dublin mathematicians have been examiners, have partaken almost necessarily somewhat of the distinctive character which

may belong to the mathematical tastes and tendencies of that University. And it is well that it should be so. But upon the whole, the course of mathematical reading in our own University is perhaps as good as any that can be followed, as a preparation for the written part of the Indian Civil Service examination, especially if some additional attention be given to the methods of treating certain analytical and geometrical questions, which are somewhat more largely employed in Dublin than at Cambridge. The extent to which the mathematical examination is carried is not yet well defined. At first it was pitched too high for the class of candidates who presented themselves, or are ever likely to present themselves. The last two years it has borne much the same relation to that of our Senate-house papers as the mathematical acquirements of seventh or eighth may bear to those of first or second wranglers. I am satisfied however that it is still too high; for though there have been a considerable number of candidates who have taken the honor of seventh or eighth wrangler, or who would have been qualified to do so, I was convinced that the higher questions in Mixed Mathematics in the late examination, (and I believe my coadjutor found it the same in the Pure Mathematics) were of little use in deciding the relative merits of the candidates. Nearly every question was answered more or less perfectly by some one or other of them, but the answers in general in the higher subjects were such as to indicate that mere superficial acquaintance with them which ought to be as much as possible discouraged. There are other considerations also to which some attention is due. If the mathematical part of the examination be too high for the qualifications of the candidates, a proportionably smaller number of the marks assigned to the subject will be obtained, and the relative importance of mathematics in the whole examination to which the candidates are subjected, may be unduly lessened. And further, it should be borne in mind, that the object of these examinations is not to test the acquirements which might best qualify him for the duties of some scientific office for which high mathematical attainments might be essential, but to test those intellectual powers and habits of mind which may best qualify a man for the administrative duties of certain public offices. And such tests are infinitely better sought in the power of thought manifested by the candidate in subjects which he can grasp with a certain degree of facility, than in those more difficult subjects with which want of ability or want of time may have prevented his gaining more than a superficial acquaintance. These considerations, as well as those before mentioned, can hardly fail to

suggest themselves to any examiner, and will probably tend to reduce the mathematical portion of these examinations hereafter to a somewhat lower pitch than that at which they have hitherto been set. I have spoken in some detail on this point in the hope that should these remarks meet the eye of any future candidate for the Indian Civil appointments, they may afford some guidance for his mathematical reading preparatory to his examination.

In the framing of these examinations the Commissioners have introduced, and I think very wisely, a *vivâ voce* examination in addition to the written one. Twelve hundred and fifty marks were assigned to the whole of the mathematical subjects in the last examination, two hundred and fifty of which were given to the *vivâ voce* part. I was much struck with the difference between the performances of the candidates in this portion of the examination and the written portion. The style of the written answers of some of the better candidates was extremely good, combining frequently in a high degree the qualities of brevity and perspicuity, and indicating a perfect acquaintance with the best forms of written mathematical language. The natural inference would have been that men writing in that style would be able to expound their views orally at least with some degree of clearness and precision, if not with a ready fluency; but it was very far otherwise. Their performance was scarcely respectable. When questioned on some of the most elementary points, or on general principles, such as the Laws of Motion, Dynamical Definitions and Principles, or other fundamental points, the answers were in general obscure and indefinite. It might be supposed that this was owing to the nervousness of the candidates. It certainly was not so. The examination might have been public if any one had chosen to come and listen to it; but it did in fact assume the character of a private conversation, in which there was not in general the slightest indication of nervousness. The true reasons of the inferiority of the oral to the written answers was perfectly obvious. In the first place, in framing the written examination, those questions were excluded which might, as we conceived, be better asked *vivâ voce*, and this necessarily led to the choice of such written questions as might be most simply and briefly enunciated, and required for their solution more of the symbolical forms of expression, or the conventional language of mathematics. Such questions will generally have reference to more or less partial and limited aspects of the subjects to which they belong, and it is to these particular aspects that the attention of the student is usually, and too

often exclusively directed in the vicious system of teaching now too prevalent, of which the purpose is to prepare the student solely for written examinations. In such teaching his attention is chiefly directed to each individual proposition, and frequently only to one particular proof of it, while scarcely a thought is devoted to the logical sequence of the series of propositions which form a whole subject, and their mutual dependence on each other. There are numerous instances in our own university in which students are able to write out almost every proposition in a given mathematical subject with rapidity and accuracy, without being able to give any but a garbled and illogical view of the scope and bearing of the whole. These are the candidates who succeed in written examinations and fail in oral ones, for the latter are those which every experienced examiner would choose to test the candidate's general knowledge in contradistinction to that of a more detailed and fragmentary character. Again, another obvious cause of failure in oral examinations is the want of the habit in the student of arranging his thoughts in logical order, and also of seeking for the ready and appropriate oral expression of them. We all know how much is effected in this respect by habit and practice among our legal advocates, and the same may doubtless be effected in any other subject as well as in the law; and there are probably very few of those who are capable of acquiring clear ideas on any subject, who would not be equally capable of acquiring, at least, a certain facility and perspicuity in the oral expression of them.

The two causes now mentioned are the principal sources of failure in oral examinations, and not nervousness or comparative incapacity for this particular kind of examination; and of these a defective knowledge in reference to the more logical and philosophical views of the subject of examination, is by far the most influential. The candidate usually exhibits too much reading and too little thought. It is not that we should expect of a young student all that maturity of knowledge for the attainment of which *time* is so essential an element; what is complained of is, that there is so little of this maturity in proportion to the amount of ill-digested knowledge exhibited by the candidate, and the mental efforts by which it must have been acquired. It only requires a better direction of those efforts to correct the vice which taints almost every department of our educational system.

No one will doubt the value of digested, as compared with that of undigested knowledge; or will deny that the more we can lead the student to *think* for himself, the higher will be the mental discipline to which he is subjected. Few also will

doubt the value of the faculty of a perspicuous oral expression of our views on any subject we may have to expound. The value of this faculty is doubtless different in different subjects, and in certain abstract subjects (as mathematics for instance) its value has been often unduly depreciated in comparison with the power of written exposition. This is to a certain extent true, but principally with respect to those who may pursue such abstract studies more with reference to the research of new truths than the exposition of old ones. But how exceedingly small is the number of these original investigators compared with the aggregate number of our students, besides that those who compose this small number are the men for the cultivation of whose minds systematic rules are the least required. Regarding those, however, who follow science more as the business of life, we find an immense majority of them engaged rather in its exposition than in its original researches; and to all such the power of oral exposition of their subject is obviously of the first importance, and cannot be cultivated too early in the course of their own studies. And with reference to those who may be engaged in any department of professional or official life, we can hardly estimate too highly the power of which we are speaking; and in those cases in which such men may, in early life, discipline their minds by the study of abstract subjects, the value of the power of oral exposition of them is not to be measured by its value in such subjects themselves, but as cultivating the habit of ready and logical thought on any subject to which the mind may be afterwards applied. The acquirement of this power may, I conceive, be much more encouraged and much better tested by oral than by written examinations.

It must not be supposed that, in making these observations, I would depreciate the value of examinations conducted by printed questions and written answers. I conceive them, on the contrary, to be of the utmost value. It is to their exclusive use that objections are here urged. Such use of them affords the greatest encouragement to that *cramming* system of teaching and reading which calls so loudly for correction. I never heard any one assert the contrary, though comparatively few have shown much readiness in adopting a corrective to the evil. That correction, so long as we assign (and I think rightly) so much importance to competitive examinations, must be found in the examinations themselves, and not merely in any improved modes of teaching. The teacher will in vain lead his pupils to the purest springs of knowledge if they be indisposed to drink thereat; and, while human nature remains unchanged, it is idle to suppose that the thirst for knowledge will pro-

ceed more from the pure love of it than from the motive which a commercial view (if I may so speak) of competitive examinations affords. Young students, as well as older men, will act very naturally, and in numerous cases very prudently, in accordance with the dictates of that worldly wisdom which suggests the value of the means of daily comfort and independence. It is, I repeat, to the examinations that we must look for the correction of any evils of our general system of teaching; and for that sin of *cramming* which so much offends one in all higher teaching, I believe no remedy to be nearly so effective as a well directed *vivâ voce* examination, simply because no crude and undigested knowledge can remain undetected under the test which it supplies.

I think it probable that the number of those who would mainly agree with what has been advanced respecting the evil tendencies of exclusively written examinations, is much greater than those who would yet admit the practical establishment of oral examinations as desirable, though they may not altogether deny their remedial efficiency, and have no better means to prescribe. It has been often said that oral examinations are not sufficiently definite; and it must be at once allowed that they have not the definiteness—I had almost said the vicious definiteness—of written examinations. Much of this determinate character in the latter, however, it must be recollected, is more apparent than real. Place a paper of given questions before an examiner that he may distribute a given aggregate of marks among the questions of various degrees of difficulty contained in it, and the distribution will be found to differ materially from that of another equally competent examiner. And, again, when a question is imperfectly answered, there may be considerable discrepancies of opinion as to the number of marks to be assigned to it according to the degree of its imperfection. The result, when announced in the number of marks obtained, looks, no doubt, exceedingly clear and definite, but we must not forget the indefinite nature of the process by which it must frequently have been obtained. Moreover, a written examination is in fact an examination on a small number of questions, and affords but an imperfect test of what the candidate may know or may not know about other portions of his subject. I again protest against these remarks being construed into a wish to depreciate examinations of this kind; but I would urge them against the argument of the indeterminateness of oral examinations, advanced, as it sometimes appears to be, with the tacit assumption that written ones are perfectly determinate. I deny the perfect determinateness of

the one and the great indeterminateness of the other. There is no difficulty in arranging men of varied powers and acquirements, by means of an oral examination, in a sufficient number of *groups* to render the result of great importance in determining the relative merits of the candidates; and it moreover affords the best means of testing some of their highest powers and most desirable acquirements.

The length of time required for *vivâ voce* examinations has been urged as a practical objection to them. The objection is undoubtedly valid to a certain extent, but has frequently been very unduly magnified. In the Indian Civil Service examinations half an hour is allowed to each candidate for the oral examination, but last year, in mathematics, where there are two examiners, this time was doubled by each examiner taking an assigned and separate portion of the subjects simultaneously with the other examiner, instead of both presiding at the same time over the whole mathematical examination of each candidate. Add to this that a large portion of the candidates required a much shorter time than an hour, on account of the extremely limited extent of their reading, thus leaving considerably more than the allotted time for those whose reading was more extensive. Sufficient time was, in fact, allowed to ensure substantially the object of this part of the examination.

But the most formidable practicable obstacle to the establishment of effective oral examinations is to be found, I fear, among examiners themselves, and those who may be likely to become such. I believe the class of men from whom our public examiners, whether in the universities or elsewhere, are chosen, may vie with any class of men for honorable feeling and sense of duty, as well as for their unquestioned competency for the performance of their task. Still examiners are men—oral examinations are troublesome—and the feelings of men are naturally antagonistic to labour and trouble. We know too that the apprehension of what is laborious in any proposed plan of operations not only affects the practical views of those who may have to encounter the labour; it affects also their abstract opinions of such plans. The excellence of a scheme involving little trouble is sooner recognized than that of one which involves much. In our own university the exercises of the schools were allowed to fall into disuse almost without a word of comment and certainly without a word of sanction from the Senate. The change saved a world of trouble to succeeding moderators; but thus the opportunity was heedlessly lost of converting an institution which had become useless by an unmeaning adherence to antiquated

forms, into one which, by an easy modification, might have supplied the corrective which is now required for the evils of an exclusively written examination. Oral examinations will, I have no doubt, become established among us hereafter. But, in the estimation of many persons, they would give a great deal of trouble; and that is reason sufficient for looking very shyly upon them. Still I believe that this obstacle will gradually melt away before fair and continued discussion of the subject, and would scarcely be again thought of if the plan were once established. At first most of the examiners for the Indian Civil Service were opposed to a *vivâ voce* examination; last summer they were unanimous in its favor. I believe the change would necessarily have taken place, though possibly not so soon or so completely, had it not been for the steadiness with which the Commissioners supported the scheme, and the ability with which it was advocated by a classical examiner of the present as well as the preceding year.

This university may justly claim a large share of the credit for what is good in examinations conducted by carefully selected printed questions and written answers; she must also bear a corresponding share of the blame which may attach to the evils arising from too exclusive a use of them. We may wish that there had been manifested as great a desire to correct these evils as to encourage the system which creates them. I have no intention, however, of discussing at present the introduction of oral examinations into our university, but I cannot help remarking that, in the event of the proposed regulations respecting mathematical professorships being carried out, we shall have three well paid resident mathematical professors, besides the Plumian professor, on whom it would indeed be unreasonable to impose more work than that which he now does so faithfully and so well. These three professors would appear exactly the persons likely to be best qualified by their position and the maturity of their knowledge for conducting a *vivâ voce* examination. Young examiners can never be equally qualified. To these professors the oral examinations might be assigned, quite independently of the written examination of the Senate-house. Not only might we thus obtain efficient *vivâ voce* examinations, but we should also establish that more intimate relation between the professors and the body of our students, the want of which has deprived professorial teaching, for the most part, of so much of its efficiency. But I can only hint at a scheme which I profess not now to develope. These remarks have already proceeded to a greater length than I anticipated.

In conclusion I would strongly recommend such of our students as may intend to become candidates for Indian Civil appointments, to accustom themselves to oral as well as written examinations. They will thereby become better educated men, and will have an increased chance of success in the competitive examination.

W. H.

NOTE.—Several statistical tables are given in the published Report of the Civil Service Examination. The following table may also have some interest. It exhibits the number of *successful* candidates in each year from 1855 to 1859 inclusive, from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin respectively, with the average marks obtained by each candidate in the subjects specified. Several subjects are omitted, but they are those in which comparatively few marks were obtained by successful candidates. The numbers inserted under any subject have been obtained by adding together all the marks obtained by the successful candidates in that subject, from each university severally, and dividing the sum by the number of candidates from that university.

Taking the aggregate of the sums given in the last column of the opposite Table, for the last four years for Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Candidates respectively, we have for

Oxford	candidates	7985	marks.
Cambridge	,,	7994	,,
Dublin	,,	8943	,,

Hence it appears that, on the average, the Oxford candidates have stood first in Classics, (except in 1855) and in Moral Philosophy (except in 1856); and they have stood last in Mathematics. The Cambridge candidates have stood first in Mathematics, and last in the Moral Philosophy. The Dublin candidates have stood first, in the four last years, in English. Also it appears that the average number of marks during the last four years obtained by each successful Dublin candidate has been greater than that obtained by the Oxford or Cambridge candidates. The numbers obtained by the Oxford and Cambridge candidates respectively are very nearly equal. If the marks obtained for the Natural Sciences, and for Sanskrit and Arabic had been included, each of the numbers assigned to the three universities would have been slightly and nearly equally increased, arising principally from Sanskrit and Arabic in favor of Oxford, and from the Natural Sciences in favor of Cambridge and Dublin.

AVERAGE of the marks obtained by each successful Candidate from Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin respectively, in the subjects specified, and in each year from 1855 to 1859 inclusive, in the Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Year.	University.	Number of Candidates.	English.	Classics.	French, Italian, German.	Mathematics.	Moral Philosophy.	Sum.
			Maximum Number of Marks.					
			1500	1500	1125	1000	500	4625
1855	Oxford	8	290	736	167	12	159	1364
	Cambridge	6	478	821	120	97	109	1625
	Dublin	0						0
1856	Oxford	4	478	1000	254	54	162	1948
	Cambridge	7	650	906	145	238	76	2015
	Dublin	4	673	692	617	115	294	2391
1857	Oxford	5	586	956	332	0	108	1982
	Cambridge	1	520	844	671	172	0	2207
	Dublin	1	744	898	450	0	0	2082
1858	Oxford	9	752	865	227	0	161	2005
	Cambridge	3	586	704	345	128	27	1790
	Dublin	6	847	731	429	181	143	2331
1859	Oxford	12	799	796	315	41	99	2050
	Cambridge	9	744	628	174	411	25	1982
	Dublin	7	819	787	377	91	65	2139

II. PROCEEDINGS IN MEDICINE IN CAMBRIDGE.

THE course of education required of candidates for Medical Degrees in Cambridge has lately undergone careful revision, with a view to facilitate the access to the Degrees without lowering the high standard which they have hitherto maintained; and, secondly, to provide the means of efficient instruction in certain branches of Medical Science in Cambridge, so that the earlier part of the period which is required to be devoted to Medical Study may be spent in the University, while the remainder of the period may be passed in the Metropolitan or other large schools recognised by the University.

The reputation of the Cambridge Medical Degree is due; partly, to the term of *residence* required in the University, during which the student derives the advantages resulting from an association with members of the various classes of society who resort to the University; and, still more, to the fact that the *general education* of the graduate has been continued beyond the ordinary period, and has been conducted according to the system of the University, and that his mind has, consequently, received a certain amount of that training in exact science which is so admirable a preparation for medical study.

It is, therefore, determined that the candidate for the M.B. degree must reside, as heretofore, nine terms, that is, the greater part of three years. This time may be devoted, in part, to general education and, in part, to medical study, or to the former exclusively. Usually, the first half of the time will be chiefly occupied in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy; inasmuch as in the fifth term an examination in those subjects—the PREVIOUS EXAMINATION—must be passed. The latter part of the time may be devoted entirely, or chiefly, to the study of Medicine. (After passing the Previous Examination, it is optional either to continue the general studies of the University and take a Degree in Arts, or to proceed, at once, to the study of Medicine.)

Ample opportunities for the study of certain branches of Medical Science are provided in the University. Courses of Lectures are regularly given on Comparative and Human Anatomy, on Pathology, Chemistry and Practical Chemistry,

Materia Medica, and Botany. There are Anatomical and Botanical Museums and Chemical Laboratories. Addenbrooke's Hospital affords the means of Clinical instruction; Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered weekly in the Hospital; and the visits of the Physicians and Surgeons are regulated to meet the convenience of the students as much as possible.

It has not been attempted to render the School of Medicine in Cambridge quite complete; it being thought desirable that the student should be induced, indeed obliged, to seek part of his medical education elsewhere. He must study Medicine in Cambridge during six terms (four if he have taken the degree of B.A.). After that he will proceed to some other school: he will thus have the advantage of pursuing his course in two different schools of medicine; and the expense is very little, if at all, more than is usually incurred by medical students who do not come to the University*.

There are two *Examinations* for the degree of M.B. The *first* (after the completion of three years of medical study) in Chemistry, Botany, Elements of Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy and Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Pathology, portions of Celsus, Hippocrates, and Aretæus. Certificates of attendance on lectures on most of the above subjects, and of practising dissection, are required before admission to this examination.

The *second* Examination is in Pathology and Practice of Physic, Clinical Medicine (conducted at the bedside of the patient), Medical Jurisprudence, and the Medical treatment of surgical and obstetrical diseases. Certificates of attendance on Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and on Hospital Practice for three years, are required.

An *Act* has to be kept after the second Examination. This consists in the reading publicly, in the Schools, of an

* It may be observed that the necessary expenses of University education are small; the tuition and lecture fees are low; lodging is cheap, and the style of living is entirely optional with the student. Many students pass through the University at a very small cost; and in the case of some the expenses are nearly, or quite, counterbalanced by the emoluments of the scholarships which they obtain.

In Caius College a Scholarship worth £20 is annually given for proficiency in chemistry; and another of the same value, tenable for three years, is annually given for proficiency in anatomy and physiology.

There are Medical Fellowships in several of the Colleges; and it is to be hoped that some of these will, in future, be given for proficiency in medical science. By this means, or by the foundation of a few Medical Studentships, a great impulse might be given to the pursuit of medicine and the collateral sciences in the University and in the country at large, and much would be done towards establishing that closer relation which ought to exist between the University and the medical profession.

English thesis, followed by a *vivâ voce* Examination on questions connected with the thesis, and on other subjects.

After the Act has been kept, the student has the opportunity of being a candidate for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos; and he is induced thereto by the fact that the subjects for examination are, for the most part, those which he has been pursuing in the course of his medical study.

The Previous Examination in the fifth term, which students must pass to obtain a Medical or any other degree in the University, is received by the College of Surgeons in lieu of the Preliminary Examinations for the Membership and Fellowship of the College. The attendance on the Lectures and Hospital Practice in Cambridge for one year is recognised by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, as equivalent to one year's study in London or elsewhere. The M.B. of the University is admitted to the Examination for the Diploma of the College on merely giving proofs of having completed the Anatomical and Surgical Education required by the College. He can also be admitted to the Examination for the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries on producing his Indentures of Apprenticeship; but it is not supposed that this will often be done, inasmuch as the degree of M.B. confers a legal qualification to practise Medicine.

By these arrangements a closer connection is established between the University and the College of Surgeons than has hitherto existed; and, the courses of Education required by the two bodies being thus, to a considerable extent, harmonized, it is hoped that a greater number of those who propose to practise in Surgery, as well as in Medicine, will resort to the University, and will embrace the opportunity of combining the degree in Medicine with the Diploma of the College. The advantages of University Education and the opportunities of competition for University honours and prizes are thus opened to the most numerous class of the Profession, without involving loss of time or much additional expense; and the closer alliance between the University and the Profession which is likely to result from this must be productive of benefit to both.

With the view of furthering this object, and of enabling students who are destined for the Medical Profession to come to the University at a somewhat earlier period than has been usual, Dr Humphry, one of the Surgeons to Addenbrooke's Hospital, has obtained the recognition of his house as a University Hostel, so that pupils residing with him, and pursuing their Medical Studies under his superintendence during the period which is usually spent in the house of a Medical man,

may matriculate in the University, keep terms, pursue their general education to such extent as seems desirable, obtain degrees, and enjoy all the privileges of University Students, just as if they were admitted at one of the Colleges. In following the course prescribed by the University they are preparing for the College of Surgeons, and have the opportunity of proceeding to the Membership and Fellowship of that College at the appointed periods, as well as of graduating in the University; and with the degree and diploma obtained at the University and the College of Surgeons they are qualified to practise in every branch of the Profession.

Three years' residence is necessary to obtain a degree; but the Hostel is also open to students who, having perhaps commenced their professional education elsewhere, may wish to join the University, and attend the Medical or other Lectures and the practice of the Hospital for a shorter period—a year or two—before going to London.

Lectures in the Cambridge University Medical School.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by the Professor of Anatomy—3 days weekly in the October Term.

Human Anatomy and Physiology, by Dr. Humphry—3 days weekly in the October Term, and daily in the Lent Term.

Practical Anatomy, superintended by Dr Humphry.

Pathology, by the Regius Professor of Physic—5 days weekly in the Easter Term.

Chemistry, by the Professor of Chemistry—4 days weekly in the Lent Term.

Chemistry, by G. Liveing, M.A.—4 days weekly in the October Term.

Practical Chemistry, by G. Liveing, M.A.—3 days weekly in each Term.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by the Downing Professor of Medicine—3 days weekly in the Lent Term.

Botany, by the Professor of Botany—3 days weekly in the Easter Term.

Clinical Medicine. Attendance at the Hospital 4 days weekly, and a Lecture weekly in each Term.

Clinical Surgery. Attendance at the Hospital 3 days weekly, and a Lecture weekly throughout the year.

III. THE CO-OPERATION OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE IN LOCAL EXAMINATIONS,

AND THE ASSIMILATION OF THEIR SCHEMES.

By the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A. *Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool.*

A Memorial, addressed to the two Universities and signed by a large number of Schoolmasters, has recently urged the adoption of some arrangement, by which their schools should have a Local Examination within reach only once in the year. This particular question is only one part of a very large and important subject. I am persuaded that the ultimate success of the whole scheme of local examinations will depend, very largely, on the degree of mutual understanding with which Oxford and Cambridge co-operate in the enterprise, and the degree of closeness in which their programmes are made to assimilate. I propose in this paper first to notice some evils which would be likely to arise in the absence of such co-operation and assimilation, and secondly, to offer some suggestions for the practical realisation of what I feel to be so desirable.

As the case stands at present, two programmes, differing in some very important particulars, are before the country,—two examinations, worked by separate machinery, one at Midsummer and the other at Christmas, invite the competition of candidates,—two Universities, each secure of loyal adherents in every neighbourhood, are working locally for the same ends, but in the way of conflict rather than of combination. This kind of incoherence, to call it by no other name, is likely to have an embarrassing effect on the construction, harmony, and continued action of the Local Committees. On this point I do not dwell, though it would be easy to dwell upon it at length and with force. The evils, to which I wish to invite attention at present, are those which will affect the Schools, unless the two forces, which are now acting on them, are brought to operate more evenly, and more nearly in the same direction.

The teaching in a School is arranged, or ought to be arranged, on some well-considered course of study, with the view of producing certain average results at certain average ages. We will assume, as well we may, that an examination,

conducted under the auspices of either Oxford or Cambridge, would satisfactorily test these results; and that a programme of examination, issued by either University, would be a valuable guide to Schoolmasters in the arrangement of their work. If one such examination-scheme were before the Country, if it were known that the competition would recur at fixed intervals in fixed local centres, it cannot be doubted that our schools would be rapidly adjusted to this state of things, and that they would experience the benefit of a continuous improvement. But if the intervals are irregular, still more if they are uncertain, if the places of examination are indeterminate, if at a given place one kind of examination is expected at one time, another at another, or if two kinds of examination conflict at the same time and place,—if, further, we take into account the varying wishes of parents, the various feelings of schoolmasters towards Oxford or Cambridge, the varieties in the occurrence of candidates' birth-days,—it is easy to see that the resultant action of these forces may be simply disturbance, and that the allegiance of Schools to the Universities may be shaken rather than confirmed.

What has just been said points to the importance of such geographical and chronological arrangements, as may at once be convenient and permanent. But the most serious evil is by no means here. If the examination-schemes themselves are different, and if a school is preparing at one time for one, at another for the other, the effect is very unfavourable to that steady progress, which ought to be the desire alike of the parent and the master. Intermittent impulses and frequent readjustments of work are injurious to schoolboys. The danger is perceived very palpably, even if we consider, in any given school, a class of boys as a whole. It cannot be desirable that a class should be suddenly thrown into a new attitude, simply because a new examination is impending. But the case is seen to be far worse, when a class is divided into sections, some of whom are looking forward to one examination, some to the other. If a boy, who will be fifteen on the 1st of July, is reading the *Bellum Gallicum* for an Oxford honour, and his class-fellow, who will be sixteen on the 1st of January, is reading the *Bellum Civile* in the hope of receiving a distinction from Cambridge,—if, of a group of boys following the same general course of study, some desire to place "A. A." at the end of their names, and are impatient under the religious lessons which the rest pursue with diligence, because they feel they are not discouraged,—if the parents in all these cases are urgent,—and if the instance we imagine be one of those private-adventure schools, which

depend on popularity, and which it is desirable to raise above all temptation to sordid subserviency,—we see that the two Universities, by means of inharmonious examinations, instead of being *edificant*, to use an old word, of the structure of teaching and discipline, may really be forwarding a process of disintegration.

We sometimes hear it spoken of as an advantage, that there should be two types of examination before the public, corresponding respectively with the habits of Oxford and Cambridge, and that they should shew a difference in the *maximum* of age for juniors, so that schools of two different grades may have their appropriate standards to aim at. To these statements, as abstract propositions, I do not think that any reasonable objection can be made. If Oxford and Cambridge were not different, England would be impoverished: it is highly desirable, too, that they should act according to their respective traditions: and it would be a general advantage, if all schools, of all various grades, could have examinations within reach, adapted to the standards of age and acquirement, which they might severally hope to attain. But these abstract truths are not practically applicable to the case in question. Oxford trains her own students within her own precincts for her own examinations. So does Cambridge. But these local examinations test the training which is carried on by independent instructors, in various places, and under various circumstances. If all the schools and all the neighbourhoods of the country could divide themselves into two classes, owning allegiance respectively to Oxford and to Cambridge, there would be no further difficulty. But every one sees that this is impossible. The two examination-schemes must act on the same schools and the same neighbourhoods. I hope I have said enough to shew that if they do not act harmoniously, there will, at least, be an admixture of evil with the good. I proceed to offer some suggestions for the ultimate co-operation of the Universities, in respect to these examinations, and for the approximate assimilation of their schemes.

The co-operation should, I conceive, relate chiefly to considerations of time and place. (*a.*) Some have, indeed, suggested that the two examination-schemes should be fused into one, and that the whole undertaking should be worked by a Combined Board. But coalitions are not often successful. An Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa has in it, as was seen on the first of November, every element of hope. But for the improvement of education among the Middle Classes of England, the Universities will work

most effectually, if they work independently. The resignation of independence might indeed untie the knot of the difficulty, as regards local adaptation: but the tension and force of the enterprise would be relaxed. (*b.*) Another course, convenient at first sight, would be that the Universities should divide the country between them, each taking one half. But this would be hardly loyal either to the Country or to the Universities themselves. The influence of both Seats of Learning is diffused everywhere. The associations of each interpenetrate those of the other: and the more this is the case on the ground which we are surveying, the better for us all: nor is it likely that any local group of schools could resolve to limit itself to an exclusive connection either with Oxford or Cambridge. (*c. d.*) Next we have the plans of alternate half-years or alternate years, the local centres being presumed the same, or nearly the same. The Memorial above alluded to, which I very gladly signed, precludes me from saying anything in favour of alternate half-years; though I think it is much to be preferred to either of the preceding plans. Much is to be said in favour of alternate years. In fact, if the programmes of examination were assimilated, I believe the yearly alternation would be entirely acceptable to the country. But the individual persons, who constitute a Delegacy or a Syndicate, may change rather rapidly; and the interest in a scheme of practical usefulness might grow cool, even at Oxford and Cambridge, in an interval of two years,—to say nothing of the difficulty of obtaining the increased number of examiners which would be requisite at the close of each such interval. (*e.*) A fifth plan has been suggested, which has many recommendations. The places of examination are supposed to be taken in pairs, each place being visited by Oxford and Cambridge in turns, after the fashion of Castor and Pollux. Or—to put the matter otherwise—instead of a number of circles described, each round its one centre, in various parts of the country, we are supposed to have a number of ellipses, each with its two *foci*, both *foci* being occupied every year, but alternately by the two examining bodies. The obvious illustrations are such as these, Bristol and Bath, Bradford and Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool: and the obvious advantages would be, that every school would have both an Oxford and a Cambridge examination within easy reach every year, and that no district would lose its connection with either University. There is little doubt that the schools of a neighbourhood might pursue their course very evenly under the influence of such alternate forces. There is something, however, to be said here too

in the way of objection. It is probable that each town would practically accept the examination which for the time might be held within its limits. Thus the boys of neighbouring towns would not be brought into direct competition with one another. Moreover, if a parent were to send his son away from home at all, to be examined by the University of his choice, he would probably rather send him to Oxford or Cambridge at once, than to a rival seat of manufacture or commerce: and such opportunities of giving to our trading classes even a transient Academical association are very valuable. (*f. g.*) Thus I am disposed to ask for a careful consideration of two other arrangements, suggested to me by Schoolmasters who have given much attention to the subject. One of them recommends that in one year Cambridge should examine in all the provincial districts, and Oxford at Oxford alone (to this I would add London), and that the next year they should exchange functions, Oxford taking the provinces, and Cambridge limiting itself to Cambridge (with, possibly, London). The other proposed modification is this, that England should be divided into northern and southern districts, the Universities alternating between them in successive years, holding also each year an examination within their own precincts. On the whole it seems impossible to believe that any insuperable difficulty can hinder the Universities from so co-operating with one another and with Local Committees, as to agree on a distribution of places and times, which will practically meet the case[1]. It remains however to consider the assimilations of the programmes, without which, as it seems to me, chronological and geographical adjustments are comparatively valueless.

In regard to the two programmes, two things may be said with truth,—that to Oxford a great debt of gratitude is due, for having first propounded an admirable scheme of examination adapted to schools of very various kinds,—and that it would be strange, if Cambridge, following this example, had not

[1] If the numbers of the candidates become unmanageable on any system of yearly alternation, it will probably be necessary to make the alternation half-yearly, the topographical arrangements remaining the same.

After most of this was written, a friend suggested to me another Geographico-chronological arrangement. According to this plan each University would, after a short provisional period, have a cycle of two years. Thus in December 1860 Cambridge would take the North for Juniors only, in 1861, the South for Juniors only, in 1862, the North for Seniors only, in 1863, the South for Seniors only. Oxford would follow an alternating order in June, beginning in 1861 with the North for Seniors only, in 1862 taking the South for Seniors only, and so on. It is suggested that this plan would enable students to prepare themselves systematically for the Junior and Senior Examinations.

been able in some respects to improve upon it. What is really wanted is, that the two schemes should have the same general import and significance in the eyes of the public[1]: and it appears to me that this can be easily accomplished by means of reasonable concessions on both sides.

The changes requisite to produce a sufficient assimilation are not numerous. I venture to suggest three concessions on the part of Cambridge, and three on the part of Oxford. I. 1. The degree in which Cambridge prescribes books to the candidates appears to me excessive, and productive of serious evil. If books must be prescribed, there is no reason why they should be changed from year to year. What is good in one year for one set of boys, is good in another year for another set in the same stage of progress. But I would rather see no books prescribed at all: in other words, I prefer, in this respect, the Oxford to the Cambridge plan. It is a serious thing for a Schoolmaster, who has deliberately arranged a course of reading for his boys, to find his machinery put out of gear by the introduction of a novelty having reference to a few individuals. Some books, indeed, are recognised as subjects of course for junior students: and it might be a very good plan, if it were stated in a stereotyped programme that one passage would always be set from some fixed book of Cæsar (say the first), and another from some other book of Cæsar,—one passage from some fixed book of the *Anabasis* (not the first), and another from some other book of the *Anabasis*,—and so of French and German, if authors in those languages can be selected with equal confidence. In English, Dean Trench's book *on Words* is well worthy to be a permanent manual: and I know no reason why Archbishop Whately's little book *on Evidences* might not be similarly adopted. By such arrangements as these, industry, on the part of inferior scholars, would reap its reward; while Schoolmasters would be left free to devise and adhere to, or to modify, their own methods of teaching and training: and as to the results, however attained, it is certain that Oxford and Cambridge Examiners would be very well able to test them. I. 2. As in the last particular, so in the arrangement of the most successful candidates, each University has deviated from its tradition. The first class in the Oxford List is in order of merit, the first in the Cambridge List is alphabetical. It seems to me important that they should be assimilated; and I would suggest that the concession might come from

[1] Mr. H. J. S. Smith, of Balliol, expressed himself strongly on this point in a paper read last year before the Social Science Association in Liverpool. See *Trans. for* 1858, pp. 217, 218.

Cambridge. I know it is felt that there is great difficulty in arranging boys, on a miscellaneous examination, in strict order of merit. But this difficulty is far less in the case of higher boys, than in the case of those who fill the lower classes in the List. And there are these advantages in the Oxford arrangement, that it facilitates the giving of local prizes, and helps to designate those who may fitly be encouraged to go to College, and generally stimulates that local interest in the candidates, which it is so desirable to encourage[1]. I. 3. I now come to the title, which is given by Oxford at present to the senior candidates who have obtained a certificate, but which has hitherto been viewed at Cambridge with repugnance. I confess that I have always looked upon it with discomfort: nor have I noticed, within my own experience, any proof of benefit arising from it: we hear too that regret is felt by many Oxford men that their scheme has this feature. The subject, however, has a less formidable aspect, now that the letters "A. A.," which at first were understood to denote a "degree," are viewed only as an honorary "title[2]." And so strongly am I impressed with the importance of assimilation, that I should be glad if Cambridge could concede the point, supposing that the other University still regards it as of great consequence. It seems unnatural, at least, to imagine that *a compromise* is impossible. It will surely be practicable, at the close of the three experimental years, to agree upon some conventional mode of representing, in an abbreviated form, the fact that a senior certificate has been obtained. It seems to me that there would be no objection to "A. O." and "A. C.," denoting respectively "Associate of Oxford" and "Associate of Cambridge[3]."

The three points, on which I, with many others, am earnestly anxious to see a concession on the part of Oxford, are the sectional classification, the *maximum* age of juniors, and the mode of recognising and marking Religious knowledge. II. 1. From the first I felt an extreme repugnance to the sectional classification adopted in the Oxford scheme

[1] It may indeed be justly said that prizes are of far less consequence now than at first. It ought also to be well considered what moral effect the singling out of individuals may have on the vanity or envy of young boys. There is too the serious question of the possibility of over-stimulating the nervous system of young boys by too much work.

[2] This distinction was emphatically pointed out at Liverpool by the Delegate who visited that town in 1858.

[3] This abbreviation would appear nearly the same as "A.A." to those youths who value a title, and yet it is without the most obnoxious element. It is also very similar to that which has been sanctioned at Oxford during the three provisional years.

for seniors; and subsequent experience has deepened my feeling against it. It seems to me that, in the case of boys under eighteen, we ought not to accelerate, but rather to delay, specialties of instruction. I would not urge such youths along the ruts of particular studies, but I would encourage them to travel over the fair open roads of a liberal education. We hear it said, and with justice, that it is not well to encourage candidates to offer themselves for examination in a multitude of subjects, all badly prepared. But this can be guarded against and checked, on an aggregate classification like that of Cambridge, by giving no credit for marks in any subject below a fixed *minimum*. In the Cambridge scheme, again, excellence in special studies *is* distinguished; but this distinction is secondary there, whereas in the other scheme it is primary. I have no hesitation in saying that many who have obtained double second classes in the Oxford list would have obtained first classes in the Cambridge list: and I believe that some who have been in first classes on the former, would have been found in the lowest class on the latter. If this is so, the two schemes do not stand in the proper relation to one another. They do not mean the same thing, or nearly the same thing. But perhaps the greatest stress is to be laid on the effect which the sectional classification may have in disorganising School-work, by tempting parents and masters to stimulate individual boys in the pursuit of certain studies for which they may have an aptitude, to the neglect of others which may be more important for the time, and to the confusion of the general arrangements of the school. It is to be observed too that the sectional impulse is greatly increased by the fact that it is in this very scheme that the sectional first classes are in order of merit. This order in a first class arranged on the aggregate system would produce no such consequences.

II. 2. On the subject of the *maximum* age for juniors I may give my opinion with some confidence. For, wishing to see the lowest class of Middle Schools drawn upwards by the hands of the two Universities, I at first thought that fifteen would be the right limit: but further consideration has changed my view. It is better for the lower schools to be induced to lengthen the period of education, than for the higher to shorten it. Moreover a boy of fourteen is not excluded from a competition in which the *maximum* age is sixteen, though he can seldom hope to obtain the highest place in it. The interval, too, between fifteen and eighteen is very long to a schoolboy; and, if he has been examined under fifteen, he will be less likely to remain for the higher ordeal, than if the

lower had been passed between fifteen and sixteen. Nor must it be forgotten that if the *maximum* is sixteen, the average age of the candidates will be much less, and that most of them will only just have reached that time of life, when they are able to put down their knowledge well on paper. Still I value assimilation so highly, that I would rather see a compromise on the basis of fifteen and a half, than the present contrariety. As to the argument that it may be advantageous to have two standards of age adapted to two kinds of schools, I hope I have shewn that it is fallacious. The two standards cannot practically be presented to the schools for which they are respectively intended. It is more likely, if the present state of things were to continue, that each school would be liable to an irregular and disturbing action[1]. II. 3. I will not say much on the most important topic of all. Facts are decisive as to the favour with which the public, including Church-people and Nonconformists, have received the Cambridge plan of dealing with the subject of Religion. On this plan Religious knowledge is rewarded co-ordinately with other knowledge, while the conscience of every one is left perfectly free: and, with the Cambridge examination in view, it is evident that Religious lessons will be attended to both by Masters and Boys with uniform interest and diligence. Facts are equally decisive against the Oxford plan of arranging this part of the programme. A very large proportion of the Candidates in the first year declined examination in the "Rudiments of Faith and Religion:" and in the second year, though a new regulation had decided that those who should submit to and pass this part of the test, should be pointed out in the Class-list, the number of those who declined was still larger. And no wonder. Boys have a rough kind of logic. They do not suppose that that work is valued which receives no marks. Nor are Schoolmasters free from temptation under the urgency of competition, especially if the Parent and the Boy are both eager for success. Thus, if the present Oxford plan is not modified, there is a strong inducement, in schools which cannot rise above the pressure, to treat Religious instruction with neglect; and this under the sanction of an honoured University. I will only add this, that the sectional classification, besides its inherent defects, is indirectly, but very

[1] It is to be hoped that a *minimum* age also will ultimately be agreed on, both for juniors and seniors. Here again the evils of the sectional classification are apparent. A clever boy may often be trained (to his injury, as I think) at a very early age to an exclusive proficiency in Mathematics and Physical Science.

really, an enemy to Religion; since it presents a serious hindrance to the incorporation of Religious knowledge with other knowledge. If a boy is to be placed in a first class for a good acquaintance with Chemistry and Natural History alone, or for good scholarship in Latin and French alone, it is very difficult to throw a number of marks for Divinity into his scale. Thus the lesser evil supports the greater. If once they are felt to be evils, it cannot be doubted that they will be allowed to fall.

Many other subjects remain, but they are of minor importance; and they will probably find an easy adjustment. If the aggregate classification is adopted by both Universities, the sections and subsections of subjects in the programmes may perhaps be arranged with greater simplicity. It may be advisable to assimilate the number of classes, though this is of no great moment. A mutual understanding between the Universities as to modes of marking would tend to give confidence to the country: and the publication of a schedule of *maximum* and *minimum* marks, not necessarily identical in the two cases, would be a great boon to Schoolmasters. If there is any discrepancy in the mode of dealing with particular subjects, that discrepancy should be known. Boys require precise instructions, or they fall into confusion. I may mention the writing out of Euclid, in full or with algebraical symbols, as an illustration worthy of notice.

But my paper is already too long. The Schoolmasters are very grateful to the Universities for giving them this system of examinations. It enables them to discharge their duties better, to discover defects, to introduce improvements, to train their pupils more thoroughly. It is a link between the Universities, to which most of the Schoolmasters belong, and those Towns and Districts in which they are labouring, and the wants of which they have an opportunity of knowing. It is a welcome link between the Universities themselves. At the meeting to which I have alluded, Mr Gladstone spoke of "the associations of reverence and affection with which every Oxford man must regard the University of Cambridge." Such are the sentiments of every true son of Cambridge towards the University of Oxford.

IV. THE PROFESSORIAL SYSTEM.

THE Professorial System has not been increasing in popularity of late in Cambridge. This proceeds in part from the extravagant claims which have been put forward in its favour elsewhere, as well as from a general suspicion of the thing called Germanism; but more particularly at the present moment from the pardonable reluctance among Fellows of Colleges to see their dividends lessened for objects, of the utility of which they are not fully persuaded.

"A Fellow," it is urged, "is at least as useful as a Professor, indeed the lectures of the latter are in many cases positively detrimental; with what justice then, or with what show of expediency, can the former be called upon to contribute to the support of the latter? Every body knows that Professors are from necessity, if not from choice, mere popular lecturers, obliged to content themselves with superficial views of science and such details as may serve to amuse the not very intellectual class of students whom alone they can hope to attract. It is equally well known that students, who once fall into the professorial snare, are doomed to take wholesale all the assertions of the Professors; they lose the power of reading or examining a subject for themselves; their highest success is to become glib talkers about questions on which they are entirely uninformed."

Those who wish to see these arguments stated in the most forcible manner, may be referred to an article entitled *Commissioners and Colleges*, in the last volume of *Cambridge Essays*. While allowing their plausibility, I would still submit that there is nothing in the nature of things to render the Professor's lecture thus inferior to that of the College Tutor. For after all, what is the essential difference between the two? Simply this, that the Professor lectures to members of all colleges, while the Tutor lectures to members of his own exclusively. Are there any cases then, in which it is desirable that lectures should not be confined to members of a single college? As it appears to me, such cases may arise either from the nature of the subject, or from the character of the lecturer. In the first place, if the subject either from its abstruseness or from its lying beyond the range of the University course is such as to attract only a small number of students, it would plainly be undesirable, if not impossible, to have

lectures upon it in every College, and therefore if the subject deserves to be cultivated at all, the Colleges must unite to appoint some one teacher as their vicar in that particular branch of study. The lecture may be catechetical and in all respects resembling the ordinary College lectures, and this I believe has been the method generally adopted in elementary lectures upon the Oriental Languages for instance when they have been given by Professors; in other cases, where the attendance is small from the abstruseness of the subject, it may happen that there are no text-books which could be prepared, or the more advanced age of the students might prevent the Professor from indulging in anything like formal examination.

2ndly, The character of the lecturer may make it desirable that his lectures should not be confined to his own College, when he possesses a peculiar power of teaching, whether in the way of popular exposition, or of more private tuition. The popular lecture is the model of most of our professorial lectures, and forms the special butt of those who insist upon the uselessness of these. It is of course not difficult to shew that a person attending a lecture merely as he would go to a play, without any previous or subsequent thought on his own part, is not likely to arrive at any very deep knowledge; but the purpose of the popular lecture is just to excite that interest in the subject which will lead a man to follow it out for himself, while at the same time it furnishes him with a sort of map of the route he has to travel. I believe there are many amongst ourselves who feel that they owe as much to the popular lectures of the University, as to the catechetical lectures of the College; and I have heard others now engaged in parochial work speak in the highest terms of the benefit they received from attending the lectures of the late Professor Blunt on the Duties of a Parish Priest. If it were a matter which had to be decided by experience, I would instance the effect produced by the lectures of Stewart and Hamilton at Edinburgh, and of Cousin at Paris: but until personal influence and eloquent exposition and the sympathy of contact cease to be powers among men, I really cannot understand how any one can propose to dispense with their use in education, on the ground that books supply all that the student can require. To take the instance of Professor Blunt's lecture mentioned above, how different a thing it is to run over the pages of the printed book now, from what it was to have each thought impressed upon you with the energy of the author's own convictions, while the attention of all intensified the attention of each! No doubt it is not all subjects which admit of this treatment: where long trains of reasoning have to be

carried on, and each link must be firmly held in order to apprehend the whole, it is desirable that the student should have the opportunity of re-examining what has been said, and satisfying himself as to the soundness of the arguments made use of; or if an accurate knowledge of details has to be supplied, this may be better accomplished by means of the catechetical lecture; but where the object aimed at is to excite enthusiasm and kindle imagination by pointing out the more general bearings of a subject, its connection with other sciences, its practical use, its history, &c., and then to direct that enthusiasm to the proper methods of study; it appears to me that here the popular lecture is our best, if not our only, instrument. There are other cases in which it may be desirable to employ it merely on the ground of convenience; as for instance, in classical lectures attended by a large number of students, of tolerably equal knowledge and ability; each student requires to learn the art of translating into simple idiomatic English, and the difficulties which present themselves to the mind of one as needing explanation, will probably be much the same as are felt by another, so that the lecturer may adapt his teaching to the class of fifty with almost as much ease as to the class of ten, especially if he gives the students an opportunity of consulting him privately after the conclusion of the lecture[1]. I believe this plan of large public lectures 'in which the students are merely receptive,' has long prevailed in Trinity, and has been found to answer very well.

I mentioned another case in which it seemed to me that special ability should be utilized for University purposes, viz. where a person is distinguished as a private Tutor. It can hardly be doubted that it would be a great advantage to both Tutors and Pupils if, as a person became known for his powers of "coaching," he were to be put upon the University staff, receiving a regular stipend from the University, and being thus enabled to lower the payments made by his pupils without injury to his own income. To private Tutors this prospect of a University stamp would offer a useful stimulus, and it is to be hoped it might act as a check upon the practice of solitary instruction which now absorbs all the time of our rising bachelors. The private Tutor who had passed into the Uni-

[1] Of course it is not meant that a man can become a scholar by simply listening to good translation and commentary, without attempting to apply what he hears to his own practice. So neither can a man become an artist without using the pencil himself, yet he may learn much from watching the hand of his master.

versity Lecturer, would then at least, if not before, give his instruction to classes, instead of to individuals; and if he were appointed, as seems most desirable, to lecture in some special branch of Classics or Mathematics, having his attention thus confined to a small field, he would be far more likely to aid in the general advance of knowledge than he is now when his strength is dissipated upon a multitude of different subjects. It will probably not be disputed, that an arrangement by which the lecturer exchanges (say) eight hours of miscellaneous reading with pupils for three hours of lecturing upon the same or cognate subjects, is likely to be productive of great advantage both to science and to himself. But it appears to be thought that such an arrangement must be injurious to the pupils. No doubt there are cases of extraordinary inaccuracy in which the individual and minute oversight of a Tutor may be necessary, but in general I believe, that as far as Classics are concerned, it is not only more interesting and stimulating to the pupils to read in classes, but they are likely to suggest things to one another which might have escaped the notice of the tutor; and above all, they will have the Tutor at his best, after he has thought well over the subject, which they may be sure he will neither have time nor inclination to do if he takes them all separately. As to the size of such classes, the number of students in each should probably not exceed ten, and of course, as in the case of other University lectures, so in this, opportunity should be given to the students to consult the lecturer in private, if it were so desired. It might even be advisable that each student should have a fixed hour for such private interview once or twice in the term. Of the applicability of such a system to Mathematics, I cannot speak from my own experience, but the long-continued practice of the most eminent Mathematical Tutor in the University, proves that it may be wisely introduced under certain circumstances. However this may be, the student would gain one undoubted advantage in the lowering of the fees which would necessarily follow from the proposed change.

I have now pointed out four distinct objects which may be attained by University lectures better than by College lectures; 1st, instruction in subjects which lie out of the University course; 2nd, instruction in the highest and most difficult parts of subjects which enter into the University course; 3rd, the expounding of general views and the excitement of interest in new subjects; 4th, the educational teaching of the higher class of students throughout the University. In the first two cases the reason for preferring University to

College lecturers is plain. The paucity of students, if not of lecturers, would preclude the formation of classes in each college. In the third case the reason is partly the paucity of lecturers, gifted with the peculiar endowments which fit a man for the office of public lecturer; partly the saving of labour by making one man do the work of many. In the fourth case it may be said that each college is quite capable of doing this work for itself, and that there is no need for the University to take it up. In reply to this I would ask, "does each college now do this work for itself? Is it not true, on the contrary, that the greater part of the higher Mathematical and Classical training is either conducted by persons who are in no way connected with the tutorial staff of the college, or at all events not as being a part of their college duties?" Since then the colleges have generally abrogated the superintendence of the studies of their higher students, and since this is badly and expensively performed by means of the general system of private tuition, (badly, I mean, because it often acts as a bar to the intellectual progress of our most promising bachelors;) therefore it seems to me that the University should step in and organize a better and cheaper system for itself. It is not to be expected nor even perhaps to be desired that this should entirely do away with the present system of private tuition; there will always be exceptional tutors and exceptional pupils for whom that system is fitted, but I believe that if two or more lectureships of the kind I have described were started in the University, their example would be at once followed by the majority of the unsalaried private tutors.

Corresponding to the four objects of University instruction above named, we should have four kinds of lectures. (1) The special or extraordinary; (2) The advanced; (3) The popular, general, or introductory; (4) The regular or educational. Each of these will be best suited for some particular subject, as the popular lecture is adapted to Geology, History, or Divinity; but there is no reason why they should not be occasionally combined; thus the Divinity Professor might set subjects for sermons, and look these over with the students according to the suggestion made in a former number of the *Occasional Papers*.

But besides the benefits which the University receives even now, and which it might receive in a far higher degree from the lectures of Professors, I believe very much might be done by the Professors in a less official way, by gathering around them such of the residents as were interested in their own subjects, stimulating them to more strenuous

efforts, directing them to the most promising part of a subject, in a word organizing the forces of the University either with a view to the opening up of regions of knowledge as yet but partially explored, or at least to facilitate the investigations of future explorers. Nothing would tend so much to produce that division of intellectual labour, which is so much needed in England, as such a general superintendence over the literary and scientific activity of the University. Finally, Professorships are useful as supplying places for men of science and literature, in which they may give their whole attention to their special studies without being harassed by the cares of making a living. As this has been generally allowed to be a reason for the maintenance of Professorships, even by those who would forbid the Professor to give lectures, it will be unnecessary for me to do more than allude to the long series of important works for which we are indebted to Professors: such, I mean, as the writings of the Scotch school of Philosophers, with Adam Smith at their head; the commentaries of Blackstone, the lectures of Arnold, Blunt, Senior, and others far too numerous to mention.

Assuming the value of a Professoriate to have been thus proved, first as affording a subsistence to scientific or literary persons, whose talents might otherwise be lost to the nation, secondly as propagating an interest in the subjects of the lectures by unofficial channels, thirdly, as spreading a knowledge of those subjects by the four kinds of lectures above specified, we have next to ask whether any change is required amongst us either as regards the number or the salary of Professors.

To deal first with the question of salary; it appears essential that each Professor's stipend should be such as to enable him to reside in the University, and devote his entire attention to the prosecution of that branch of science or literature of which he is the representative. As a general rule such stipend can scarcely be fixed at less than £500, but an exception may perhaps be made in the case of the two Professors of Medicine, whose scientific usefulness will not suffer from the addition of professional practice. Perhaps too the Professorships of Music and of Archæology might continue to be paid at a somewhat lower rate until the University shall have further funds at its disposal. The second point to be discussed is whether any changes are needed in the duties of the Professors, or any addition to their number required. It is with great diffidence I venture to put forward any suggestion on a subject which has been so much controverted, but it seems to me that we require at least four new Professorships:

one in Latin, one in Anglo-Saxon and English, one in Logic and Metaphysics, and one in Zoology. Besides this we might gain what would be equivalent to a new Professorship by changing one of the Arabic Professorships into a Professorship of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology. If we further add four salaried private tutors (or Public Lecturers as they are called in the Report of the Commissioners, p. 82), two in Classics and two in Mathematics at £250 each, we shall have the following Professorships and Public Lectureships, the remuneration of which is at present either inadequate or wholly wanting. In order to ascertain what sums would have to be made up by the University in each case, I have taken the amount of the fixed stipend from the Commissioners' Report, pp. 71—73; only replacing the extinct parliamentary grants by the sums voted according to the Grace of Dec. 10, 1857. I have not reckoned the income derived from fees or lecture-tickets, as it appeared to me that the Professor, in all but exceptional cases, should receive a fixed stipend of not less than £500. The Professors of Divinity and Mathematics will in course of time be fairly remunerated from a new distribution of special funds. The following will remain to be increased to a minimum of £500:

	Present Stipend.			Deficit.		
	£	s.	ds	£	s.	d.
Reg. Prof. of Mod. History ...	371	0	0	129	0	0
Reg. Prof. of Civil Law	133	15	9	366	4	3
Jacksonian	240	0	0	260	0	0
[1] Downing of Law	250	0	0	250	0	0
Geology	218	6	5	281	13	7
Botany	182	0	0	318	0	0
Anatomy	100	0	0	400	0	0
Chemistry	100	0	0	400	0	0
Mineralogy	100	0	0	400	0	0
Moral Philosophy	132	16	3	367	3	9
Sir T. Adams (Arabic)	72	18	2	427	1	10
Lord Almoner (Sanscrit)	40	10	0	459	10	0
Political Economy				500	0	0
Latin				500	0	0
English and Anglo-Saxon ...				500	0	0
Logic and Metaphysics				500	0	0
Zoology				500	0	0

[1] Since writing the above it has been suggested to me that Downing College might fairly be considered responsible for the payment of its Professors.

	Present Stipend. £ s. d.	Deficit. £ s. d.
To be raised to a minimum of £300.		
Reg. Prof. of Medicine.....	183 15 9	116 4 3
Professor of Music to be paid (say)	.....	200 0 0
Two Public Lecturers in Classics at £250 each	.....	500 0 0
Two Public Lecturers in Mathematics at £250 each	.....	500 0 0
Total sum to be made up.....		£7874 17 8

Now the Commissioners have proposed to raise funds for the payment of Professors by a tax of 5 per cent. on the distributable income of the Colleges[1]. In the Report of the First Commission, p. 197, the probable gross income of the Colleges is stated at £185000. If we calculate the distributable income at $\frac{3}{4}$ of this, we shall probably not be far wrong. This would make the distributable income £138750, and 5 per cent. on this latter will equal £6937 10*s.* 0*d.*, falling short of the fund required by more than £900. It seems probable, however, that the Commissioners have taken a low estimate of the gross revenue of the Colleges, so that the sum left for the University to make up from other sources of income would be somewhat less than £900. Besides this the University will have to provide whatever sums may be judged needful for the purposes of lecture-rooms and museums. From these considerations it will perhaps appear that the proposed tax is not of exorbitant amount, provided the object to which it is to be devoted is thought worthy of some degree of self-sacrifice on the part of the Colleges. The present paper is an attempt to show that this object is worthy of such sacrifice both from an educational and a scientific point of view.

J. B. M.

[1] There seems no reason why the administration of funds derived from the Colleges should not be vested in representatives elected by the Colleges: such an arrangement would probably diminish the jealousy with which the proposed contribution for University purposes is at present viewed.

V. ON THE PROPOSED SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE IN CAMBRIDGE.

A PAPER on this subject containing an account of the scheme proposed in *Occasional Papers*, No. 2, was read by Mr Latham at the Meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science held at Bradford in October last.

Encouraging communications on this subject have been received from various quarters. Mr G. Robertson, F.R.S.G., F.C.S., resident engineer at the Leith Docks, has been so kind as to favour us with the following valuable remarks:

"Having had the benefit of an education very similar to that outlined in your paper, I am enabled to give you some practical suggestions on the subject, which you are welcome to use in any way you like in the promotion of so laudable an object.

"From 1847 to 1850 I was educated at Putney College, and there acquired information, useful to a civil engineer, which I should never have obtained afterwards on works, or found time or opportunities to study in private.

"This knowledge was not so much perhaps in the subjects more immediately connected with the profession, as drawing, surveying, &c. (which can, more or less, be acquired afterwards as a pupil), as in those studies which ground a student in general science, which every engineer in after life has to be well up in.

"Mathematics, Geology, and Chemistry, I consider the foundation of a first-rate engineering education. At Putney they were to be most thoroughly learnt (by those who chose) under Cowie, Ansted, and Lyon Playfair.

"Chemistry has been especially useful to me; and, by my knowledge of it, I was enabled in 1858 to write a paper for the Institution of Civil Engineers on 'Hydraulic Mortar,' which gained a Telford medal, and which never could have been written by information acquired *only* in the office, even of the most distinguished engineers; and yet, which was on a subject eminently useful to the profession. Chemistry is the giant science of the day; and, though it is almost impossible for a civil engineer to keep up with it as a practical chemist, yet he may keep up such acquaintance with it as will enable him to understand, and take advantage of, many things he meets with professionally; and, at all events, he

will be a well-informed man, which goes a long way towards success in any profession.

"The great mistake made by Putney students, and which accounts for so few being heard of in the profession, was attempting to start on their own account as civil engineers, only on the knowledge acquired there, without having passed through a pupilage. Trying to climb over the wall, instead of going in at the door. This mistake I, under wise guidance, fortunately avoided; and was articled to a resident engineer on the works of the late Mr Rendel. At that time Mr Rendel was not taking any pupils himself; but, when my articles were out, he employed me without intermission till his death. Latterly Mr Rendel resumed taking pupils, and acknowledged the value of a good education by requiring *less* premium from those who had taken a degree at College. He thus acquired first-rate men; and, at the time of his death, had more than one Cambridge Wrangler in his office.

"A lower premium, and perhaps shorter pupilage, are concessions which civil engineers would be wise to grant to well educated men, instead of setting their faces against College education. They would get lower premiums certainly, but better men.

"The great obstacles to the combination of a scientific education with a practical one are the expense and the *apparently* late period at which the student begins to earn his living. I say apparently, because it is really early in comparison with the 'learned' professions. Besides, as a general rule, when a salary is to be got in a profession at an early age, as in Government offices, promotion is slow afterwards; and, in this case, it is not 'the early bird that gathers most straw.'

"I would strongly urge the importance of giving the scientific education *first*, and the practical one afterwards; not only, because a man should learn the reasons of things first; but because pupilage is the door into the profession which it is unwise ever to shut afterwards. The premium is given not only for information but for patronage and connection.

"I doubt if the combination (alluded to in page 12[1]) of the scientific and practical, by pupils at periods attending the Universities, would be permitted by most engineers."

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[1] The following is the passage alluded to: "We should leave the youths, their parents, and employers to settle whether they had better come to us before, or after, their entering on their articles; or whether they should reside

The question of the *expenses* of the education proposed, to which Mr Robertson alludes, was not entered upon in Mr Latham's Paper. The *actual* expenses of our students vary nearly as widely as those of persons of different means and different habits resident elsewhere.

Supposing students of the class in question to live in the same way as our more careful undergraduates now do; we may conclude that from £22 to £25 a term would cover the whole expense of maintenance and all fees for instruction, &c. Students residing during Vacation time would live at a much cheaper rate, as they would pay no fees and no additional rent for occupying their rooms. There is no reason why what may be called the personal expenses of such students—for clothes, pocket-money, &c. should be greater in the University than when attending at a work-shop—there is no place where a student is more at liberty to suit such expenses to his means than he is here, and the scale of expenditure of our undergraduates is in the vast majority of instances fairly proportioned to the different modes of living to which they have been accustomed before coming here.

in the University at intervals during the period of their articles, taking advantage of any time when business at the workshop might be slack; the circumstances and the objects of students would be so different, that our scheme on this point must be quite plastic." No doubt the alternative mentioned in the last paragraph would be by far the least satisfactory to the University; it was only suggested to meet exceptional cases.

VI. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED SCHOLARSHIPS BY OPEN EXAMINATION PREVIOUS TO RESIDENCE.

Pembroke College.

The Examination took place in June last; there were 10 competitors.

1st Scholarship,	£60 per ann.	J. C. Rust, Norwich School, Rev. Dr Vincent.
2nd	£40 ...	G. S. Evett, Kensington School, Rev. W. Haig Brown, M.A.
3rd	£20 ...	C. S. Isaacson, Tonbridge School, Rev. J. W. Welldon, M.A.

Mr Isaacson subsequently entered at another College.

Gonville and Caius College.

The Examination took place in June last; 24 Candidates presented themselves.

Math. Scholarship	£50.	Francis Chancellor[1], Oundle School, Rev. Dr Stanbury.
Class.	£50.	Thomas Garrett, University College, London.
Scholarships given for Classics and Mathematics jointly.	£30.	F. A. Ranken, St Peter's College, Radley.
		E. O. Brown, Tonbridge School.
Proxime accessit.		O. G. R. McWilliam, Merchant Tailors' School.

These Scholarships are tenable for the first year of residence, at the end of which the General College Examination takes place, according to the result of which other Scholarships are awarded, varying in value up to £54 per annum, and tenable up to the time of taking the B.A. Degree. In case of a Scholar's name appearing in the first class of the Classical or Mathematical Tripos, such Scholar retains his Scholarship until he is of standing to take the degree of M.A.

Trinity Hall.

The Examination took place at Easter last; there were 15 competitors.

1st Exhibition,	£50.	Bryan Walker, St Peter's School, York, Rev. W. Hey, M.A.
2nd	£40.	Robert Romer, St John's Hall, Kilburn, Rev. A. F. Thomson, B.A.

[1] This gentleman was afterwards elected to a scholarship of greater value at Brazenose College, Oxford.

These Exhibitions are tenable during the first year of residence, at the end of which the General College Examinations take place, according to the result of which Scholarships are awarded, varying in amount up to £52 10*s*.

These Scholarships are tenable up to the time of taking the B.A. or LL.B. Degree. Law Studentships, value £50 per annum, are awarded after Degree, and held for three years.

Christ's College.

The Examination took place on the 18th of June, 1859. The successful Candidates were:

Thomas Collins, Bury St Edmund's School, Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.
Thomas Fr. Dixon, } Durham Grammar School, Rev. A. H.
William Proctor, } Holden, D.D.
Charles Isaac Stephen, King William's College, Isle of Man, Rev. R. Dixon, D.D.

The value of the Scholarships is 15*s*. per week during residence, and £6 per annum in addition.

It is probable that the above and some other Colleges will hold similar examinations during the ensuing year, and particulars can be obtained on application to the Tutors of the respective Colleges.

The several notices issued relative to the Examinations of last year are inserted in *Occasional Papers*, No. II.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Syndicate, in accordance with the Grace of the Senate, Feb. 11, 1858, have appointed the following Examiners for the Examination commencing 13th December next:

Preliminary Subjects.

Rev. W. F. Witts, M.A. Fellow of King's College. Edward Headlam, M.A. Fellow of St John's College, Civil Service Commission. Rev. J. Lamb, M.A. Fellow and Senior Dean of Gonville and Caius College. Rev. J. Fuller, Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College.

Religious Knowledge.

Rev. E. Harold Browne, B.D. late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Norrisian Professor of Divinity. Rev. C. J. Ellicott, B.D. late Fellow of St John's College, Professor of Divinity, King's College, London. Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

English.
Very Rev. R. C. Trench, D.D. Trinity College, Dean of Westminster. Rev. J. P. Norris, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, H. M. Inspector of Schools. Rev. H. Latham, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall.

Latin and Greek.
A. A. VanSittart, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College. Rev. Joseph B. Mayor, M.A. Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College. J. Lempriere Hammond, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College.

French.
Hugh Godfray, M.A. St John's College. Rev. J. M. Du Port, M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

German. Rev. H. A. J. Munro, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College.

Mathematics.
Very Rev. H. Goodwin, D.D. late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Dean of Ely. Rev. S. G. Phear, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College.

Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.
G. D. Liveing, M.A. Fellow and Lecturer of St John's Coll.

Heat, Physical Optics and Acoustics, Physical Geography and Geology.
W. Hopkins, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S. St Peter's College.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
G. M. Humphry, M.D. Downing College.

Botany. C. C. Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.L.S. St John's College.

Drawing. Richard Redgrave, Esq. R.A.

Music. W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. St John's College, Professor of Music.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Syndicate to conduct the Examination at the several centres:

Birmingham.	J. Lempriere Hammond, Esq.
Brighton.	Rev. C. J. Ellicott.
Bristol.	John Roberts, Esq. M.A. Fellow of Magd. Coll.
Cambridge.	Rev. W. F. Witts.
Exeter.	R. B. Hayward, Esq. M.A. late Fellow of St John's College.
Grantham.	W. Hopkins, Esq.
Liverpool.	Very Rev. the Dean of Ely. Rev. W. M. Campion, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College.
London.	G. D. Liveing, Esq.
Northampton.	Rev. H. R. Luard, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College.
Norwich.	Rev. S. G. Phear.
Plymouth.	Rev. J. Lamb.

W. H. Bateson, *Vice-Chancellor.*

St John's College Lodge,
November 2, 1859.

TIME TABLE FOR JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

N.B. *All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Subjects printed in Italics.*

	Tuesday, *Dec.* 13.	Wednesday, *Dec.* 14.	Thursday, *Dec.* 15.	Friday, *Dec.* 16.	Saturday, *Dec.* 17.	Monday, *Dec.* 19.
Morning.	10 to 12, Scripture.	9 to 10½, *Arithmetic.* 10½ to 12, English Composition.	9 to 11½, Euclid I. II. Arithmetic & higher Algebra. 11½ to 12, *Dictation.*	9 to 12, Euclid III. IV. VI. lower Algebra, and Trigonometry.	9 to 10, Church Catechism. 10 to 11, Whately's Evidences 11 to 12, Drawing.	9 to 12, German.
Afternoon.	2 to 2¾, *English Grammar.* 2¾ to 5, Latin (lower paper).	2 to 3½, English History. 3½ to 5, Geography.	2 to 3, *English History.* 3 to 4, *Geography.* 4 to 5, Trench's "Study of Words."	2 to 4, French (lower paper). 4 to 5, French (higher paper).	2 to 5, Greek.	2 to 4, Chemistry (practical).
Evening.	6 to 8, Zoology and Botany. — Music.	6 to 8½, Latin (higher paper).	6 to 8, Drawing.	6 to 8, Chemistry (paper).	6 to 8, Mechanics and Hydrostatics.	
	Additional Time will be given for Drawing when the Candidates in that subject are not otherwise engaged: but no one will be allowed to remove his drawing from the Examination Room. Candidates will be required to *read aloud* at such time as the Examiner shall find convenient.					

Cambridge, *Nov.* 25, 1859.

HENRY J. ROBY, M.A. *Hon. Sec.*

TIME TABLE FOR SENIOR CANDIDATES.

N.B. *All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Subjects printed in Italics.*

	Tuesday, *Dec.* 13.	Wednesday, *Dec.* 14.	Thursday, *Dec.* 15.	Friday, *Dec.* 16.	Saturday, *Dec.* 17.	Monday, *Dec.* 19.
Morning.	10 to 12, Scripture.	9 to 10½, *Arithmetic.* 10½ to 12, *English Composition.*	9 to 11½, Euclid, Trigonometry and Land-Surveying.	9 to 12. Arithmetic, Algebra, and Conic Sections.	9 to 10½, Book of Common Prayer. 10½ to 11½, Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.	9 to 12, Applied Mathematics. 9 to 11, Music. 10 to 12, Chemistry (practical).
Afternoon.	2 to 3, *English History.* 3 to 5, English History.	2 to 4½, Latin (lower paper).	2 to 2¾, *English Grammar.* 2¾ to 4, *Geography.* 4 to 5, French (higher paper).	2 to 3½, Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar. 3½ to 5. Geography.	2 to 5, Greek. 2 to 4, Chemistry (paper).	2 to 5, German. 2 to 4, Physical Optics and Acoustics.
Evening.	6 to 8, Botany. 6 to 7½, English Law.	6 to 8, French (lower paper).	6 to 8, Latin (higher paper).	6 to 8, Heat, Magnetism and Electricity. 6 to 7, Greek (lower paper).	6 to 8, Comparative Anatomy. 6 to 7½, Political Economy.	6 to 8, Geology and Physical Geography. Questions on the History of Painting.

Time will be given for Drawing when the Candidates in that subject are not otherwise engaged, but no one will be allowed to remove his Drawing from the Examination Room.

Candidates will be required to *read aloud* at such time as the Examiner shall find convenient.

Cambridge, *Nov.* 25, 1859. HENRY J. ROBY, M.A. *Hon. Sec.*

Table I. shewing the Number of Junior Candidates offering themselves for Examination in the several optional Subjects in December, 1859.

Place of Examination.	Number of Candidates.	Part II.																		Part III.						
		1			2				3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10		1			2			3
		a	b	c	a	b	c	d					a	b			a	b	a	b	c	a	b	c	
		Scripture.	Church Catechism.	Whately's Christ. Evid.	Orig. Eng. Composition.	English History.	Geography.	Trench on Words.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Arith., Algebra, and Eucl. I. II.	Higher Math. Subjects.	Mechanics and Hydrostatics.	Chemistry.	Zoology.	Botany.	Geometrical Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.	Linear Perspective.	Drawing from the Flat.	Drawing from Models.	Drawing from Memory.	Music.
Birmingham..	50	50	40	41	36	36	36	35	36	17	40	3	37	12	7	2	3	3	2	2	2	10	9	8	1
Brighton.....	32	32	24	24	28	28	28	24	29	9	30	6	29	8	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	10	10	9	1
Bristol.....	51	51	42	43	51	51	51	48	37	12	39	1	43	22	8	3	1	0	11	0	4	19	11	13	11
Cambridge ...	17	17	13	17	14	14	14	14	16	6	10	1	17	13	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exeter	31	31	29	30	30	30	30	30	20	1	20	0	27	7	10	0	0	0	7	7	2	14	13	13	1
Grantham.....	13	13	12	9	12	12	11	11	10	4	8	2	11	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0
Liverpool.....	64	60	50	55	63	63	63	60	42	18	54	10	57	35	3	7	5	5	14	7	21	25	11	10	2
London	66	66	55	49	60	60	60	60	57	15	63	14	61	21	7	3	0	0	1	1	1	10	10	7	4
Northampton	14	14	11	9	14	14	14	14	10	0	13	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwich	14	13	12	13	10	10	10	8	11	2	12	2	13	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0
Plymouth.....	45	43	31	36	44	43	40	37	32	10	22	0	40	27	7	2	0	0	1	1	2	19	10	8	2
Total.....	397	390	319	326	362	361	357	341	300	94	311	39	346	157	48	21	10	8	39	19	34	113	80	73	22

TABLE II. shewing the Number of Senior Candidates offering themselves for Examination in the several optional Subjects in December, 1859.

Place of Examination.	Number of Candidates.	A			B					C		D		E		F			G			H							I
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Scripture.	Common Prayer.	Paley's Hor. Paul.	English History.	Shakespeare.	Polit. Econ.	English Law.	Geography.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Euclid, Arith. and Algebra.	Higher Math. Subjects.	Chemistry.	Heat, Magn. and Elect.	Phys. Optics and Acoustics.	Comparative Anatomy.	Botany.	Physical Geogr. and Geology.	Drawing from the Flat.	Drawing from Models.	Drawing from Memory.	Linear Perspective.	Imitative Colouring.	Plans, Sections, and Elevations.	Questions on Painting.	Music.
Birming.	9	9	6	7	7	6	0	0	7	5	2	6	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	1	2	1
Brighton .	15	13	11	5	13	11	2	2	12	14	8	9	3	14	5	2	0	0	1	1	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	0
Bristol . . .	7	7	6	3	6	4	1	2	4	6	5	4	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambridge	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exeter . . .	18	17	15	17	17	5	4	4	17	16	11	4	0	15	3	0	1	1	1	0	4	9	10	8	1	1	1	1	2
Grantham	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool .	10	10	8	8	10	7	0	0	10	8	8	8	5	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	0
London . .	14	14	13	7	14	7	2	4	13	9	3	13	1	12	7	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamp.	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwich .	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plymouth	8	7	5	5	6	4	0	1	6	4	2	6	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	2	2	0	0	0
Total . . .	90	86	73	57	80	48	9	14	75	71	42	58	17	70	33	4	3	1	4	5	11	26	24	22	13	7	5	6	4

It will be seen by reference to the foregoing Tables that the number of candidates presenting themselves at the Local Examinations of the University of Cambridge has increased by more than 100 as compared with last year. There are a few candidates not comprised in the above Tables, owing to their papers not having been received in the proper form when the Tables were made out. It is gratifying to find that those who decline the Examination in Religious Knowledge are fewer than last year, although the whole number of candidates is considerably greater. There are but eleven who decline this branch of the Examination.

It appears that the Examinations of the two Universities attract somewhat different classes of schools. — The Grammar Schools seem to prefer the Cambridge Examination, probably both because an Examination in December does not interfere with their own Examinations, and because the higher limit of age for the Junior Students is better suited for a higher class of schools.

RULES *DE JURE SUFFRAGII.*

St John's College Lodge.
June 10, 1859.

1. As respects persons whose degrees qualifying them for voting in the Senate were completed *before* March 25, 1859:

Every such person making application for admission to the Register, is to pay to the Vice-Chancellor *one shilling and sixpence* for every quarter of a year between the time when his name was taken off his College Boards subsequent to his first degree and March 25, 1859; and *five shillings and three pence* for every quarter of a year between March 25, 1859, and the time of such application.

After his admission to the Register 180 days must elapse before he acquires the right of voting.

2. As respects persons whose degrees qualifying them for voting in the Senate shall have been completed *after* March 25, 1859:

(*a*) Every such person, making application for admission to the Register *on the completion of his degree*, is to pay to the Vice-Chancellor *one shilling and sixpence* for every quarter of a year between the time when his name was taken off his College Boards subsequent to his first degree and the time of such application.

He obtains the right of voting immediately after admission to the Register.

(*b*) Every such person, making application for admission to the Register *at any subsequent time*, is to pay to the Vice-Chan-

cellor *one shilling and sixpence* for every quarter of a year between the time when his name was taken off his College Boards subsequent to his first degree and the time of completing the degree which qualifies him for voting; and *five shillings and threepence* for every quarter of a year between the time of completing the degree which qualifies him for voting, and the time of such application.

After his admission to the Register 180 days must elapse before he acquires the right of voting.

W. H. BATESON, *Vice-Chancellor.*

LAW.

The recent alterations in the Law Degree having necessitated an alteration on the part of the Regius Professor of Law, in the Fees payable to him, he hereby gives the following Notice:—

The Fee for those gentlemen (Bachelors of Arts) who present themselves at the Examination for Law Honours, and whose names have appeared in the Mathematical or Classical Tripos, will be £2. 2*s.*

The Fee for those gentlemen who present themselves as Candidates for a Degree in Law will be £5. 5*s.*[1]

The Fee for those gentlemen who are not attending with either of the above objects in view, nor for the purpose of obtaining the Professorial Certificate, will be £1. 1*s.* for each Term's attendance.

June, 1859.

Subjects for University Examinations. 1860.

SUBJECTS FOR THE GENERAL PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The Gospel of St Mark.
Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
The Elements of Euclid, Books I. II. III.; and Arithmetic.
The *Andria* of Terence.
Xenophon's *Anabasis,* Books I. and II.

This Examination commences on Monday, March 19th, 1860. Another Examination is held in the same subjects on the 8th of October for those only who have failed in the Examination in March, or been absent with the permission of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

[1] All Fees for attendance at the Professor's Lectures are included in this charge.

The Second Additional Examination for Ordinary B.A. Degrees commences on Thursday, March 1st, 1860. The subjects are those of June last.

CLASSICAL SUBJECTS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE IN THE EASTER AND MICHAELMAS TERMS, 1860, AND LENT TERM, 1861.

Herodotus, Book III.
Juvenal, Satires III. and X.

The Examination in the Easter Term begins on Thursday, May 24th.

SUBJECTS FOR THE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

APRIL 17th, 1860.

The Historical Books of the Old Testament.
The Greek Testament.
The Articles of Religion.
The Liturgy of the Church of England.
Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries.
History of the English Reformation.

THE SUBJECTS FOR THE ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONORS AT EASTER, 1860, WILL BE:

Septuagint.—The Book of Genesis.
Greek Testament.—St Paul's Epistles to the Ephesians and the Philippians, and the Epistle of St James.
Origines contra Celsum, Lib. I.
Routh's Reliquiæ Sacræ, Vol. I.
Firmiliani ad Cyprianum Epistola.
Butler.—The Analogy, Part I.
Hooker.—The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
Waterland.—On the Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
Hebrew.—The Book of Genesis, and the Proverbs.

Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to produce certificates of having attended the Lectures delivered during one Term at least by one of the Professors of Divinity.

SUBJECTS FOR THE MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

FEBRUARY 6th, 1860.

Butler's Sermons.
Whewell's Elements of Morality.
Plato's Republic.
Aristotle's Ethics.
Aristotle's Politics.
Grotius. De Jure Belli et Pacis.

Price One Shilling each Part.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ON UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL MATTERS.

CONTENTS OF No. 1, DEC. 1858.

I. Cambridge Scheme of Local Examinations. II. The Law Tripos. III. The Indian Civil Service Examination. IV. Plan for University Examination of Schools. V. Clerical Education; Proposal for an Examination in Divinity and Moral Science. VI. University Extension.

VII. University Intelligence, containing Lists of Subjects and Recent Changes, &c. &c.

CONTENTS OF No. 2, APRIL, 1859.

I. On the Establishment of a Training School in Theology. II. The Moral Science Tripos. III. Examinations in Natural History. IV. The Theological Examination. V. On the Establishment of a School of Practical Science. VI. On the Age of entering the University, with reference to the Indian Examination.

VII. University Intelligence, containing Lists of Subjects, Local Examination Regulations, Scholarships and Exhibitions vacant, &c. &c.

Immediately will be Published.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY. Examination Papers, &c. for December, 1859. Demy octavo. 2*s*. By Post, 2*s*. 2*d*.

Sold at the Cambridge Warehouse, 32 Paternoster Row, London, and by Deighton, Bell & Co. Cambridge.

CONTENTS.

I. Competitive Examinations, with especial reference to the Indian Civil Service. By W. Hopkins, Esq. F.R.S.

II. The New Arrangements for Degrees in Medicine.

III. The Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. By the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A.

IV. Professorial Teaching. By the Rev. Jos. B. Mayor, M.A.

V. Letter on the Proposed Cambridge School of Practical Science, from G. S. Robertson, Esq. C.E. F.R.S.G. F.C.S.

VI. University Intelligence.

List of Scholars elected at various Colleges by Examination before residence, with their places of Education.

List of Examiners for the Examination of Students not Members of the University.

Time Tables, and Analysis of Subjects taken by Candidates at the Local Examination of December, 1859.

Rules de Jure Suffragii.

Law Degree: Notice of the Regius Professor.

Subjects for the University Examinations, with the dates of the several Examinations.

Debating Society

LAWS

OF THE

Cambridge University SELECT DEBATING SOCIETY.

REVISED AND CORRECTED

TO THE

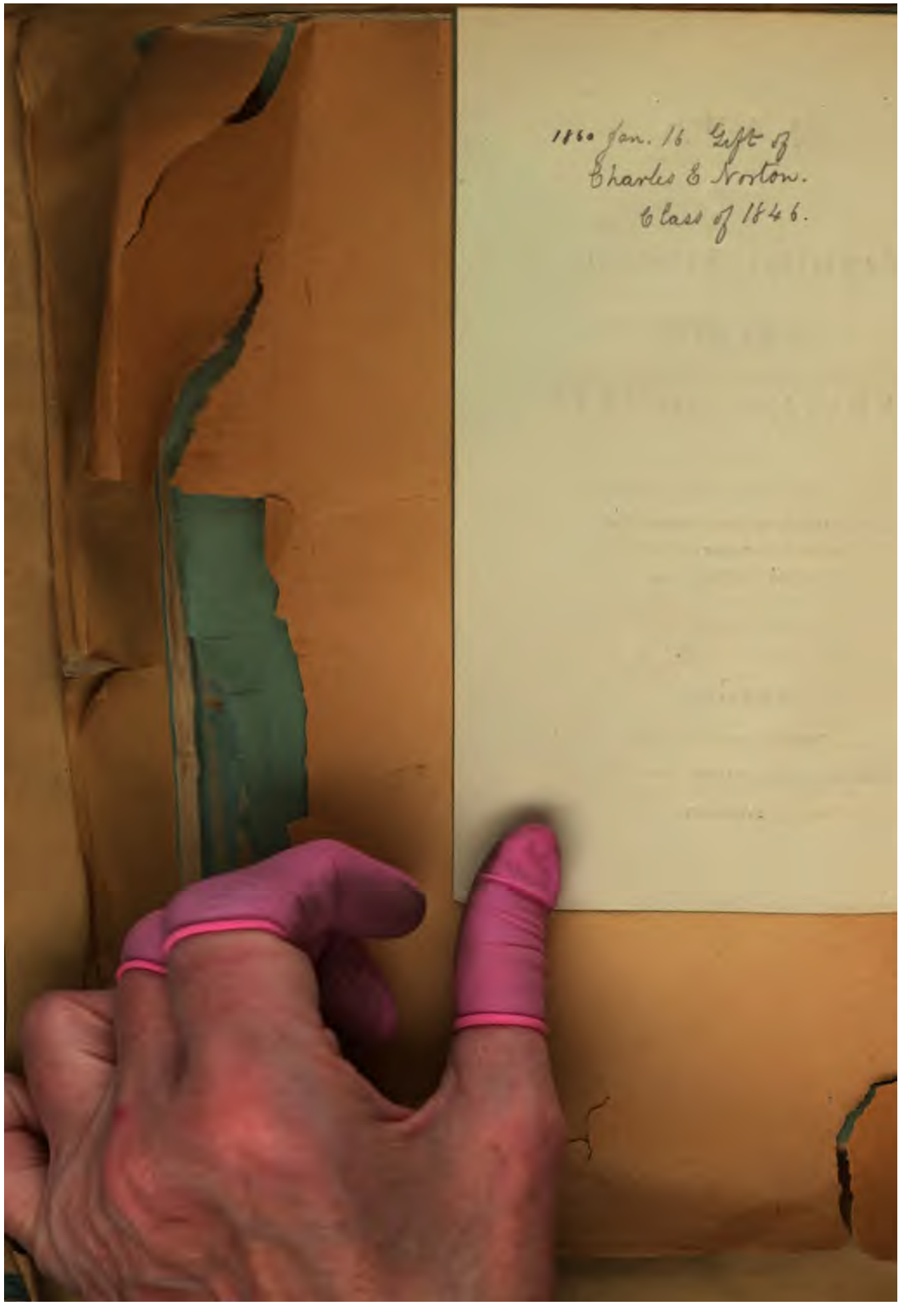
LENT TERM, 1852.

Cambridge:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY FOISTER & JAGG, FALCON YARD, PETTY CURY.

M.DCCC.LII.



1860 Jan. 16 Gift of
Charles E Norton.
Class of 1846.

LAWS

OF THE

Cambridge University

SELECT DEBATING SOCIETY.

CAP. I.

THE NATURE OF THE SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. This Society shall be called the

"SELECT DEBATING SOCIETY,"

and shall have for its objects:—

(i.) THE PROMOTION OF DEBATES.

(ii.) THE CIRCULATION OF NEW BOOKS.

§ 2. The number of Members of the Society shall be limited to thirty; of whom half shall be Members of Trinity College.

§ 3. Members of the University alone are eligible to be admitted into this Society, in accordance with Sec. 2.

§ 4. All Candidates for admission shall be proposed by a Member, and elected by ballot.

§ 5. The election of Members shall be vested in the whole Society; and one black ball in five shall be sufficient to exclude.

§ 6. No unsuccessful Candidate shall be proposed again during the same term.

§ 7. No New Member shall be entitled to attend the Meetings of the Society, until he has paid the entrance fee of five shillings, and his subscription for the current term.

§ 8. Any Member may compound for the entrance fee, and all ordinary subscriptions, by the payment of fifteen shillings.

§ 9. The subscription for each term shall be two shillings and sixpence, due from every Resident Member on the first day of term.

§ 10. Any Member failing to pay his subscription on or before the day of the *second* meeting for Debate, shall incur a fine of two shillings and sixpence.

§ 11. If the subscription and fine, due from any Member, be not paid before the *first* meeting of Debate in the ensuing term, such Member shall be excluded the Society until the debt be paid.

§ 12. Every Member of the Book Department shall pay a subscription of five shillings each term: this subscription to be due on the same day, and under the same penalties for non-payment, as the ordinary subscription.

§ 13. All Members who shall have *permanently* ceased to reside, and shall have discharged all debts due to the Society, shall become Honorary Members of

the Society; and shall enjoy all the privileges of regular Members, without being liable to subscriptions, or fines for non-attendance.

§ 14. At the first meeting of each term, the President shall declare to the Society the names of those who have become Honorary Members; as well of those who have ceased to belong to the Society, since the first Meeting of the previous term.

§ 15. Every Member desirous of retiring from the Society, shall deliver his resignation to the Treasurer; and shall, at the same time, pay whatever sums he may owe to the Society.

Cap. II.

THE DEBATES AND MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. The meetings shall be held at Members rooms, in rotation; the time and place of each meeting to be fixed by the Society, before the Debate at the previous meeting.

§ 2. Every Resident Member shall attend at least one meeting in each term, on pain of exclusion from the Society: and such attendance shall be considered to have been proved by his being present at the commencement of the Debate.

§ 3. The Debate shall have for its object the discussion of any subject, not immediately involving Theology.

§ 4. The time of meeting shall be 7.15 P.M., and

the private business shall commence not later than 8 P.M.; and the Debate on no account be delayed after 8.30 P.M.

§ 5. No motion of private business shall be brought forward unless notice of it be given to the Treasurer or Secretary, on or before the day preceding the meeting.

§ 6. All new laws, or alterations in existing laws, shall require the consent of two-thirds of the Members voting.

§ 7. No meeting shall be competent to transact private business unless ten Members be present.

§ 8. No Member shall be permitted to speak more than once during the Debate: the privilege of reply being reserved to the Opener.

§ 9. The subject for the next Debate shall be chosen before the Debate of the evening; and in the event of no one else proposing a subject, the President shall do so.

§ 10. Any Member undertaking to open a Debate, and failing to do so, shall (unless he provide a substitute) be fined the sum of ten shillings.

§ 11. Any Member shall be at liberty to send to the President an original composition, not exceeding fourteen lines in length, which the President, or a Member named by him, may read to the Society before the commencement of the Debate; and such compositions shall be entered by the Secretary in a book kept for that purpose.

Cap. III.

THE PRESIDENT.

Sec. 1. The Member, in whose Rooms the Meeting is held, shall officiate as President for that evening.

§ 2. In case the President shall be unable to hold the Meeting, he shall give notice to the next in rotation, who shall officiate as President in his stead.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the President to provide refreshments for the Society, to take the chair, and to preserve order during the sitting.

§ 4. The President is the sole interpreter of the laws during the sitting.

§ 5. The President shall not be allowed to vote on a Debate, except in the case of an equality of votes.

§ 6. If the President take part in any Debate, he shall vacate the chair during his speech.

§ 7. The President may introduce strangers to the Meetings of the Society; but no stranger shall be proposed as a Member, or be ballotted for, while he is present.

§ 8. The President has full power to fine any Member who interrupts the meeting: the fine not to exceed five shillings.

§ 9. If a Member persists in violating any law of the Society, the President may put a motion to the House for his expulsion; which shall require the con-

currence of three-fourths of the Members present for its adoption.

§ 10. Every Member so expelled may be re-admitted without the ballot, by a motion from the chair, requiring the concurrence of three-fourths of the Members voting.

Cap. IV.

THE TREASURER.

Sec. 1. At the commencement of each term, a Treasurer shall be elected, to superintend the account of the Society, and to collect the subscriptions;* and to the office of Treasurer shall be added that of Librarian to the Book Department.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall make a Report to the Society, at the first meeting of each term.

Cap V.

THE SECRETARY.

Sec. 1. At the commencement of each term, a Secretary shall be elected, to take charge of the Society's Records.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to enter in the Society's Minute Book, the proceedings of the

* Subscriptions will be received in the name of the Treasurer, the Clerk of the Union Society, at the Office, in Green Street

Meeting, the private business, the subject of Debate, the names of the speakers on either side, and the result of the division.

§ 3. The Secretary shall give three days' notice to all Resident Members of the time and place of each meeting, of the subject of Debate, and of the names of the Candidates for admission to the Society, with the names of their Proposers.

§ 4. The Secretary shall make a Report to the Society at the first meeting of each term.

§ 5. The Treasurer and Secretary, and all Resident Members who may have held either of these offices, shall form the standing Committee of the Society.

Cap. VI.

THE BOOKS.

Sec. 1. At the commencement of the October Term, the Treasurer shall ascertain, as early as possible, what Members are desirous of belonging to the Book Department.

§ 2. Every such member shall notify to the Treasurer the Books he is desirous of ordering, on or before the second meeting in the October term; or if he fail to do so, the Treasurer shall immediately order a Book in his name.

§ 3. No Member shall order Books to a higher amount than £2.

§ 4. The Treasurer shall procure the Books as

early as possible in the October term, and send the
to their respective Orderers; who shall in due tim
send them to the next in rotation, that they may b
circulated regularly through the Society.

§ 5. Any Member of the Book Department ma
withdraw his name, if he provide a substitute for th
remainder of the year.

§ 6. The Treasurer shall insert in the cover of eac
Book the list of members, in the most convenient ord
for the circulation of the Books,—and the number
days each book may be kept.

§ 7. It is the duty of every Member to insert
ink the dates of his receiving and forwarding the Boo
under a penalty of sixpence for each omission.

§ 8. Any Member detaining a Book beyond t
time allowed, is liable to a fine of sixpence per die
for each volume so kept.

§ 9. If a Book be lost, the Member who shall
proved to have last had it in his possession, shall
held responsible to the Society for its full value; a
shall replace it, under pain of exclusion from the Socie

§ 10. Any Member defacing or writing in a
Book shall be fined the sum of five shillings.

§ 11. Any Member wishing to read a Book
second time, may have it on application to the Lib
rian, after it has been circulated amongst all the Me
bers entitled to read it.

§ 12. At the close of each term every Book is
be returned to the Treasurer, under a penalty of t
shillings and sixpence per volume.

§ 13. Any Member wishing to keep a Book through the vacation, may do so on application to the Treasurer; preference being shewn to the Orderer.

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§ 14. The Annual Dinner of the Society shall take place at the end of the May term, on a day to be fixed by a majority of the Members.

§ 15. At the first meeting in the May term, a Committee shall be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

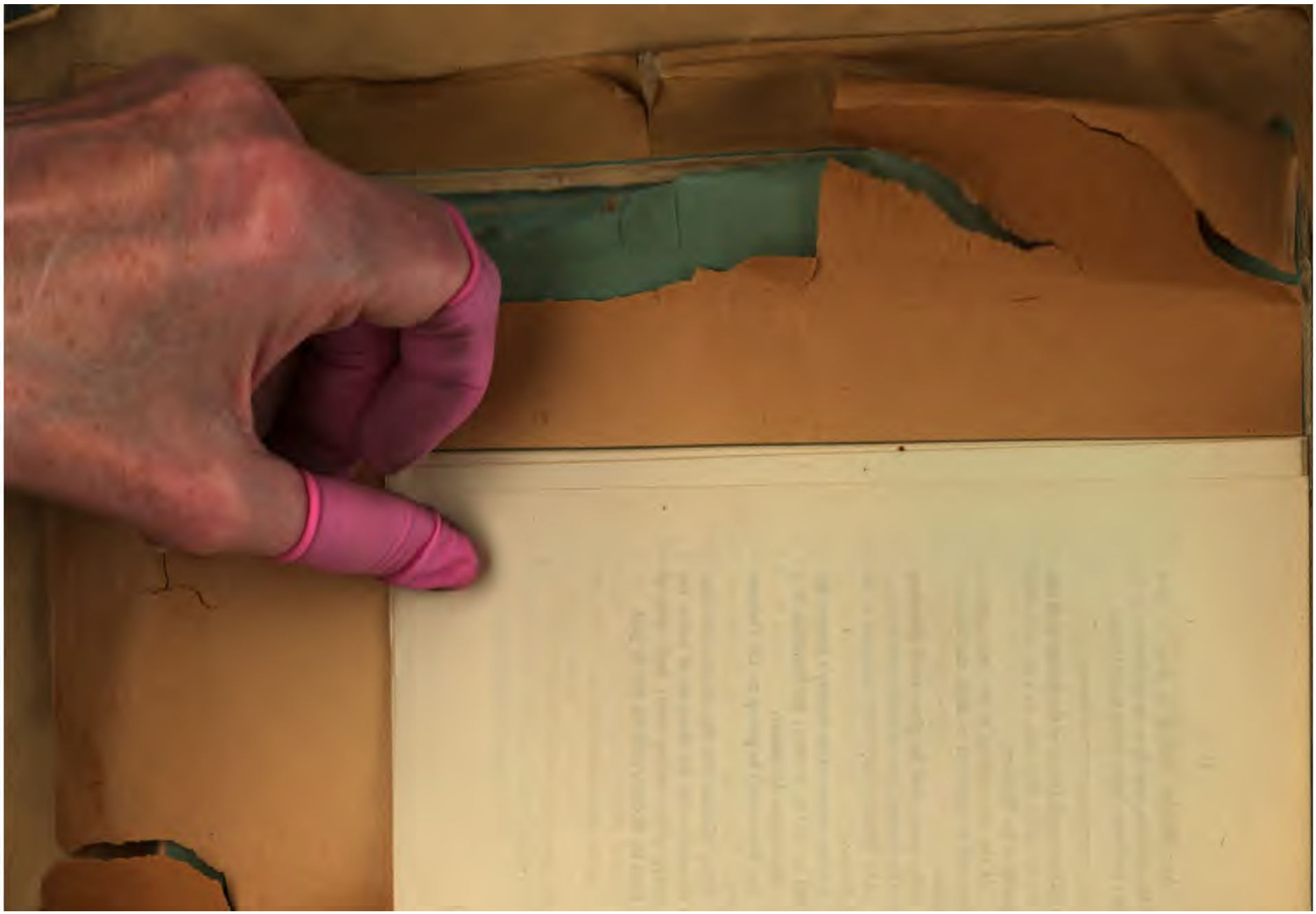
§ 16. Due notice shall be given to all Honorary Members of the time and place of the Society's Dinner.

§ 17. Any Member may invite strangers to the Society's Dinner.

§ 18. On the occasion of the Society's Dinner, the Books shall be sold by Auction: the Treasurer, or a substitute, officiating as Auctioneer.

§ 19. The Books shall be put up to the Orderers at half-price.

§ 20. Every Member who buys Books at the sale, shall pay the sum he bids for them, on or before the second meeting of the ensuing term; under pain of exclusion from the Society, until the debt be paid.



HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mr. H. A Bright,* ..... Trin. Coll.
,, W. R. Brownlow, ... Trin. Coll.
,, L. Hough, ... Trin. Coll.
,, J. O. Heyworth, ... St. John's Coll.
,, E. C. Oldfield, ... Trin. Coll.
,, J. S. Warren, ... Cath. Hall.
,, T. H. C. Burder, ... Cath. Hall.
,, R. Temple,† ..... Trin. Coll.
,, R. S. Lane.‡ ..... Caius Coll.
,, C. H. Morton, ... Trin. Coll.

---

* President of the Union Society, October Term, 1851.—Trinity Essay Prizeman.

† President of the Union Society, Easter Term, 1850.

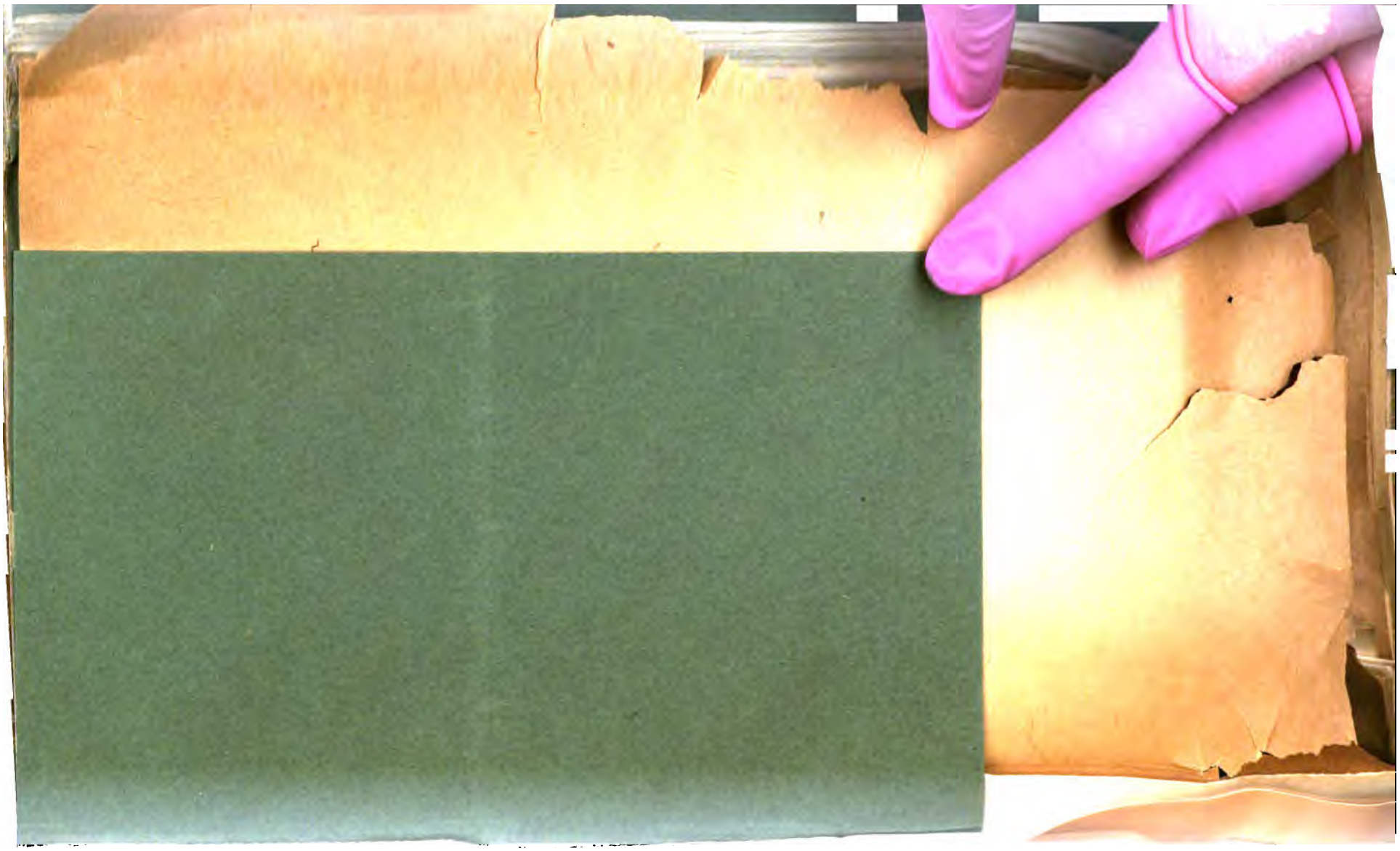
‡ President of the Union Society, October Term, 1850.

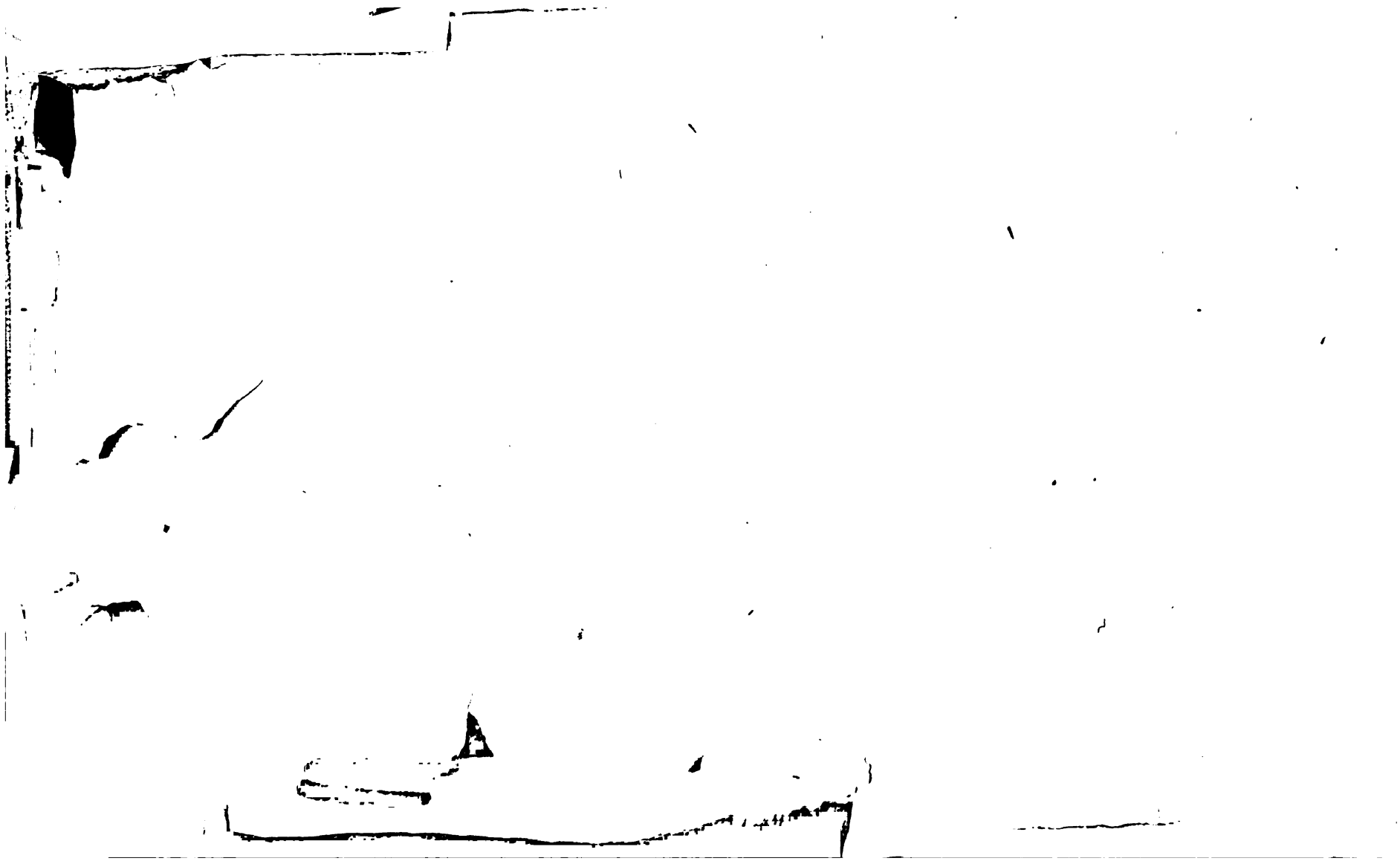
RESIDENT MEMBERS.

LENT TERM, 1852.

Mr. E. K. ELLIOT, ... Trin. Coll.
„ R. J. CUST, ... Trin. Coll. *
„ P. LAURENCE, ... Trin. Coll. (1)
„ S. WALTERS, ... St. John's Coll.
„ T. W. RATHBONE, ... Trin. Coll.
„ J. PAYN, ... Trin. Coll. (2)
„ G. B. BRYAN, ... St. John's Coll.
„ H. BOLLAND, ... Trin. Coll.
„ J. LLOYD, ... Trin. Coll.
„ H. LEACH, ... Emman. Coll. (3)
„ J. L. HAMMOND, ... Trin. Coll. (4)
„ W. B. RANKEN, ... Trin. Coll.
„ C. CARLON, ... Trin. Coll.
„ A. H. R. HEBDEN, ... Trin. Coll.
„ R. J. LIVINGSTONE, ... Trin. Coll. (5)
„ W. N. LAWSON, ... Trin. Coll.
„ E. L. AMES, ... Trin. Coll.
„ J. F. HALFORD, ... Trin. Coll.
„ J. RAMSAY, ... Trin. Coll.
„ J. F. BATEMAN, ... St. John's Coll.
„ H. MORRIS, ... Trin. Hall.
„ C. T. SWANSTON, ... Trin. Coll.
„ L. STEPHEN, ... Trin. Hall.

* President Union Society. - Wrangler. - Travelling Bachelor to the University
1. 2. 3. President Union Society
4. Senior Classic 1852
5. Senior Moralist —





A

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

BELONGING

TO THE

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY,

WITH A

REPORT OF THE DEBATES

DURING THE PAST YEAR;

A LIST OF THE

HONORARY AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS,

AND A

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CORRECTED TO JULY, 1851.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE UNION SOCIETY

BY FORSTER & JAGG, FALCON YARD, PETTY CURY.

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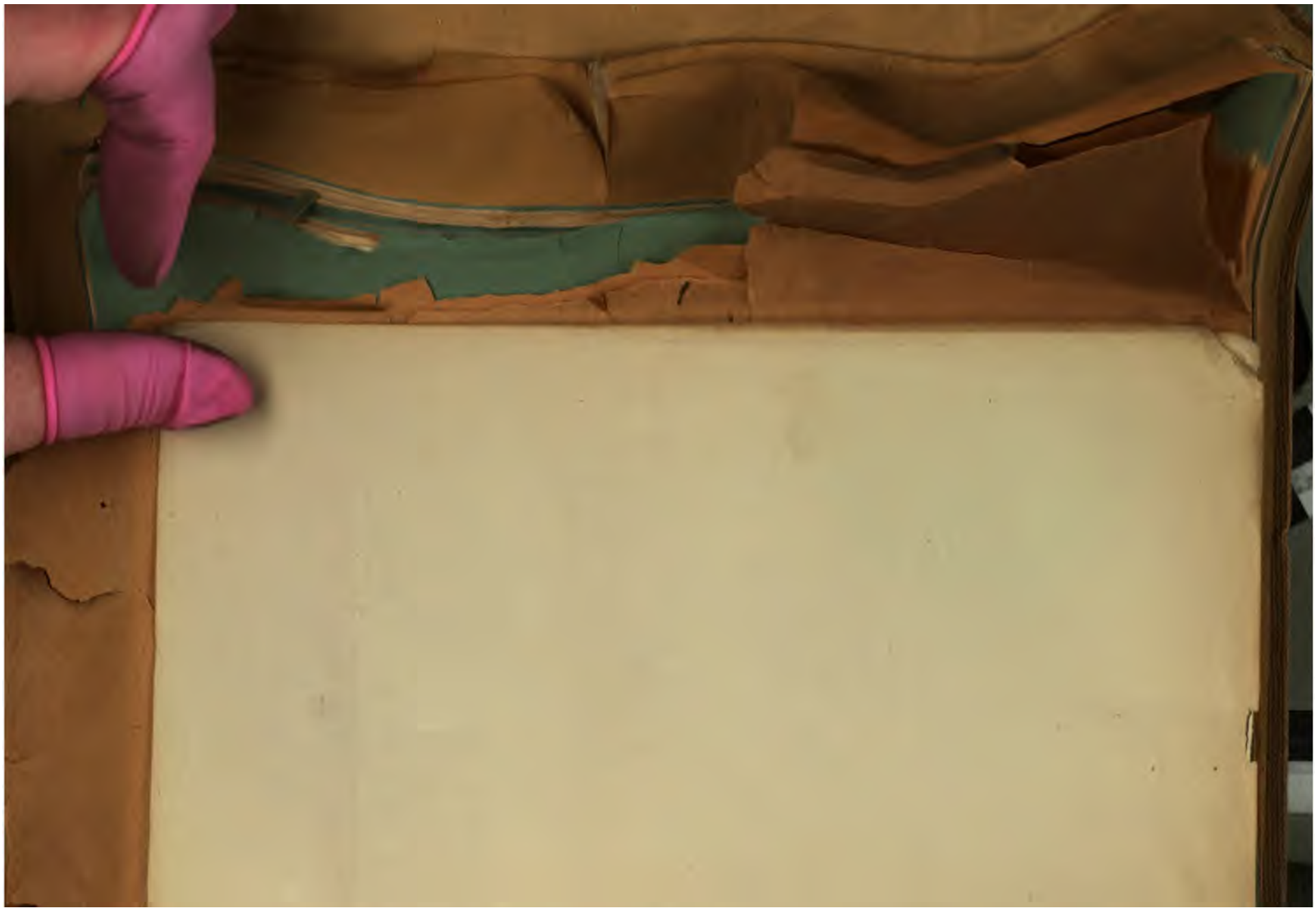

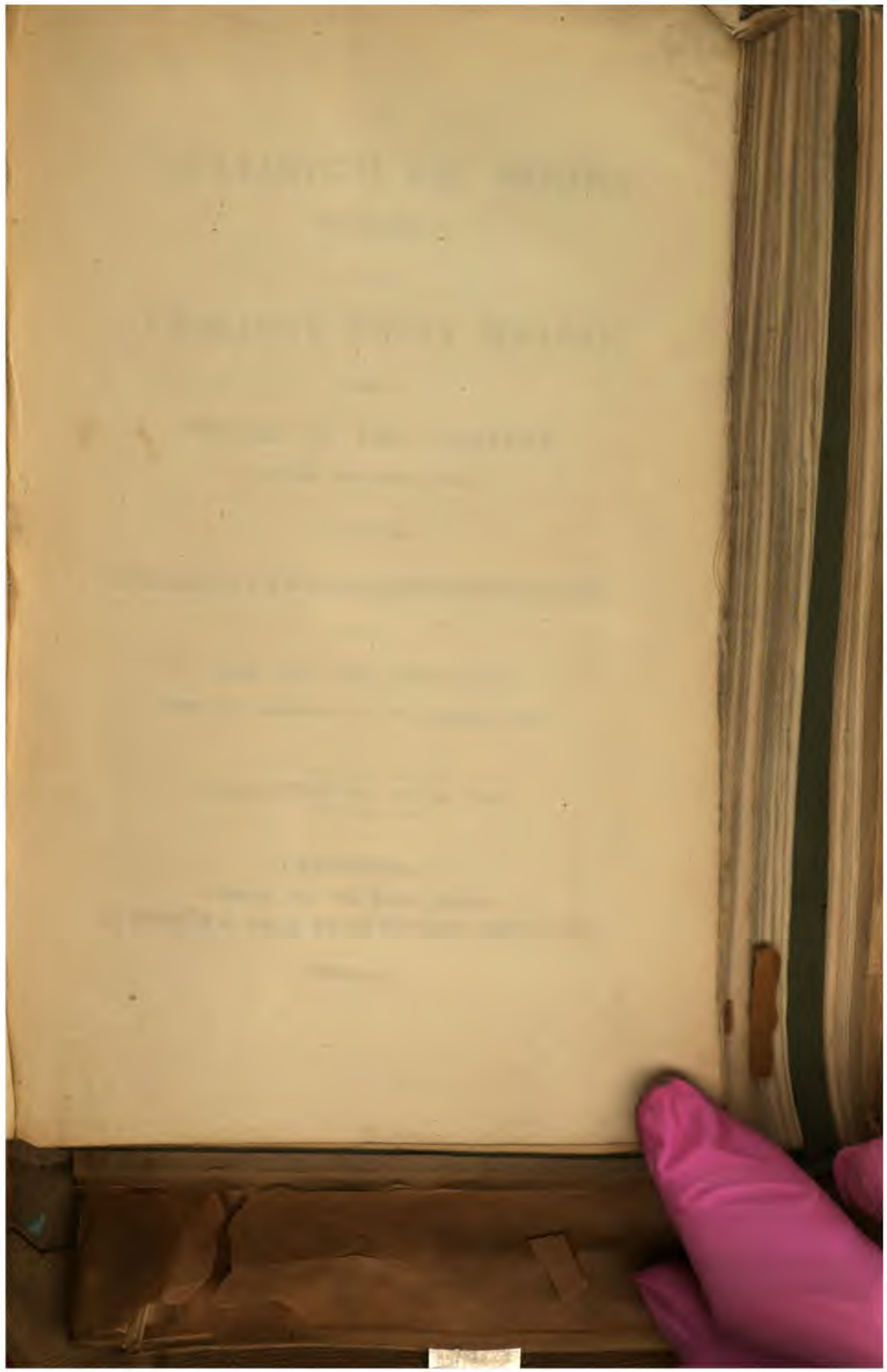

6

A

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

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BY FOISTER & JAGG, FALCON YARD, PETTY CURY.

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1860. Jan. 16 Gift of
Charles E. Norton
Class of 1846.

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Honorary Members	2796

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Trinity College, ...	114
St. John's, ...	28
Trinity Hall, ...	11
Caius College, ...	8
Emmanuel, ...	8
Christ's, ...	8
Jesus, ...	8
Corpus, ...	8
King's, ...	8
Clare Hall, ...	4
St. Peter's College, ...	3
Magdalen, ...	2
Queens', ...	1
St. Catharine's Hall, ...	1
Sidney College, ...	1
	213

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Admitted during the October Term, 1850	95
——— Lent Term, 1851	27
——— Easter Term, 1851	7
	129
Remaining on the printed List from previous admissions ..	84
Total number of Contributing Members, July 31st, 1851	213

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1851.

(During this Term, the meetings of the Society begin at a quarter *before* seven, P.M.)

A Calendar of the Business of the Society, &c.

	MICHAELMAS TERM begins	Oct. 10
	President's Notice of the First Meeting ..	.. 27
	First Private Business Meeting—Nomination of Officers	Nov. 3
First	DEBATE—Election of Officers ..	.. 4
	Treasurer's *First* circular for Subscriptions	.. 8
	First Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 10
Second	DEBATE	.. 11
	Members in arrear *"Fined"* .. .	.. 12
	MICHAELMAS TERM divides	.. 12
Third	DEBATE	.. 18
	Treasurer's *Second* circular for Subscriptions	.. 22
	Second Private Business Meeting ..	.. 24
Fourth	DEBATE	.. 25
	Members in arrear *"Fined"*	.. 26
	Notices posted up for closing Library ..	.. 26
	Second Library Committee Meeting ..	Dec. 1
Fifth	DEBATE	.. 2
	Treasurer's circular for arrears ..	.. 6
	Last Private Business Meeting ..	.. 8
Sixth	DEBATE	.. 9
	Library closed for the return of Books	.. 10
	Library re-opened for the issue of Books	.. 15
	MICHAELMAS TERM ends	.. 16
	Members in arrear *"Posted"*	.. 17

N.B.—From the 16th of December to the 13th of January, the Library will be closed every day from 12 to 3, P.M., and at 6 in the evening.

LENT TERM, 1852.

(During this Term, the meetings of the Society begin at a quarter *before* seven, P.M.)

A Calendar of the Business of the Society, &c.

	LENT TERM begins	Jan. 13
	President's Notice of the First Meeting ..	Feb. 2
	First Private Business Meeting—Nomination of Officers	.. 9
First	DEBATE—Election of Officers ..	.. 10
	Treasurer's *First* circular for Subscriptions	.. 14
	First Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 16
Second	DEBATE	.. 17
	Member's in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 18
	LENT TERM divides ..	.. 22
	Second Private Business Meeting ..	.. 23
Third	DEBATE	.. 24
	Treasurer's *Second* circular for Subscriptions	.. 28
Fourth	DEBATE	Mar. 2
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 3
Fifth	DEBATE	.. 9
	Notices posted up for closing Library ..	.. 10
	Second Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 15
Sixth	DEBATE	.. 16
	Treasurer's circular for arrears ..	.. 20
	Last Private Business Meeting ..	.. 22
Seventh	DEBATE	.. 23
	Library closed for the return of Books ..	.. 24
	Library re-opened for the issue of Books	.. 29
	LENT TERM ends	April 2
	Members in arrear "*Posted*"	.. 3

N.B.—From the 2nd of April to the 21st of April, the Library will be closed every day from 12 to 3, P.M., and at 6 in the evening.

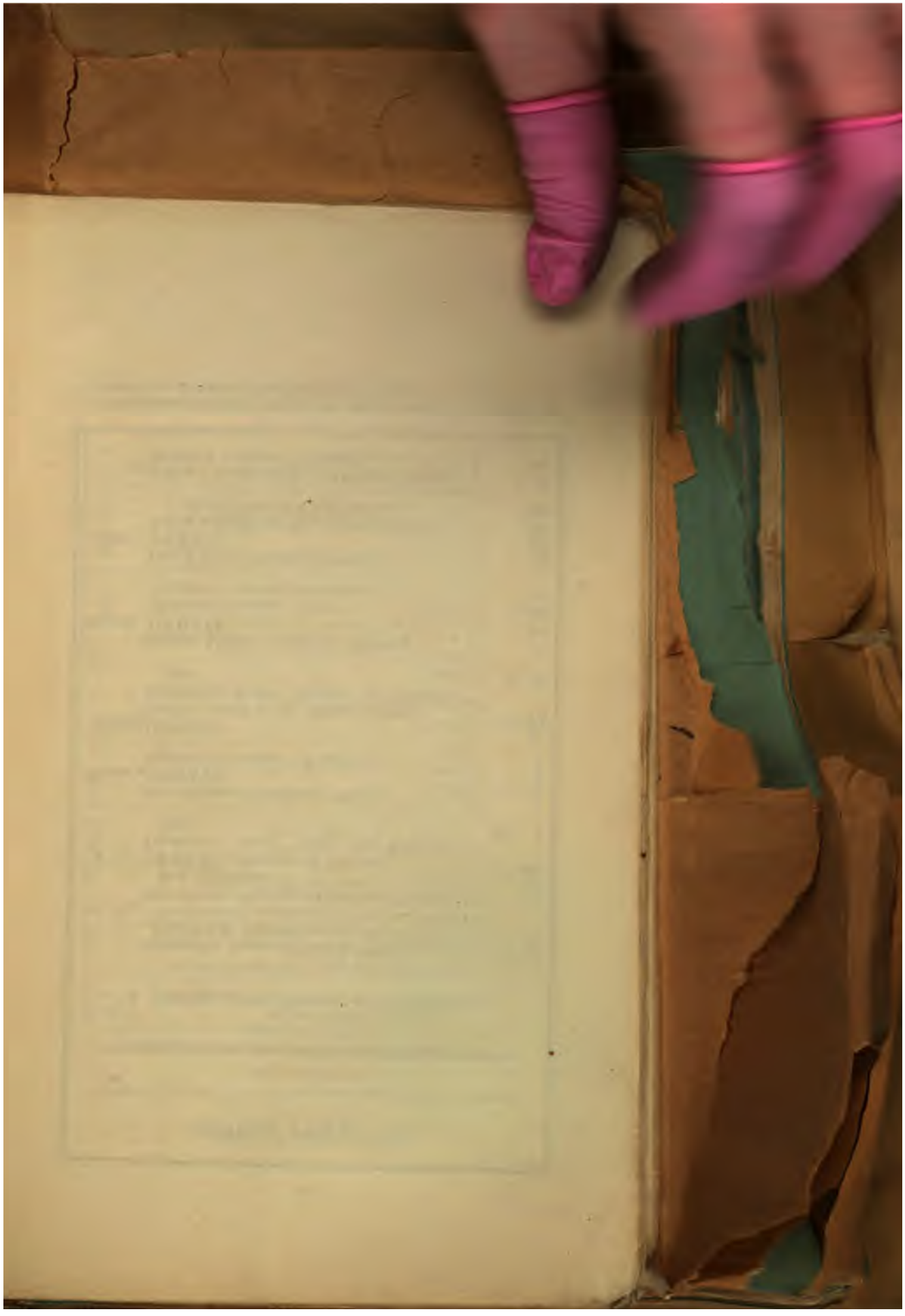
EASTER TERM, 1852.

(During this Term, the meetings of the Society begin at a quarter *after* seven, P.M.)

A Calendar of the Business of the Society, &c.

	President's Notice of the First Meeting ..	April 19
	EASTER TERM begins	.. 21
	First Private Business Meeting—Nomination of Officers	.. 26
First	DEBATE—Election of Officers ..	.. 27
	Treasurer's *First* circular for Subscriptions	May 1
	First Library Commiteee Meeting ..	.. 3
Second	DEBATE	.. 4
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 5
Third	DEBATE	.. 11
	Notices posted up for closing Library ..	.. 12
	Treasurer's *Second* circular for Subscriptions	.. 15
	Second Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 17
Fourth	DEBATE	.. 18
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 19
	Treasurer's circular for arrears ..	.. 22
	Last Private Business Meeting .	.. 24
Fifth	DEBATE	.. 25
	Library closed for the return of Books ..	.. 26
	EASTER TERM divides	.. 30
	Library re-opened for the issue of Books	.. 31
	Members in arrear "*Posted*"	.. 31

N.B.—From the 1st of June to the 10th of October, the Library will be closed from 12 to 3, P.M., and at 6 in the evening.



A

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

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TO THE

CAMBRIDGE

UNION SOCIETY,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY,

AND ALSO SHEWING THEIR POSITION IN THE LIBRARY.

CORRECTED TO JULY, 1851.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE UNION SOCIETY,

BY FOISTER AND JAGG, FALCON YARD, PETTY CURY.

M.DCCC.LI.

EXPLANATION OF THE CATALOGUE.

—o—

THE Works in the Catalogue are arranged under the names Authors, as far as they can be ascertained; the remainder under th prominent word of the "Title," or the name by which they are generally known.—"Lives" and "Memoirs" are entered under the of the Author or Editor, and *also* under that of the person whose lif is recorded.—Translations under the name of Author and Translato Histories (of Countries) under the name of the Author and (that of the try) subject, &c. The "*figure*" in the margin attached to each wo fers to a corresponding "*figure*" over the compartment in the Librar taining the Work sought; and the "*letter*" annexed denotes the on which it may be found. In every case in which a *complete* W named, the figure denoting the number of volumes *precedes* the s "vols.," thus "Addison's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols.;" but wh Work is *not completed*, or not possessed entire by the Society, the indicating the number *follows* the syllable "vol." or vols.," thus, don Review, vol. 1," shews that *only that portion* of the entire W in the Library. When *no figure* is attached, the Work cited is com in *one volume*. The following *initials* have been appended to the na Works which form part of a series, and the *figures* placed after them the vol. or vols. of the series.

B. C. L.	British Colonial Library.
B. E.	British Essayists.
B. P.	British Poets.
B. T.	Bridgewater Treatises.
C. M.	Constable's Miscellany.
F. L.	Family Library.
L. C. C.	Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.
L. E. K.	Library of Entertaining Knowledge.
L. F.	Library of the Fathers.
L. U. K.	Library of Useful Knowledge.
M. T.	Modern Traveller.
T. L.	Theological Library.
Æ. S.	Ælfric Society Publications.
C. S.	Camden Society Publications.
* *	Works of Reference in the Reading R
(†)	"First Year" books; application for t be made to the Clerk.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
July 31*st*, 1851.

J. WILLIMOTT,
LIBRA

CATALOGUE.

N.B.—A number of Works, the titles of which are printed in *Italics*, have been lost from the Library: they will be re-placed, when a sufficient fund—arising from a Voluntary Subscription, now open,—is realized. The subscription from each Member is confined to half-a-crown—payable to the Clerk.

A.

ABBOTT, (J. N.) Sketches of Modern Athens, .. (†)
Abercrombie, (J.) Philosophy of the Moral Feelings, 32. B.
..... Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, ... 32. B.
Addison, (J.) The Spectator, with Life by N. Ogle, 8 vols. .. .. 15. C.
..... Poems, with Life by Dr. S. Johnson, B. P. 9, 16. I.
..... Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols. .. .. 4. A.
Addison, (C. J.) The Knights Templars, ... 4. C.
Adolphus, (J.) History of England during the Reign of George III., 3 vols. .. .. 8. G.
Adventurer, (The) 2 vols., B.E. 14--15, ... 15. A.
Adventures of a Gentleman in search of a Horse, ..
.....*of an Attorney in search of Practice*, ..
Ælfric Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church, with an English Translation, by B. Thorpe, F. S. A., vols. 1 and 2, **Æ. S.** .. .. .. 12. H.
Affghanistan, Journal of the Disasters in, by Lady Sale, 1841—42, ... 31. E.
Africa, (Southern) History of, by R. M. Martin, B.C.L. 3, 8. A.
Africa, (South) Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of, by R. G. Cumming, 2 vols. .. (†)

Aikin, (Lucy) Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. .. ..
..... Memoirs of the Court of King James I., 2 vols.
..... Memoirs of the Court of King Charles I., 2 vols.
Ainsworth's Magazine, vols. 6—14, ... 2
Akenside, (M.) Poems, with Life by Dr. S. Johnson, B. P. 14, ... 1
Alexander the Great, Life of, by J. Williams, F. L. 26, 1
Alfieri, (Vittorio) Tragedie, 4 vols. 1
Alford, (H.) Consistency of the Divine Conduct, (Hulsean Lectures, 1841—42,) 2 parts, .. 1
Ali Pasha, Life of, by R. A. Davenport, F. L. 61, .. 1
Alison, (A.) History of Europe, 10 vols. .. ..
..... The Atlas to, ..
....., On the Principles of Population, 2 vols. .. 3
All War Anti-Christian, ... 1
Amber Witch, translated by Lady M. Duff Gordon, ..
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America, and the West Indies, Geography of, L. U. K. 15, 2
..... (North) Travels in, by Capt. Basil Hall, 3 vols. 3
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.... Trial of the Earl of Somerset, for the Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, ... 32. G.
Anacharsis the Younger ; Travels of in Greece, 5 vols. (†)
Anam, Birmah, and Siam, History of, M. T. 15, .. 14. B.
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Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns, from 1808—14, 3 vols. .. .. 8. B.
..... of Sporting, 1824—28, vols. 5—13, .. 29. C.
..... of the Reformation, by J. Strype, 7 vols., 4—10, 12. A.
..... and Magazine of Natural History, (second series,) 1848—51, vols. 1—7, ... 14. A.
Annual Register, 1758—1850, vols. 1—92, .. 21. A.
..... (New) 1780—1809, 30 vols. .. 19. A.
Anson, (Lord) Life of, by Sir J. Barrow, ... 10. C.
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Arabian Nights' Entertainments, 4 vols., by Galland,
Arabian Nights' Entertainments, 3 vols., by E. W. Lane, 7. E.
Arabia, History of, M. T. 7, ... 14. B.
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Armstrong, (J.) Poems of, with Life by A. Chalmers, B. P. 16, ... 16. I.
Armstrong, (Rev. G.) Infallibility not Possible ; Involuntary Error not Culpable, ... (†)
Army List, (Monthly) 1824—June, 1851, 27 vols. and 6 Nos. .. .. 13. A.
..... (Annual) by Capt. G. Hart, 1843—46, 4 vols. .. .. 19. D.

Army List, (Annual) by Capt. G. Hart, 1851, .. * *
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..... New Series, 1803—44, vols. 1—41, .. 22. C
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Athenæum, Journal of Literature, &c., 1828—50, 24 vols. .. .. 19. G
Athens, Topography of, by W. M. Leake, .. 5. A
Athens: its Rise and Fall, by Sir E. L. Bulwer, 2 vols. (†)
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..... Sermons on the New Testament, vols. 1 and 2, L. F. 16 and 20, ... 12. D.
Aulularia, (M. A. Plauti) cura J. Hildyard, .. 17. G.
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Austen, (Miss) Sense and Sensibility, ... 6. C.
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..... Mansfield Park, ... 6. C.
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Austin, (Mrs. S.) Report on Education in Prussia, by V. Cousin, translated by, ... 32. B.
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Austin, (John) Province of Jurisprudence, .. 32. G.
Austria, History of the House of, by W. Coxe, 5 vols. 9. B.
Australia, Journals of two Expeditions in, by G. Grey, in 1837-8-9, 2 vols. .. .. .. 31. F.
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Australia, (Western) a Manual for Emigrants to, by N. Ogle, ... 8. A.
Austral-Asia, History of, by R. M. Martin, B. C. L. 2, 8. A.
Aylmer, (Bishop) Life and Acts of, by J. Strype, vol. 24, 12. A.
Ayscough, (S.) Comprehensive Index to Shakspeare, 31. C.
Aytoun, (W. E.) Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, and other Poems, ... 16. F.

B.

Babbage, (C.) On the Decline of Science in England, 7. A.
..... On the Economy of Manufactures, .. 7. B.
..... The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, ... 32. C.
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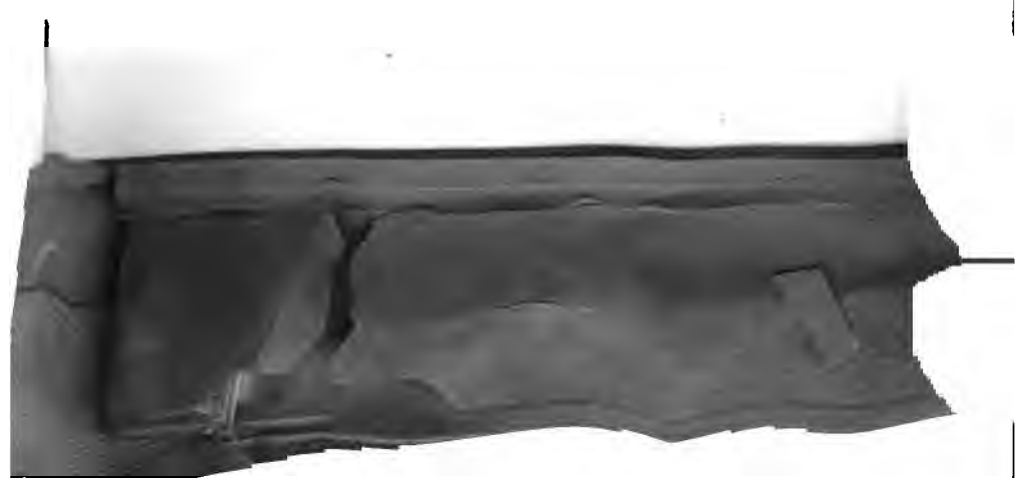

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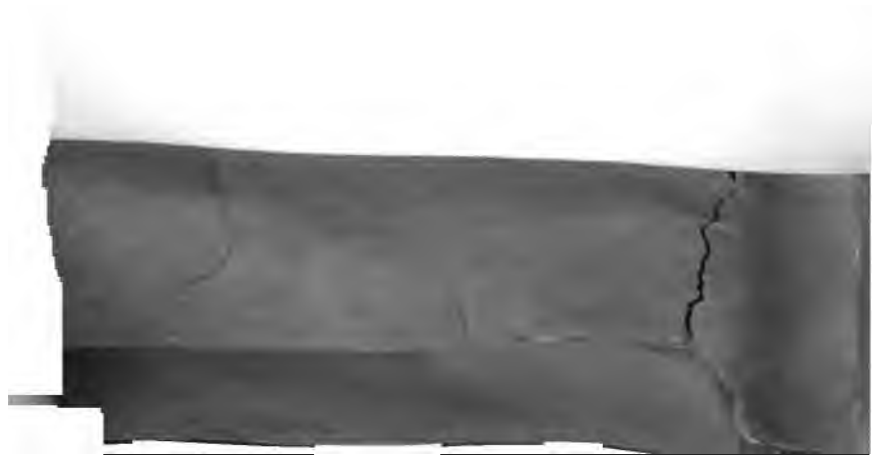

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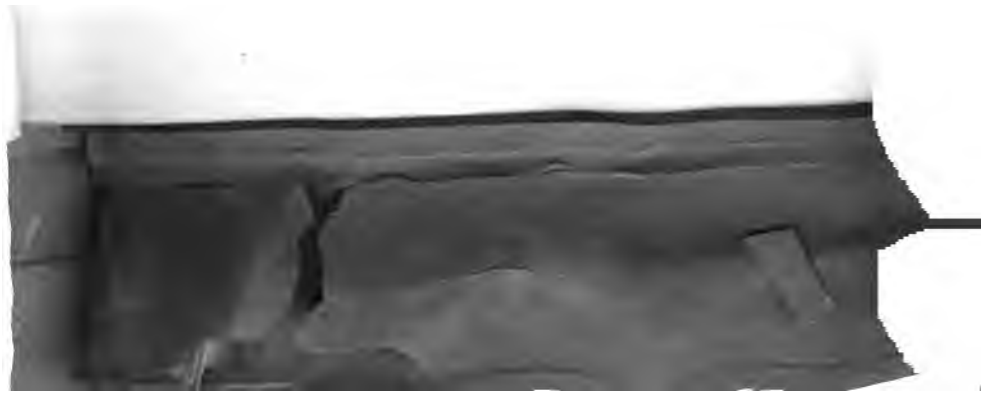

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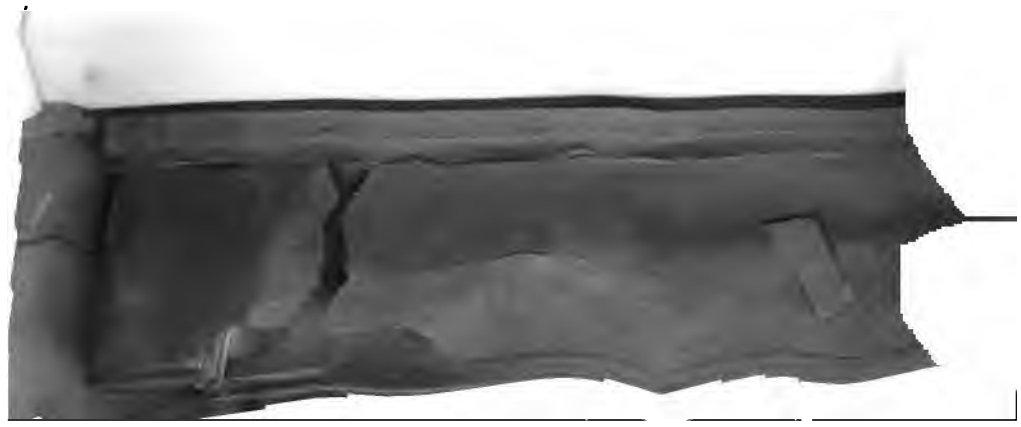

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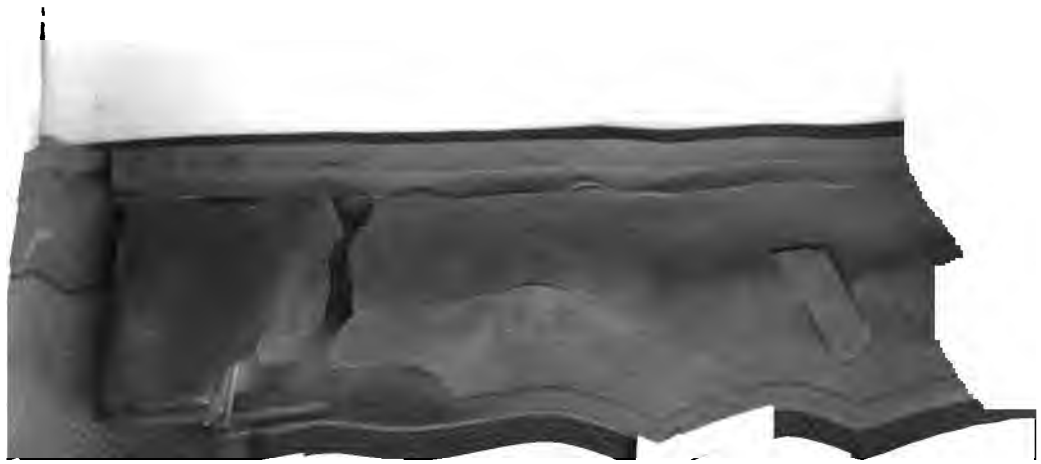

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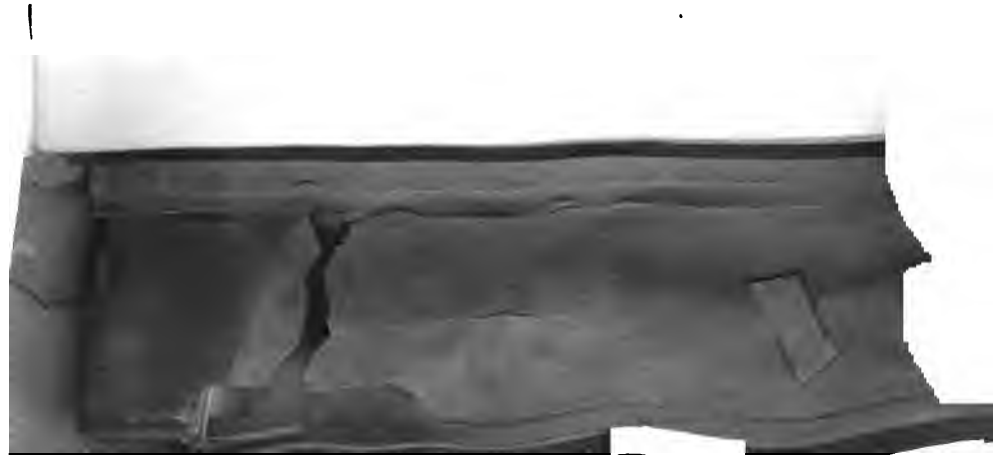

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North American Review.
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Three Morning Chronicles.
Two Morning Posts.
Two Morning Heralds.
Two Daily News.

EVENING.

One Globe.
One Standard.
One Sun.
Le Constitutionel *(French.)*

MONDAY & THURSDAY.

One Record.

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One Athenæum.
Two Bell's Life in London.
One Economist.
One Examiner.
One Guardian.
One Illustrated London News.
One John Bull.
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(AS PUBLISHED.)

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SUBJECTS DEBATED

BY THE

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY.

OCTOBER TERM, 1850.

—o—

TUESDAY, *October 29th.*

Mr. R. S. LANE, Caius Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., moved:

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the 'Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations,' to be held in 1851, will not be conducive to the true interests of this country."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. H. Leach,	*Emman. Coll.*	Mr. P. Laurence,	*Trin. Coll.*
G. B. Bryan,	*St. John's.*	James Payn,	*Trin.*
		R. S. Lane,*	*Caius.*
		H. A. Bright,	*Trin.*
		H. Bolland,	*Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes 15

Noes 28

Majority against .. 13

* The President vacated his seat, and the Chair was occupied during the Debate by the Secretary.

TUESDAY, *November 5th.*

Mr. R. STUART LANE, Caius Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., moved:

"That this House coincides with the House of Lords, in condemning Lord Palmerston's policy on the Greek Question."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. H. Leach, *Emman. Coll.*	Mr. T. Chenery, *Caius Coll.*
Sp. Perceval, *Caius.*	W. V. Harcourt, *Trin.*
Hon. A. Gordon, *Trin.*	W. Finnie, *Trin.*
Mr. W. G. Harrison, *St. John's.*	E. Dicey, *Trin.*
F. J. A. Hort, *Trin.*	
H. Morris, *Emman.*	

Moved at three minutes before ten, (by Mr. A. COHEN, Madg. Coll.) "That the Debate be adjourned."—*(Carried.)*

Mr. Cohen in possession of the House.

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WEDNESDAY, *November 13th (for* TUESDAY, *12th).*

Mr. R. S. LANE, Caius Coll., President, in the Chair.

(Adjourned Debate from Tuesday, November 5th.)

"That this House coincides with the House of Lords, in condemning Lord Palmerston's policy on the Greek Question."

Mr. A. COHEN, Magd. Coll., the Mover of the adjournment at the last meeting, opened the Debate.

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. G. B. Bryan, *St. John's Coll.*	Mr. A. Cohen, *Magd. Coll.*
R. S. Lane,* *Caius.*	J. H. Holdsworth, *Trin.*
	L. Stephen, *Trin. Hall.*
	P. Laurence, *Trin. Coll.*
	C. B. Carlon, *Trin.*

* The President vacated his seat, and the Chair was occupied during the Debate by the Secretary.

The honourable Mover of the Motion having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	17
Noes	14
Majority in favour ..	3

TUESDAY, *November 19th.*

[At a quarter after seven, in consequence of the absence of *all* the Officers, and no Member of the Standing Committee being present to take the Chair, the propriety of at once appointing a Chairman was submitted to the Members present.—Agreed, That Mr. BOLLAND, Trin. Coll., be requested to take the Chair.]

Mr. H. BOLLAND, Trin. Coll., in the Chair.

Mr. H. MORRIS, Emman. Coll., moved:

"That this House is of opinion, that the System of Education proposed by Mr. Fox, is contrary to the principles of true National Education."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. H. Morris, *Emman. Coll.*	
P. A. Smith, *Trin.*	
S. Gedge, *Corpus.*	
T. E. Franklyn, *Trin.*	
H. Leach, *Emman.*	
F. S. Powell, *St. John's.*	

The honourable Opener having made a few brief remarks, the motion was put, and carried unanimously.

TUESDAY, *November 26th.*

Mr. R. STUART LANE, Caius Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., moved:

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the restoration of the Legitimate Line of Princes to the Throne, can alone restore Stability to the Government, and Security to the People of France."

[At seven o'clock, in consequence of the very few Members in attendance, and a Concert about to take place at the Town Hall, it was moved by Mr. H. MORRIS, Emman. Coll., "That the Debate be adjourned."—*(Carried.)*]

Debate adjourned to Tuesday December 3rd.

—o—

TUESDAY, *December 3rd.*

Mr. R. STUART LANE, Caius Coll., President, in the Chair.

(Adjourned Debate from November 26th.)

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the Restoration of the Legitimate Line of Princes to the Throne, can alone restore Stability to the Government, and Security to the People of France."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. H. Leach, *Emman. Coll.*	Mr. P. A. Smith, *Trin. Coll.*
	C. B. Carlon, *Trin.*
	J. H. Holdsworth, *Trin.*
	F. S. Powell, *St. John's.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	5
Noes	6
Majority against ..	1

(This ended the Business of the Term.)

LENT TERM, 1851.

WEDNESDAY, *February 19th (for* TUESDAY, *18th)*.

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. S. GEDGE, Corpus Coll., moved:

"That in the opinion of this House, the conduct of the Government in appointing a Royal Commission to examine into the state of the Universities, is both ungenerous and unwise."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. S. Gedge,	*Corpus Coll.*	Mr. E. Yates,	*St. John's Coll.*
H. Leach,	*Emman.*		

Amendment moved by Mr. H. J. ROBY, St. John's:

"That all after the word 'That' in the original motion, be omitted; and the following substituted: '—— this House, seeing in the present state of the University of Cambridge room for improvement, gives a welcome to the Royal Commission; from the conviction, that though respect be due to the past, yet no less respect is due to the present, and the future.'"

SPEAKERS (ON THE AMENDMENT).

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. James Payn,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. W. Matthews,	*St. John's Coll.*
C. I. Beard,	*Trin.*		

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Question put—"That the motion be amended."

Ayes 3

Noes 10

Majority against .. 7

Question put—"That the original motion be carried."

Ayes	11
Noes	5
Majority in favour ..	6

—o—

TUESDAY, *February 25th.*

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House regards with deep indignation the late Papal Aggression; and heartily approves of Lord John Russell's conduct in the present crisis."

[Previous to the opening of the Debate, an honourable member enquired, if the above motion did not come under the law (Cap. VIII., § 2,) which prohibits the discussion of Theological questions? The President decided that it did not; the law applying to *strictly* Theological questions only.]

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. P. Laurence,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. F. V. Hawkins,	*Trin. Coll.*
H. A. Bright,	*Trin.*	J. R. Collier,	*Trin.*
James Payn,	*Trin.*	E. J. S. Dicey,	*Trin.*
		C. B. Carlon,	*Trin.*
		H. Leach,*	*Emman.*

Amendment moved by Mr. S. GEDGE, Corpus Coll.:

"That the words 'approves of' be omitted; and the word 'condemns' be substituted."

The honourable Opener replied.—Question put—

"That the motion be amended."

Ayes	17
Noes	16
Majority in favour ..	1

* The President vacated his seat, and the Chair was occupied during the Debate by Mr. R. S. Lane, Caius Coll.

Question put—"That the motion, as amended, be carried."

Ayes	21
Noes	9
Majority in favour ..	12

WEDNESDAY, *March 5th.*

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House believes the lasting gratitude of the country is due to those, who—in the great Rebellion by their opposition to an unjust King—secured the Civil and Religious Liberties of this Realm."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. H. A. Bright,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. R. S. Lane,	*Caius Coll.*
James Payn,	*Trin.*	H. Bramley,	*Trin.*
A. J. Biron,	*Corpus.*		
H. Labouchere,	*Trin.*		
R. J. Cust,	*Trin.*		
G. B. Bryan,	*St. John's.*		

Amendment moved by Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll.:

"That all after the word 'That' in the motion be omitted, and the following substituted: '—— this House regards the English Revolution as the inevitable result of the weakness, obstinacy, and duplicity, of Charles I.'"

SPEAKERS (ON THE AMENDMENT).

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.
Mr. P. Laurence,	*Trin. Coll.*	
H. Leach,*	*Emman.*	

* Sec. 2, Cap. IV. having been suspended, the Chair was taken by Mr. P. A. SMITH, Trin. Coll.

The honourable Opener having replied, question put—"That the motion be amended."—*(Lost.)*

Question put—"That the original motion be carried."—The House divided—

Ayes	8
Noes	24
Majority against ..	16

—o—

TUESDAY, *March* 11*th.*

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. P. A. SMITH, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That Vote by Ballot would fail to accomplish its intended object; and would be productive of great injury to the National Character."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. P. A. Smith,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. James Payn,	*Trin. Coll.*
W. V. Harcourt,	*Trin.*	E. Yates,	*St. John's.*
R. J. Livingstone,	*Trin.*	A. J. Biron,	*Corpus.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	35
Noes	18
Majority in favour ..	17

—o—

TUESDAY, *March* 18*th.*

Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. W. VERNON HARCOURT, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That Lord Stanley's proposal to remove the Income Tax for the purpose of Imposing a Duty upon the Subsistence of the People, violates every principle of sound taxation and good government; by relieving the rich at the expense of the poor: and is calculated—by alienating the confidence of the industrious classes in the justice of Parliament—to endanger the institutions of the Country, which can only rest with safety upon the confidence and good will of the great masses of the people."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. W. V. Harcourt, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. Sp. Perceval, *Caius Coll.*
C. B. Carlon, *Trin.*	R. J. Livingstone, *Trin.*
	R. S. Lane, *Caius.*
	H. Bramley, *Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	15
Noes	18
Majority against ..	3

—o—

TUESDAY, *March 25th.*

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. C. BROMEHEAD, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the withdrawal of the British Squadron, for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, would be inconsistent, impolitic, and unjust."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. W. C. Bromehead, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. H. Leach,* *Emman. Coll.*
P. A. Smith, *Trin.*	
P. Laurence, *Trin.*	

* The President vacated his seat, and the Chair was occupied during the Debate by the Secretary.

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	7
Noes	3
Majority in favour ..	4

—o—

TUESDAY, *April 1st.*

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. TURNER, Trinity Hall, moved:

"That the present state of our trade, renders the principle of co-operation amongst workmen not only expedient, but absolutely necessary."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. A. Turner, *Trin. Hall.*	Mr. F. S. Powell, *St. John's Coll.*
H. Leach,* *Emman. Coll.*	C. I. Beard, *Trin.*
	P. Laurence, *Trin.*

Amendment moved by Mr. F. S. POWELL, St. John's Coll.:

"That all after the word 'That' in the motion, be omitted; and the following substituted: '—— this House, while deploring the distress at present existing among the industrial classes, and acknowledging the benefits which may arise from small co-operative associations, considers, that the universal substitution of associations for the present (so called) competitive system of production and trade, would be prejudicial to the best interests of the country.'"

SPEAKERS (ON THE AMENDMENT).

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. H. G. Monro, *Trin. Coll.*	
T. Chenery, *Caius.*	
P. A. Smith, *Trin.*	

* The President vacated his seat, and the Chair was occupied during the Debate by Mr. F. J. A. HORT, Trin. Coll.

The honourable Opener having replied, question put—"That the motion be amended."—The House divided—

Ayes	11
Noes	4
Majority in favour ..	7

Question put—"That the motion as amended be carried."—

Ayes	10
Noes	6
Majority in favour ..	4

(This ended the Business of the Term.)

EASTER TERM, 1851.

TUESDAY, *May 6th.*

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House, lamenting the death of Sir Robert Peel, considers that the country has lost in him a wise legislator, an honest statesman, and a true patriot."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. P. Laurence, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. H. Leach, *Emman. Coll.*
P. A. Smith, *Trin.*	F. S. Powell, *St. John's.*
H. A. Bright,* *Trin.*	

The House divided—

Ayes 11
Noes 2

Majority in favour .. 9

* Cap IV. Sec. 2 having been suspended, the Chair was vacated by Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTONE, Trin. Coll., presided.

—o—

TUESDAY, *May* 13*th.*

Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTONE, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House regards the conduct of the State, in withholding from the Church of England her ancient right of self-government (by Convocation) as arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unwise."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. R. J. Livingstone, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. H. Leach, *Emman. Coll.*
F. J. A. Hort, *Trin.*	J. F. Stephen, *Trin.*
Rev. J. P. Pitcairn, *Jesus.*	R. J. Cust, *Trin.*
	R. Temple, *Trin.*
	F. S. Powell, *St. John's.*

Amendment moved by Mr. R. TEMPLE, Trin. Coll.:

"That the words 'composed of Clergy and Laity' be inserted after the word 'Convocation.'"

The honourable Opener having replied, question put—"That the motion be amended."—(*Lost.*)

Question put—"That the original motion be carried."—

The House divided—

Ayes	11
Noes	6
Majority in favour ..	5

—o—

MONDAY, *May* 19*th* (*for* TUESDAY, 20*th*).

Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House is of opinion, that the 'Society for the Promotion of Universal Peace' deserves the support of all Christian men."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. James Payn, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. F. V. Hawkins, *Trin. Coll.*
T. Chenery, *Caius.*	S. P. Butler, *Trin.*
	F. S. Powell, *St. John's.*
	H. A. Bright, *Trin.*
	S. Perceval, *Caius.*
	R. J. Livingstone, *Trin.*
	R. S. Lane, *Caius.*
	R. J. Cust, *Trin.*
	A. Johnson, *Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	15
Noes	23
Majority against ..	8

(This ended the Business of the Term.)

HONORARY MEMBERS.

———000———

A.

Mr.
Abbott, F. J. Queens'.
Abdy, J. T. Trin. Hall.
Abdy, T. N. M. P. St. John's.
Abercrombie, J. Caius.
Abercromby, G. S. Trin.
Abinger, Lord, Trin.
Abraham, C. J. King's.
Abraham, C. H F. Queens'.
Absolom, C. S. Trin.
A'Court Holmes,
Hon. W., St. John's.
Acton, T. Emman.
Adair, A. S. Trin.
Adams, R. B. Trin.
Adams, G. W. St. John's.
Adams, E. R. Caius.
Adams, F. O. Trin.
Addams, F. H. Trin.
Adcock, H. H. Trin.
Addison, B. St. Peter's.
Agar-Ellis, Hon. L. Trin.
Ainslie, H. Trin.
Ainslie, R. Emman.
Aislabie, W. J. Trin.
Ainsworth, D. Trin.
Akers, J. R. Caius.
Aldam, W. Trin.
Aldis, C. J. B. Trin.
Alexander, R. Trin.
Alford, H. Trin.
Alford, C. R. Trin.
Alford, S. Queens'.
Allan, J. W. Trin.
Allen, J. Trin.
Allen, G. B. Trin.
Allen, J. W. Trin.
Allen, E. E. Trin.
Allen, J. T. W. Trin.
Alston, G. Trin.
Alston, E. C. Caius.
Ames, E. L. Trin.
Amos, W. Trin.
Amos, J. Clare.
Amphlet, R. St. Peter's.
Amphlet, M. St. Peter's.
Anderson, T. Trin.
Anderson, W. Trin.
Anderson, M. St. John's.
Anderson, P. Corpus.
Andrews, J. N. Clare
Andrews, T. Trin.
Andrews, E. Caius.
Angell, W. Trin.
Antrobus, E. St. John's.
Antrobus, E. St. John's.
Anthony, J. Caius.
Appleton, R. Trin.
Appleyard, R. Trin.
Archer, C. G. Jesus.
Arkwright, G. Trin.
Arlett, H. Pemb.
Armitage, J. Trin.
Armitage, W. J. Trin.
Arnold, G. Trin.
Arrowsmith, W. Trin.
Arthur, L. Trin.
Arthur, F. Trin.
Arthur, T. F. Caius.
Arundel, Earl of,
M.P. Trin.
Ashburnham, Hon. C. Trin.
Ashwell, A. R. Caius.
Ashworth, G. Trin.
Askew, H. W. Emman.
Aspinall, W. C. L. St. John's
Astley, F. D. P. Trin.
Astley, J. King's.
Atherley, H. F. Trin.
Atkinson, M. A. Trin.
Atkinson, W. S. Trin.
Attwood, G. G. Trin.
Atty, R. J. St. John's.
Auber, C. B. Trin.
Austen, J. H. Jesus.
Austin, C. Jesus.
Austin, W. St. Peter's.
Aylmer, J. H. Trin.
Ayrton, E. P. Trin.
Aytoun, R. St. Clair, Trin.

B.

Mr.
Babb, G. St. John's.
Baber, J. G. Caius.
Babington, M. Trin.
Babington, B. G. Pemb.
Babington, C. St. John's.
Bacchus, H. Corpus.
Back, H. Trin.
Bacon, R. W. King's.
Bacon, H. F. Christ's.
Baddeley, R. M. Jesus.
Baddeley, E. A. Jesus.
Baddeley, I. C. Caius.
Badger, A. Trin.
Badger, T. S. Trin. Hall.
Badham, C. D. Emman.
Baggalley, R. Caius.
Bagot, C. P. Trin.
Bagshaw, E. A. St. John's.
Bailey, W. Trin.
Bailey, R. R. Sidney.
Bailey, J. S. Jesus.
Bain, S. Trin.
Bainbridge, J. H. Caius.
Baines, F. A. Christ's.
Baird, J. Trin.
Baker, G. Trin.
Baker, H. W. Trin.

Baker, L. P. St. John's.
Baker, H. Caius.
Baldwin, R. Trin.
Ball, J. Christ's.
Balleine, L. C. Trin.
Balleine, J. J. Pemb.
Balston, E. King's.
Bamford, R. Trin.
Banbury, E. Trin.
Band, C. St. John's.
Banks, J. Christ's.
Banning, I. Trin. Hall.
Barber, C. C. St. John's.
Barber, T. Trin.
Barham, W. G. Trin.
Barker, I. R. Trin.
Barker, J. T. Trin.
Barker, I. Christ's.
Barker, W. Corpus.
Barker, H. R. Caius.
Barker, R. Clare.
Barkley, C. G. Trin.
Barlow, G. Sidney.
Barnard, J. King's.
Barnes, G. Pemb.
Barr, J. Emman.
Barrick, R. Queens'.
Barringer, G. St. John's.
Barron, A. Trin.
Barry, W. Trin.
Barry, A. Trin.
Barry, H. Trin. Hall.
Barry, J. Queens'.
Barry, J. Caius.
Barry, R. St. John's.
Bartlett, T. H. M. Trin.
Bartlett, J. Queens'.
Bartlett, S. T. Clare.
Barton, C. Corpus.
Barton, T. Queens'.
Barton, R. St. Peter's.
Barwis, W. C. Pemb.
Bass, R. Trin.
Bastard, J. H. Trin.
Bate, W. Trin.
Bateman, J. St. John's.
Bateman, J. F. St. John's.
Bateman, J. W. Christ's.
Bateman, J. B. J. Caius.
Bates, W. Christ's.
Bates, T. Jesus.
Bateson, R. Trin.
Bather, J. St. John's.
Batt, T. Trin.
Battersby, J. C. St. John's.
Baumgartmer, B. Caius.
Bawtree, J. Trin.
Baxter, R. D. Trin.
Bayford, O. J. Trin. Hall.
Bayldon, J. Jesus.
Bayley, W. F. R. St. John's.
Bayley, C. J. Trin.
Baynes, D. C. Sidney.
Bazely, F. L. Queen's.
Beadon, W. H. St. John's.
Beadon, R. St. John's.
Beale, E. Caius.
Beales, E. Trin.
Bealey, J. Trin.
Bealey, S. Trin.
Beamish, W. Trin.
Beard, W. D. Trin.
Beard, G. C. Corpus.
Beardmore, J. Jesus.
Beauchamp, R. Christ's.
Beaufort, D. A. Jesus.
Beaumont, F. Trin.
Beaumont, G. Trin.
Beaumont, J. A. Trin.
Bebee, M. St. John's.
Beckerleg, E. J. St. John's.
Bedford, H. St. Peter's.
Bedingfield, J. Trin.
Bell, M. M.P. Trin.
Bence, T. S. St. John's.
Bendyshe, T. King's.
Bennet, R. G. Trin.
Bennett, J. Christ's.
Bennett, T. Queens'.
Benson, F. G. St. John's.
Benson, W. Queens'.
Benthall, H. Trin.
Benthall, A. Clare.
Beresford, G. St. John's.
Berkley, C. C. Jesus.
Berkley, M. J. Christ's.
Berry, R. Trin.
Berry, P. Magd.
Best, S. King's.
Bevan, J. J. Trin.
Bibby, T. St. John's.
Bickerdike, J. Trin.
Bickersteth, I. P. Trin.
Bickersteth. E. Sidney.
Bidwell, G. H. Clare.
Bigsby, C. T. Trin.
Bingham, C. Calus.
Bingham, P. Jesus.
Birch, F. St. John's.
Birch, H. M. King's.
Bird, C. St. John's.
Bird, G. St. John's.
Bird, R. Magd.
Birkbeck, W. Trin.
Birkbeck, J. Trin.
Birkett, E. Caius.
Birt, J. D. Corpus.
Biscoe, W. Queens'.
Bishop, W. Jesus.
Black, C. Trin.
Blackall, S. M. P. St. John's.
Blackall, T. Caius.
Blackburn, C. Trin.
Blackburn H. Trin.
Blackiston, P. Emman.
Blake, W. Trin.
Blake, H. W. Trin.
Blakelock, R. Cath.
Blakesley, J. W. Trin.
Blakiston, H. M. Emman.
Blakiston, C. R. Trin.
Blanchard, H. D. Trin.
Blanchard, J. Trin.
Bland, T. Trin.
Bland, L. H. Trin.
Bland, M. St. John's.
Bland, E. Caius.
Bland, W. O. Caius.
Bland, R. J. Jesus.
Blandy, J. Trin.
Blane, R. Trin.
Blathwyat, W. T. Trin.
Blegborough, R. Downing.
Bleymire, T. Trin.
Bligh, C. Trin.
Bliss, F. Trin.
Blofield, D. Trin.
Bloom, I. Caius.
Blosse, Sir. F. L. Trin.
Blow, I. St. John's.
Blunt, W. King's.
Blyth, W. Christ's.
Boden, G. Trin.
Bogue, J. R. Christ's.
Boileau, S. J. Trin.
Bolingbroke, Vis. Trin.
Bolden, W. B. Trin.
Bollond, E. J. Trin.
Bolton, R. T. Clare.
Bond, T. Trin.
Bond, F. Trin.
Bond, S. Emman.
Boodle, G. Trin.
Boothby, C. Trin. Hall.
Boothby, F. G. Jesus.
Borlace, H. Trin.
Borrett, W. P. Caius.
Boucher, J. S. St. John's.

Boudier, G. J. King's.
Boulton, M.P. Trin.
Boutflower, S.P. St.John's
Boutflower, C. W. St.Johns.
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. M.P. Trin.
Bovell, M. N. Trin.
Bowes, J. B. Trin.
Bowstead, T. Pemb.
Bowyer, W. Trin.
Boyle, J. Trin.Hall.
Brabazon, W.J. Trin.
Brade, J. Queens'.
Bradley, C. R. Queens'.
Bradshaw. F. Trin.
Brakenbury, T. M. StJohns
Bramah, F. Trin.
Branson, H. I. Caius.
Branson, F. Caius.
Braiser, S. H. Trin.
Bree, S. Queens'.
Brereton, C. D. Trin.
Brett, P. Emman.
Brett, J. D. Caius.
Briarly, T. St.John's.
Bridgeman, Hon. H. E. Trin.
Bridges, N. Trin.
Bridges, B. R. Downing.
Brien, G. Trin.
Briggs, T. Caius.
Bright, M. B. Magd.
Bright, W. S. Magd.
Bright, H. A. Trin.
Brimley, G. Trin.
Brine, P. J. King's.
Bristed, C. A. Trin.
Broadley, H. M.P. Trin.
Broadhurst, E. Magd.
Broadmead, T.P. Trin.
Broadwood, T.C. Trin.
Brock, H. F. Trin.
Brock, C. Trin.
Brocklebank, T. King's.
Brodie, W. Trin.
Brodrick, W. Trin.
Brodrick, J. R. Trin.
Bromhead, C.F. Trin.
Bromhead, J.C. Caius.
Bromhead, A.L. Caius.
Bromhead, H.L. Caius.
Bromhead, W.C. Trin.
Brooke, W. King's.
Brooke, J. C. Cath.
Brooke, R. E. Caius.
Brooke, R.L. DeC. Trin.
Brookes, W.M. St.Peter's.
Brookfield, W.H. Trin.
Brooks, W. C. St.John's.
Brooksbank, T. Trin.
Bros, T. St.John's.
Brougham, W. Jesus.
Broughton, C.F. Emman.
Brown, J. Trin.
Brown, L. Trin.
Brown, A. R. Trin.
Brown, D. Trin.
Brown, W. P. Trin.
Brown, J. H. Emman.
Brown, R. L. King's.
Brown, F. Magd.
Brown, J. T. Corpus.
Browne, G. C. Trin.
Browne, T. C. Trin.
Browne, W. M.P. Trin.
Browne, H. M.P. Corpus.
Bruce, Lord E. M.P. Trin.
Bruce, D. Jesus.
Bruce, Hon. T.C. Jesus.
Bryan, G. B. St.John's.
Bryans, W. Trin.
Bryant, H. S. Trin.
Brydges, E. A. Trin.
Buck, J. Queen's.
Buckeridge, A. Trin.
Buckham, J. St. John's.
Buckle, R. Sidney.
Buckley, J.W. Magd.
Buckstone, H. T. Trin.
Budd, C. Pemb.
Budd, O. Pemb.
Budd, N.T.B. Magd.
Budd, F. N. Caius.
Budworth, P.J. Jesus.
Bull, A. H. Trin.
Bullen, A. W. Trin.
Buller, A. Trin.
Buller, J. King's.
Bullock, G. St.John's.
Bullock, J. F. Clare.
Bullock, H. Christ's.
Bullock, T. H. King's.
Bulpet, G. Trin.
Bumpstead, J.J. King's.
Bunce, J. Trin.
Bunberry, E. Trin.
Burbury, W. St.John's.
Burchell, J. Corpus.
Burford, W.J. Trin.
Burgess, H. C. Trin.
Burgoyne, W.M. Trin.
Burke, C. G. Christ's.
Burnaby, F. G. Caius.
Burnett, R. F. Trin.
Burnett, F.W. St.John's.
Burroughes, T. Christ's.
Burrows, H.N. Trin.
Burton, J. Trin.
Burton, H. Trin.
Burton, A. Emman.
Burton, R. C. Clare.
Bush, H. Trin.
Bushby, E. St.John's.
Bushby F. E. St.Peter's.
Bushe, J. P. Trin.
Busk, H. Trin.
Butt, W. Trin.
Butler, W. J. Trin.
Butler, S. P. Trin.
Butler, P. Trin.
Butlin, W. W. Sidney.
Buttemer, D. Clare.
Buttemer, A. Emman.
Butterfield, C.D. St.John's.
Butterton, G.A. St.John's.
Buxton, C. Trin.
Buxton, Sir E.N. M.P. Trin.
Buxton, E. C. Trin.
Byles, J. Trin.
Byron, W. Emman.

C.

Mr.
Calvert, C. T. St.John's.
Camden, Marquis of, Trin.
Cameron, J H. Trin.
Campbell, Hon. W. F. M.P. Trin.
Campbell, J. Trin.
Campbell, T. C. Trin.
Campbell, E.A.P. Trin.
Campbell, A.M. St.John's.
Campbell, C.M. St.John's.
Campbell, A. Jesus.
Campbell, S.C. Corpus.
Cane, J. B. St. John's.
Cankrien, H. Trin.
Capron, G. H. St. John's.
Carey, P. Trin.
Carey, J. Trin.
Carmichael, A.G. Trin.

Carmichael, W. H. St. Peter's.
Carpenter, G. St. John's.
Carr, J. St. John's.
Carrington, H. Caius.
Carrow, J. Trin.
Carter, H. B. Trin.
Carter, T. G. Trin.
Carter, J. Trin.
Carter, W. Christ's.
Carter, W. A. King's.
Carter, S. R. Emman.
Carthew, E. Trin. Hall.
Cartmel, J. Pemb.
Cartwright, E.T. St. John's.
Cartwright, J. Christ's.
Carus Wilson, C. Corpus.
Carver, A. J. Trin.
Cathrow, E.J. Corpus.
Cattley, S. A. Queens'.
Cattley, W. E. Trin.
Cayley, A. Trin.
Cayley, E. S. Trin.
Cayley, C. B. Trin.
Chadwick, W.W. Trin. Hall
Chalk, W. S. Caius.
Chalker, J. B. St. John's.
Chalker, A. B. Emman.
Chaloner, J. Magd.
Chamberlain, R. St. Peter's
Chamberlaine, G. Trin.
Chambers, W.F. Trin.
Chambers, C.H. Trin.
Chambers, W.F. Trin.
Chambers, T. Clare.
Chance, H. Trin.
Chapman, C. Corpus.
Chapman, J. King's.
Chapman, W. H. Emman.
Chapman, B. L. Jesus.
Chapman, E. Caius.
Chapman, W.A. St. John's
Charles, S. Trin.
Charlton, T.B. Trin.
Chatfield, T. K. Trin.
Chatfield, A. Trin.
Chawner, R.C. Trin. Hall.
Cheales, A. B. Christ's.
Cheap, J. Jesus.
Cheese, T. A. St. John's.
Cheetham, S. Christ's.
Cherry, P. N. Clare.
Chester, W.H. Emman.
Child, W. H. Caius.
Child, J. G. Magd.
Childers, H.C.E. Trin.
Chisholm, A. St. John's.
Chricton, T.C. Corpus.
Christie, C. Trin.
Christie, W.D., M.P. Trin.
Christopher A. M. W. Jesus.
Clark, W. G. Trin.
Clark, J. Christ's.
Clarke, W. Trin.
Clarke, J.B.B. Trin.
Clarke, G. E. Trin.
Clarke, C. W. Trin.
Clarke, W. G. Trin.
Clarke, J. St. John's.
Clarke, W.S.T. St. John's.
Clarkson, J. Trin.
Clarkson, T. Christ's.
Clay, C. J. Trin.
Clay, H. Trin.
Clayton, R. Caius.
Clayton, A. Caius.
Cleasby, A. Trin.
Clelan, H. Trin.
Clerk, D. St. John's.
Clerk, E. H. St. John's.
Clifford, F. C. Trin.
Clinton, H. Caius.
Close, R. Queens'.
Clubbe, J. St. John's.
Clubbe, C. W. St. John's.
Clutton, R. Emman.
Cobbold, E. Pemb.
Cockburn, A.J. M.P. Trin. Hall.
Cockin, M. Queens'.
Cockle, J. Trin.
Cockrane, A.B. Trin.
Codd, E. T. St. John's.
Codd, A. St. John's.
Coddington, H. Trin.
Cogan, H. Trin.
Cohen, A. Magd.
Colbeck, W.R. Emman.
Colebrook, G. Trin.
Coleman, W. St. John's.
Colenso, J. W. St. John's.
Coleridge, D. St. John's.
Coles, G. B. St. John's.
Coles, J. Emman.
Collett, W. St. Peter's.
Collett, W. R. Caius.
Colombo, Lord Bishop of, King's.
Colquhoun, W. H. Trin.
Colquhoun, P. St. John's.
Colson, C. St. John's.
Colt, F. H. Trin.
Coltman, W. Trin.
Coltman, F. Trin.
Colville, J. W. Trin.
Compton, Lord A. Trin.
Coney, C. B. Corpus.
Coneybeare, W. C. J. Trin.
Coneybeare, J. C. St. Peter's.
Connell, J. Corpus.
Connop, N. Trin.
Coode, E. Trin.
Cook, E. Trin. Hall.
Cooke, S. A. St. Peter's.
Cooke, W. Trin. Hall.
Cooke, F. St. John's.
Cooke, J. B. Trin.
Cookesley, H. Trin.
Cookson, J. Trin.
Cookson, C. St. John's.
Coombes, W. St. John's.
Coope, A. F. Trin.
Cooper, J. Trin.
Cooper, J. Trin.
Cooper W. Trin.
Cooper, E. Trin.
Cooper, G. C. Trin.
Cooper, G. H. Trin.
Cooper, J. H. Trin.
Cooper, W. W. St. John's.
Cooper, G. M. St. John's.
Cooper, R. St. Peter's.
Cooper, L. Magd.
Cooper, N. Magd.
Cooper, J. Queens'.
Cope, E. M. Trin.
Cope, F. H. St. John's.
Corrie, J. R. King's.
Cosway, S. Queens'.
Cotes, D. H. Cath.
Cotterill, H. S. St. John's.
Cotterill, G. St. John's.
Cottingham, J. Clare.
Cotton, G.E.L. Trin.
Cotton, B. Trin.
Couchman, J. Clare.
Courtnay, R. Trin.
Courtney, P.W. Jesus.
Coward, T. Queens'.
Coward, J. H. Pemb.
Cox, E. Trin.
Cox, J. Trin.
Cox, H. Jesus.
Cracknall, S. Queens'.
Crake, V. B. Jesus.

Crake, E. Trin.
Crane, E. Corpus.
Craufurd, E H.J. Trin.
Crawshay, G. Trin.
Creasy, E. King's.
Cree, J. Corpus.
Creswick, C. Trin.
Crewe, R. Trin.
Crewe, H. H. Trin.
Crichton-Stuart, H. Trin.
Cripps, R. M. St. John's.
Cripps, J. M. St. John's.
Croft, R. Trin.
Crookenden, H. Down.
Crosby, J. Trin.
Cross, W. A. Trin.
Cross, R. A. Trin.
Crowfoot, J. R. Caius.
Crutchly, P. H. Magd.
Cruttenden, R. St. John's.
Cubitt, G. J. Caius.
Cubitt, G. Trin.
Cumberlege, S. F. Christ's.
Cunningham, G. Trin.
Cure, R. C. Trin.
Curling, W. Trin.
Currey, F. Trin.
Currey, G. St. John's.
Currie, Sir F. Trin.
Currie, C. Pemb.
Cursham, C. Caius.
Curteis, C. T. Trin.
Curteis, F. Christ's.
Curtis, J St. John's.
Curwen, H. Trin.
Cust, R. J. Trin.
Cust, D. M. Christ's.

D.

Mr.
Dacre, J. Trin.
Dalton, E. Pemb.
Daltry, J. W. Trin.
Dalyell, R. A O. Trin.
Daniel, J. E. Christ's.
Daniel, I. W. Corpus.
Daniell. G. F. Magd.
Darby, G. Cath.
Darling, T. St. John's.
Darnborough. T. S. St. Peter's.
Dasent, C. U. Trin.
Dashwood, M. Trin.
Daubeney, H. J. Jesus.
Davenport, A. Christ's.
Davidson, J. Clare.
Davidson, J. B. Trin.
Davies, J. Ll. Trin.
Davies, E. Trin.
Davies, S. Trin.
Davies, H. T. St. John's.
Davies, W. S. Caius.
Davies, R. P. Corpus.
Davis, H. I. Trin. Hall.
Davis, T. J. Emman.
Dawson, J. St. John's.
Dawson, W. S. Magd.
Day, H. T. Clare.
Day, G. E. Pemb.
Day, A. G. Caius.
Dazley-Smith, H. S. St. John's.
Deaken, J. O. Downing.
Dealtry, T. Trin.
Deffel, G. H. Trin.
Degex, J. Jesus.
De Boinville, A. C. Corpus.
De Crespigny, Sir C. Magd.
De Crespigny, F. J. C. Magd
De Grey, F. St. John's.
Delacour, W. R. W. St. Peter's.
Delap, R. Trin.
Denbigh, Earl of, Trin.
Denman, Hon. L. W. Magd
Denman, Hon. G. Trin.
Dennis, P. G. Emman.
Dent, J. D. Trin.
Devey, R. Trin.
Dew, T. Jesus.
Dewdney, H. Trin.
De Winton, H. Trin.
Dicey, E. J. S. Trin.
Dickenson, F. H. Trin.
Dickenson, E. H. Trin.
Dickinson, W. Trin.
Dickson, A. B. Trin.
Dickson, F. B. Emman.
Digby, K. Trin.
Dilke, C. W. Trin. Hall.
Dillon, J. F. K. Corpus.
Divett, J. Trin.
Dixie, B. Emman.
Dixon, G. Trin.
Dixon, E. Corpus.
Dobbs, W. C. Trin.
Dobson, W. Trin.
Dobson, W. Trin.
Dobson, W. St. John's.
Docker, E. St. John's.
Dodson, E. Trin.
Dodson, G. Trin.
Dolling, R. H. Trin.
Dolphin, J. Trin.
Domeier, E. A. Trin.
Donaldson, J. W. Trin.
Donn, R. St. John's.
Donne, J. St. John's.
Dorington, J. C. Trin.
Dougan, J. C. St. John's.
Douglass, C. E. Trin.
Douglass, Sir C. M.P. St. John's.
Douglass, R. C. Corpus.
Douro, Marquis, M.P. Trin.
Dove, T. Dove Emman.
Dowell, J. King's.
Dowell, H. St. Peter's.
Dowell, E. W. Jesus.
Dowland, E. St. John's.
Dowler, H. T. Magd.
Downes, J. Christ's.
D'Oyley, C. J. Trin.
Drake, W. St. John's.
Drake, C. S. Jesus.
Drew, G. H. Trin.
Drinkwater, W. L. St. John's
Druce, G. St. Peter's.
Drummond, R. Trin.
Drury, C. R. St. John's.
Drury, H. Caius.
Drury, B. H. Caius.
Dry, W. Caius.
Du Borlay, C. Caius.
Duck, R. G. St. John's.
Duckle, C. H. Queens'.
Duckworth, G. Trin.
Dudley, C. Trin.
Duffield, F. Jesus.
Duncan, Lord, M.P. Trin.
Duncan, Hon. A. Trin.
Duncan, F. Trin.
Duncan, A. Trin.
Dundas, Hon. I. C. Trin.
Dundas, W. Trin.
Dundas, J. W. D. Trin.
Dunn, M. Trin.
Dunnage, G. Downing.
Dupuis, H. King's.
Durnford, E. King's.
Durnford, F. E. King's.
Durrant, R. N. Emman.
Dyce, J. N. Trin.
Dykes, L. B. St. Peter's.

E.

Mr.
Eade, W. Sidney.
Eales, W.T.H. Trin.
Earnshaw, S. St. John's.
Easton, T. Emman.
Eastwood, J. St. John's.
Eaton, J. Trin.
Eaton, H. C. St. John's.
Ebsworth, G.S. Clare.
Eccles, W. Trin.
Eddis, A. S. Trin.
Edge, W. J. Emman.
Edgell, H. St. John's.
Edkins, R. P. Trin.
Edlin, W. J. Trin.
Edmonstone, C. Trin.
Edwards, L. C. Trin.
Edwards, J. Trin.
Edwards, J. St. John's.
Edwards, J. Downing.
Ellerton, J. Trin.
Ellice, Rt. Hon.
E. M.P. Trin.
Ellicott, C. J. St. John's.
Elliott, E. Trin.
Elliott, H. N. Trin.
Elliot, Hon. E.
B. M.P. Trin.
Elliott, J. E. Cath.
Elliot, J. Corpus.
Elliot, W. King's.
Ellis, J. Trin.
Ellis, T. F. Trin.
Ellis, A. J. Trin.
Ellis, R. L. Trin.
Ellis, A. Caius.
Ellison, H. J. Trin.
Ellison, C. E. Trin.
Elmhirst, R. Caius.
Elmhurst, E. Trin.
Elphinstone, H. Trin.
Elwes, J. M. St. John's.
Elwes, T. H. St. Peter's.
Elwin, G. S. Cath.
Elwyn, R. Trin.
Empson, W. Trin.
Entwisle, W. Trin.
Essington, R.W. King's.
Eustace, C. Trin.
Evans, C. Trin.
Evans, H. Trin.
Evans, J. J. Trin.
Evans, W. Trin.
Evans, T. W. Trin.
Evans, W. C. St. John's.
Evans, J. H. St. John's.
Evans, J. M.P. Clare.
Evans, C. Pemb.
Evans, W. R. Corpus.
Evans, A. Caius.
Everett, C. St. John's.
Everett, E. St. John's.
Every, J. J. G. Jesus.
Ewing, G. Corpus.
Eyre, F. G. Trin.
Eyre, G. H. Pemb.

F.

Mr.
Falconer, C. J. Trin.
Fane, W. E. St. John's.
Fardell, J. Christ's.
Farish, J. Trin.
Farish, G. Queens'.
Farr, W. St. John's.
Farrer, M. T. Trin.
Faulkner, H.M. Trin.
Fearon, C. W. St. John's.
Featherstone, R.
N. Jesus.
Fector, J. Trin.
Feetham, T. Trin.
Fielding, J. St. John's.
Felgate, W. Trin.
Fellowes, R. St. John's.
Fellowes, W.B. St. John's.
Fennell, A. Queens'.
Ferguson, Sir R.
M.P. Trin.
Ferguson, J. H. Trin.
Ferguson, J. S. Trin.
Ferguson, T. Trin.
Ferguson, G. Trin.
Ferguson, R. Pemb.
Fergusson, J.W. Caius.
Ferrard, C. Trin.
Ferrier, H. Corpus.
Ferrers, N. M. Caius.
Ffolkes, M.B. Emman.
Field, T. St. John's.
Field, E. B. Sidney.
Field, J. Corpus.
Fiddey, H. Trin.
Fielder, R.R. Jesus.
Fife, J. Trin.
Finch, G. Trin.
Finlinson, J. Queens'.
Finnie, W. Trin.
Fiott, N. St. John's.
Fish, J. D. Caius.
Fisher, J. H. Trin.
Fisher, G. Christ's.
Fisher, F. Jesus.
Fisher, C. J. Jesus.
Fisher, W.W. Downing.
Fiske, R. W. Trin.
Fitzgerald, J. Trin.
Fitzgerald, L.H. St. John's.
Fitzjames, J. St. John's.
Fitzpatrick, J.L. St. Peter's
Fitz-roy, A. Trin.
Fitzwilliam, Hon.
G.W. M.P. Trin.
Fitzherbert, A. St. John's.
Flamank, J. King's.
Flavell, J. St. John's.
Fletcher, R. St. John's.
Fletcher, J.D. Christ's.
Flint, W.C.R. Trin.
Flintoff, O. Trin.
Foley, R. Emman.
Foord, R. H. Trin.
Forbes, J. S. Christ's.
Forbes, A. C. Caius.
Ford, W. King's.
Formby, L. Cath.
Forster, J. Corpus.
Forster, H. Corpus.
Forsyth, W. Trin.
Forsyth, J. H. Trin.
Forte, N. Trin.
Fortesque, H. Trin.
Fortesque, Hon.
D. F. Trin.
Foster, F. G. Trin.
Foster, J. St. John's.
Foster, P. Trin. Hall.
Fowler, W. Trin.
Fowler, H. Sidney.
Fox, W. V. Trin.
Fox, W. P. Christ's.
France, G. Trin.
France, F. St. John's.
Francis, W.A. Christ's.
Francis, C. Trin. Hall.
Franklyn, T.E. Trin.
Franklyn, F. Trin.
Franks, J. C. Trin.

Frazer, D. Trin.
Frazer, R. St. John's.
Freeman, J. St Peter's.
Freeman, F. St. Peter's.
Freeman, P. St. Peter's.
Freer, W. H. Trin.
French, J. I. Trin.
French, T. L. Emman.
Frere, J. Trin.
Frere, J. A. Trin.
Frere, C. Corpus.
Frewen, C. H. Trin.
Frobisher, S. S. Trin.
Frost, J. H. Magd.
Fulford, J. L. Trin.
Fuller, J. Emman.
Fuller, E. A. Emman.
Fullerton, W. Emman.
Fulton, J. W. Trin.
Furnival, J. Queens'.

G.

Mr.
Gace, F. A. Emman.
Gale, H. Trin.
Galland, T. S. St. John's.
Galton, T. H. Trin.
Galton, F. Trin.
Gambier, Sir E. J. Trin.
Gambier, S. Trin.
Gambier, S. Trin.
Gambier, S. Magd.
Garden, F. Trin.
Garden, G. L. P. St. Peter's.
Gardiner, J. R. Trin.
Garfit, M. Trin.
Garfit, A. Trin.
Garland, T. L. St. John's.
Garrett, T. Queens'.
Gaskell, W. P. Corpus.
Gates, P. C. Caius.
Gattie, E. A. Queens'.
Gedge, S. Cath.
Geldart, G. C. St. Peter's.
Gell, F. Trin.
Gell, J. P. Trin.
George, C. St. John's.
George, J. Emman.
Gibbins, H. T. Trin.
Gibbon, S. Clare.
Gibbs, E. C. Emman.
Gibbs, F. W. Trin.
Gibbs, J. Queens'.
Gibbs, M. Caius.
Gibson, J. D. Trin.
Gibson, J. Jesus.
Gibson, R. H. Trin.
Gifford, E. H. St. John's.
Gilbert, G. Emman.
Gilby, W. R. Trin.
Gilder, W. St. John's.
Gill, F. G. Trin.
Gillbanks, J. St. John's.
Gillies, R. M. Caius.
Gillson, E. Trin. Hall.
Gillum, S. F. Trin.
Gilpin, B. Christ's.
Gipps, H. P. St. John's.
Gipps, T. N. St. John's.
Gipps, W. St. John's.
Giradot, W. Emman.
Girdleston, J. E. Trin.
Girling, W. Trin.
Girling, B. St. John's.
Gisborne, T. M. St. John's.
Gisbourne, J. B. Trin.
Gisbourne, F. St. Peter's.
Glasgow, R. R. Trin.
Gleadowe, R. Trin.
Glennie, J. D. Trin.
Glennie, J. D. Christ's.
Glossop, F. H. N. St. Peter's.
Glossop, G. G. P. Trin.
Glover, F. St. Peter's.
Glover, E. Jesus.
Glyn, C. T. Trin.
Godfrey, E. St. John's.
Godfrey, W. Jesus.
Godfrey, T. F. Emman.
Goldfinch, H. R. Trin.
Goldfrap, F. W. Trin.
Goldie, C. D. St. John's.
Golding, B. Trin.
Goldney, A. Trin.
Goldney, G. King's.
Golighty, E. St. John's.
Goodford, C. O. King's.
Goodwin, C. W. Cath.
Goodwin, G. S. Christ's.
Goodwin, H. Caius.
Gordon, F. H. Trin.
Gordon, J. Trin.
Gordon, H. Trin.
Gordon, Hon. A. C. Trin.
Gordon, J. St. John's.
Gordon, R. A. Pemb.
Gordon, Hon. J. Clare.
Goren, J. N. Queens'.
Gorst, T. M. St. John's.
Gorton, R. G. St. John's.
Goulburn, F. A. Trin.
Gowring, J. W. Trin.
Graham, T. Trin.
Graham, J. Queens'.
Graine, C. Pemb.
Grainger, G. W. Queens'.
Granby, Marquis of, M.P. Trin.
Grant, A. Trin.
Grant, A. R. Trin.
Grant, R. D. Trin.
Grapel, W. St. John's.
Grasett, J. Trin.
Grasett, E. Emman.
Gray, F. Trin.
Greatheed, N. H. Christ's.
Greaves, J. Trin.
Green, W. Trin.
Green. V. St. John's.
Green, T. W. Trin. Hall.
Green, J. S. Christ's.
Green, J. Emman.
Greenfield, B. Corpus.
Greensall, J. St. John's.
Greenwood, T. St. John's.
Greenwood, T. St. Peter's.
Gregor, F. H. Trin.
Gregory, G. Trin.
Grey, Earl Trin.
Grey, G. St. John's.
Grey, W. S. St. John's.
Grey, J. W. Jesus.
Greig, W. Trin.
Griffith, E. G. Trin.
Grignon, R. S. Trin.
Grignon, W. S. Trin.
Groome, R. H. Caius.
Grote, J. Trin.
Grote, F. Pemb.
Grubb, E. Trin.
Grylls, C. Trin.
Guillebaud, H. Trin.
Guillemard, W. Pemb.
Gully, W. A. King's.
Gun-Cunninghame, R. G. A. H. } Magd.
Gurdon, P. Trin.
Gurdon, E. Trin.
Gurdon, B. Emman.
Gurney, J. H. Trin.
Gutch, C. Sidney.
Guterie, L. Trin.

Guyon, G. G. St. Peter's.
Gwyn, R. Magd.

H.

Mr.
Haden, J. C. Corpus.
Haggard, M. R. Trin. Hall.
Haggard, W. R. Trin. Hall.
Haigh, G. Trin.
Hailstone, J. Trin.
Hale, J. R. Trin. Hall.
Hales, J. D. Trin.
Hales, R. C. Magd.
Haliburton, A. F. St. John's
Halket, H. Trin.
Halkett, D. S. Trin.
Hall, J. Trin.
Hall, J. H. Trin.
Hall, R. Trin.
Hall, F. Trin.
Hall, F. St. John's.
Hall, C. A. St. John's.
Hall, G. St. Peter's.
Hall, T. Magd.
Hall, E. Emman.
Hallett, J. H. Caius.
Halliwell, J. O. Jesus.
Hamerton, J. Trin.
Hamilton, H. P. Trin.
Hamilton, A. Trin.
Hamilton, E. Trin.
Hamilton, J. Trin.
Hamilton, R. Trin.
Hamilton, A. E. K. Trin.
Hamilton, J. St. John's.
Hamilton, G. King's.
Hamlyn, C. P. Trin.
Hancock, J. Trin.
Hand, H. G. King's.
Handley, J. Trin.
Hankey, B. A. Trin.
Hankinson, E. Trin.
Hankinson, G. E. Corpus.
Hannath, J. Downing.
Hansard, H. Trin. Hall.
Hanson, E. Emman.
Harcourt, W. G. G. V. Trin.
Hardcastle, J. A. Trin.
Hardcastle, E. Trin.
Hardcastle, J. St. Peter's.
Harden, S. Trin.
Harding, J. R. St. John's.
Hardisty, W. L. St. John's.
Hardman, H. St. John's.
Hardy, J. F. Trin.
Hare, J. C. Trin.
Harenc, E. Magd.
Hargrave, J. F. Trin.
Hargreaves, H. St. John's.
Harman, J. Trin.
Harris, G. Trin.
Harris, F. W. Trin.
Harrison, H. Trin.
Harrison, J. B. Trin.
Harrison, C. Trin.
Harrison, W. G. Trin.
Harrison, T. St. John's.
Harrison, W. G. St. John's.
Harrison, H. Jesus.
Harrison, H. Caius.
Hartnell, E. G. Trin.
Hartopp, W. E. Trin.
Hartopp, E. S. E. Trin.
Hartshorne, C. H. St. John's.
Harvey, W. W. King's.
Hassell, J. Trin.
Hastings, H. J. Trin.
Hastings, J. P. Trin.
Haswell, E. S. St. John's.
Hatchard, S. Caius.
Haviland. G. E. St. John's.
Hawker, G. C. Trin.
Hawker, E. J. Trin.
Hawkes, C. G. Trin.
Hawkins, J. H. Trin.
Hawkins, E. Trin.
Hawkins, R. R. Trin.
Hawkins, H. S. St. John's.
Haworth, B. B. Trin.
Haworth, J. Christ's.
Hawthorne, R. St. Peter's.
Hawtery, M. J. Trin.
Hawtery, S. Trin.
Hawtery, J. W. King's.
Hawtery, H. C. Emman.
Hay, Lord T. Trin.
Hayes, T. St. John's.
Haygarth, J. S. Trin.
Haynes, E. C. Trin.
Haynes, F. O. Caius.
Hays, J. Christ's.
Hayton, H. St. John's.
Hayward, J. W. Trin.
Hazlewood, S. St. John's.
Headlam, T. Trin.
Headlam, E. St. John's.
Headlam, J. Pemb.
Headlam, A. W. Trin.
Headley, T. A. Trin.
Headly, H. Caius.
Heath, J. Trin.
Heath, D. J. Trin.
Heath, J. C. Trin. Hall.
Heathcote, J. Trin.
Heathcote, C. J. Trin.
Heathcote, G. St. John's.
Heathcote, S. J. Magd.
Heaton, G. Cath.
Heaviside, J. Sidney.
Helm, J. B. Christ's.
Helm, J. A. C. Jesus.
Helps, A. Trin.
Helps, G. W. Trin.
Helps, H. Magd.
Hemery, J. Trin.
Hemming, G. W. St. John's.
Hemsworth, A. B. Trin.
Hemsworth, A. B. Pemb.
Henderson, J. H. Trin.
Heneage, G. Trin.
Henniker, Sir A. B. Jesus.
Henniker, Hon. M. St. John's.
Henniker, Hon. W. C. St. John's.
Henry, A. Trin.
Hensley, L. Trin.
Henslow, L. R. St. John's.
Hepburn, J. Trin.
Herbert, J. St. John's.
Herbert, Hon. G. St. John's.
Herries, C. J. Trin.
Herring, H. W. Trin.
Herringham, W. W. St. Peter's.
Hervey, Lord Alfred Pemb.
Hervey, Lord Arthur, M. P. Trin.
Hervey, Lord W. T. Trin.
Hesketh, W. M. Trin. Hall.
Heslop, A. Trin.
Hewett, G. H. Trin.
Hewett, J. W. Trin.
Heywood, J. Trin.
Heywood, N. Trin.
Heyworth, J. Trin.
Heyworth, J. O. St. John's.
Hibbert, J. King's.
Hickes, C. R. Trin.

Hicks, R. W. S. St. John's.
Higgins, C. Trin.
Hildyard, R. C. Cath.
Hildvard, J. Christ's.
Hildyard, F. Trin. Hal.
Hill, C. G. Trin.
Hill, J. D. Trin. Hall
Hill, H. St. John's.
Hill, H. T. Corpus.
Hill, A. B. Jesus.
Hill, R. P. Emman.
Hills, J. St. John's.
Hilton, C. Jesus.
Hinckesman, R. Queens'.
Hinds, J. Trin.
Hindley, H. J. Queens'.
Hine, H. Corpus.
Hirst, R. A. H. Caius.
Hoare, E. Trin.
Hoare, R. Trin.
Hoare, S. Trin.
Hoare, H. St. John's.
Hobhouse, Sir J. C.* Trin.
Hockin, H. Pemb.
Hodges, J. Trin.
Hodgkinson, D. H. Trin.
Hodgson, J. Trin.
Hodgson, H. J. Trin.
Hodgson, T. E. Trin.
Hodgson, G. H. Trin.
Hodgson, W. H. Jesus.
Hodgson, E. D. Emman.
Hodgson, J. D. St. Peter's.
Hoets, J. W. Van Rees Trin. Hall.
Hogg, J. R. Christ's.
Hoghton, H. St. John's.
Holden, H. A. Trin.
Holder, W. C. Emman.
Holland, G. Trin.
Holland, F. J. Trin.
Holligan, J. R. Trin.
Hollway, J. G. Trin.
Holme, R. Corpus.
Holme, T. R. Emmam.
Holmes, E. Trin.
Holmes, R. St. Peter's.
Holmes, T. Pemb.
Holroyd, J. Cath.
Holroyd, A. T. Christ's.
Homer, H. Jesus.
Hooper, G. H. Trin.
Hooper, R. Trin.
Hooper, J. Corpus.
Hope, G. H. Trin.
Hope, H. T. Trin.
Hope, A. J. B. M. P. Trin.
Hope, J. J. Vere, St. John's.
Hopegood, A. E. Trin.
Hopkins, J. O. Magd.
Hopkins, W. St. Peter's.
Hopkins, W. B. Cath.
Hopkins, H. Caius.
Hopper, A. M. St. John's.
Hopper, J. R. Christ's.
Hopwood, H. Queens'.
Hore, J. F. Trin.
Hore, W. S. Queens'.
Hornby, O. St. John's.
Horseman, E. Trin.
Hort, Sir W. Trin.
Hort, F. J. A. Trin.
Horton, G. W. Trin.
Horton, G. L. W. Trin.
Hose, H. J. Trin.
Hoskin, P. C. M. Jesus.
Hoste, J. P. R. Clare.
Hotchin, H. A. Clare.
Hotham, H. J. Trin.
Hough, T. G. P. Caius.
Housman, G. V. St. John's.
Howard, Hon. W. C. Trin.
Howard, Lord E. G. Trin.
Howard, W. St. John's.
Howard, R. St. John's.
Howe, J. Trin.
Howes, E. Trin.
Howes, T. C. Trin.
Howes, F. Trin. Hall.
Howes, C. Trin. Hall.
Howes, J. G. St. Peter's.
Howson, J. S. Trin.
Howth, Earl of, Trin.
Hudson, F. Corpus.
Hue, C. B. Trin.
Hue, J. W. Pemb.
Hughes, R. Trin.
Hughes, G. B. Jesus.
Hughes, R. E. Magd.
Hulkes, T. W. St. John's.
Hulton, J. D. Trin.
Humbley, W. W. W. Trin.
Hume, A. King's.
Humfrey, C. Downing.
Humphry, W. G. Trin.
Hunter, P. Trin.
Hurnard, W. Corpus.
Hurst, S. S. Trin.
Hurt, P. A. St. John's.
Hutchins, R. M. Trin.
Hutchinson, R. St. John's.
Hutchinson, G. St. John's.
Hutchinson, T. Clare.
Hutchinson, R. Corpus.
Hutt, W. Trin.
Hutton, C. Trin.
Hyndman, J. B. Trin.

* Now Lord Broughton.

I.

Mr.
Ibbotson, C. Trin.
Ilbert, W. R. Corpus.
Illingworth, E. A. Trin.
Ingham, J. T. Trin.
Ingham, Clare.
Inglis, C. Trin.
Ingleby, C. M. Trin.
Ingleby, T. St. John's
Ingram, R. Trin.
Ingram, H. M. Trin.
Ingram, E. W. Trin.
Innes, G. A. Jesus.
Inman, J. W. St. John's
Irving, G. C. St. John's.
Irwin, H. O. Pemb.
Isaac, W. L. Trin.
Izon, W. K. Pemb.

J.

Mr.
Jackson, G. Christ's.
Jackson, E. Trin. Hall.
Jackson, W. Clare.
Jackson, F. A. Emman.
Jacob, W. B. Emman.
James, M. Jesus.
James, H. King's.
James, J. A. King's.
Jarvis, C. M. Pemb.
Jeddere-Fisher, C. Trin.
Jebb, R. G. Trin.
Jebb, C. D. W. Trin.
Jebb, H. G. St. John's.
Jenner-Fust, Sir H. Trin. Hall.
Jennings, R. Trin.

Jennings, W. Trin.
Jennings, P. H. Corpus.
Jenyns, F. Emman.
Jephson, W. Corpus.
Jepson, G. St. John's.
Jermyn, Lord, M.P. Trin.
Jerrard, J. H. Caius.
Jervis, W. G. St. Peter's.
Jeudwine, G. St. John's.
Jeudwine, W. St. John's.
Jeykyll, J. St. John's.
Jobson, J. D. Trin.
Johnes, A. O. Christ's.
Johnson, H. V. Trin.
Johnson, H. V. Trin.
Johnson, R. G. Trin.
Johnson, G. F. St. John's.
Johnson, J. E. St. John's.
Johnson, M. St. John's.
Johnson, W. St. John's.
Johnson, S. Downing.
Johnson, R. W. Magd.
Johnson, W. King's.
Johnstone, Sir J. V. B., M.P. Trin.
Johnstone, E. Trin.
Johnstone, R. A. Trin.
Jollands, J. Emman.
Jones, A. Trin.
Jones, W. H. Trin.
Jones, H. C. Trin.
Jones, L. Trin.
Jones, W. St. John's.
Jones, H. B. St. John's.
Jones, H. St. John's.
Jones, A. St. John's.
Jones, F. Magd.
Jones, J. H. Jesus.
Jones, T. H. Pemb.
Jones, C. W. Caius.
Joseph, N. Trin. Hall.
Josselyn, J. Corpus.
Joy, W. Trin.
Joynes, R. St. John',.
Joynes, J. L. King's.
Joynes, J. Emman.
Judd, J. Trin.
Jukes, A. Trin.

K.

Mr.
Kay, E. Trin.
Keane, J. H. Trin.
Keary, H. Trin.
Kemble, J. Trin.
Kempe, Sir W. Corpus.
Kempe, J. E. Clare.
Kempe, A. Caius.
Kempson, E. Trin.
Kempton, W. Trin.
Kendall, J. St. John's.
Kendell, D. B. Caius.
Kennedy, C. R. Trin.
Kennedy, T. L. Trin.
Kennedy, B. H. St. John's.
Kennion, A. Trin.
Kennion, R. W. St. John's.
Kenrick, W. Trin.
Kent, W. C. Clare.
Kentish, J. G. Emman.
Kerr, C. W. Trin.
Killpack, W. B. Corpus.
Kindersley, R. G. Trin.
King, J. W. Trin.
King, G. W. Trin.
King, Hon. W. Trin.
King, E. F. Clare.
King, W. B. Clare.
King, J. Queens'.
King, H. Jesus.
King, R. T. Emman.
Kingdon, S. N. Trin.
Kingdon, G. R. Trin.
Kingdon, J. D. Trin.
Kinglake, W. Trin.
Kinglake, A. Trin.
Kingston, C. T. Caius.
Kingsbury, T. L. Trin.
Kinleside, C. R. Emman.
Kinsey, M. Trin.
Kinsman, R. B. Trin.
Kirby, R. H. St. John's.
Kirk, C. St. John's.
Kirke, H. G. Christ's.
Kirkland, J. St. John's.
Kirkpatrick, J. Trin.
Kirkpatrick, E. G. Trin.
Kirkpatrick, R. T. G. Trin.
Kirkpatrick, J. St. Peter's.
Kirwan, E. D. G. M. King's.
Kirwan, J. H. King's.
Kirwan, H. King's.
Kitching, W. St. John's.
Kitching, W. St. John's.
Kite, F. R. St. Peter's.
Knight, G. J. Trin.
Knox, H. Trin.
Knox, T. F. Trin.
Knox, G. Sidney.
Kynaston, J. Trin. Hall.

L.

Mr.
Lacon, Sir E. Emman.
Lafont, J. Emman.
Laing, D. St. Peter's.
Laing, S. St. John's.
Laishley, G. N. Trin.
Lake, J. S. Jesus.
Lambert, W. C. Trin.
Lambert, D. St. John's.
Lamotte, G. G. Emman.
Landon, E. H. St. John's.
Lane, T. W. Trin.
Lane, G. St. John's.
Langdon, A. Trin.
Langdon, E. Sidney.
Langham, H. St. John's.
Langton, J. Trin.
Latham, R. G. King's.
Latham, H. Trin.
Latimer, S. Trin.
Laurence, P. Trin.
Laurie, P. St. Peter's.
Laverack, W. Cath.
Law, Hon. H. St. John's.
Law, J. King's.
Lawrie, A. J. C. Trin.
Lawrie, R. H. Pemb.
Lawrence, E. J. Trin.
Lawson, E. Trin.
Lawson, W. de L. Magd.
Lawson, G. St. John's.
Layton, F. W. St. Peter's.
Layton, T. Corpus.
Lea, J. H. Corpus.
Leach, F. Trin.
Leach, T. Trin.
Leah, G. Queens'.
Leake, S. M. St. John's.
Leathley, W. H. Trin.
Ledsam, F. G. Trin.
Lee, H. T. Trin.
Lee, N. B. C. Trin.
Lee, S. Trin.
Lee, J. M. St. John's.
Lee, J. St. John's

Lee-Warner, S. H. S. St. John's.
Leeds, Sir G. St. John's.
Lees, W. Christ's.
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. C. S., M.P. Trin.
Legh, P. Trin.
Legrew, A. St. John's.
Le Hunt, G. Trin.
Leicester, F. Trin.
Leicester, H. A. Clare.
Leigh, J. Trin.
Leigh, E. Corpus.
Leigh, C. B. Christ's.
Leighton, D. H. Trin.
Leath, A. Trin.
Lemotte, W. Trin.
Lewes, I. M. Trin.
Lewin, H. Trin.
Lewin, Sir G. Christ's.
Lewis, W. S. Trin.
Lewis, J. D. Trin.
Lewis, J. L. G. P. St. John's.
Ley, J. P. Queens'.
Leife, J. Trin.
Lightfoot, W. B. Trin.
Lightfoot, J. B. Trin.
Lillingston, C. Emman.
Lillingston, A. Emman.
Lindsay, Lord Trin.
Lindsay, H. Trin.
Lingwood, M. Christ's.
Lindsell, E. Jesus.
Lister, W. C. Trin.
Lister, T. T. C. Magd.
Litchfield, P. E. Trin.
Liveing, G. D. St. John's.
Livingstone, R. J. Trin.
Lloyd, L. Trin.
Lloyd, G. J. Trin.
Lloyd, Y. G. Trin.
Lloyd, H. Trin.
Lloyd, M. P. Trin.
Lloyd, F. Ll. St. John's.
Lloyd, M. J. St. John's.
Lloyd, T. B. St. John's.
Lloyd, C. Magd.
Lloyd, W. Jesus.
Lloyd, J. Emman.
Locke, J., M.P. Trin.
Locke, T. B. Trin.
Lockley, T. Caius.
Locock, C. B. Trin.
Locock, A. H. Trin.
Locock, F. Trin.
Lodge, J. Magd.
Loft, C. King's.
Lomax, T. Trin.
Long, R. Trin.
Long, G. Trin.
Long, F. C. King's.
Lord, W. Trin.
Losh, J. Trin.
Love, J. H. Corpus.
Louis, A. H. Trin.
Lowe, R. Christ's.
Lowndes, C. Trin.
Lowndes, G. D. Trin.
Lowndes, G. A. Trin.
Lowndes, W. Trin. Hall.
Lowthorpe, S. Queens'.
Loyd, E. Trin.
Luard, H. R. Trin.
Luard, E. O. St. John's.
Luard, G. A. Jesus.
Lucas, C. J. Magd.
Ludgater, H. Trin.
Lukis, J. W. Trin.
Lumley, W. G. Trin. Hall.
Lund, H. Trin.
Luscombe, H. H. Clare.
Lushington, H. Trin.
Lushington, F. Trin.
Lushington, E. L. Trin.
Luxmore, C. St. John's.
Luxmore, H. St. John's.
Lynn, G. Christ's.
Lyon, R. Trin.
Lyon, J. Queens'.
Lyons, J. Trin.
Lyons, G. J. Trin.
Lytton, Sir E. Bulwer, Trin. Hall.
Lyttelton, Baron Trin.
Lyttelton, Hon. W. H. Trin.

M.

Mr.
Macaulay, Right Hon. T. B. Trin.
Macaulay, K. Jesus.
Macauley, J. St. Peter's.
Macbraire, J. Trin.
Machin, J. V. Emman.
M'Donald, J. Caius.
Mackay, J. H. St. John's.
Mackenzie, H. Trin.
Mackenzie, J. J. R. Trin.
Mackenzie, W. Trin. Hall.
Mackenzie, C. F. Caius.
Mackinnon, E. St. John's.
Mackinnon, W. A., M.P. St. John's.
Macleod, H. D. Trin.
M'Call, H. Pemb.
M'Niven, C. Trin.
Macpherson, W. Trin.
Magnay, C. Clare.
Maine, H. J. S. Trin. Hall.
Mair, D. K. Trin.
Maitland, J. G. Trin.
Maitland, R. Trin.
Major, P. A. Trin.
Malcolm, W. E. Trin.
Malcolm, H. St. John's.
Malden, H. Trin.
Malden, H. C. Trin.
Male, C. P. Christ's.
Male, A. S. St. Peter's.
Malkin, B. H. Trin.
Malkin, A. Trin.
Maltby, J. H. Cath.
Malthus, H. Trin.
Malton, W. D. Trin.
Mandeville, J. H. Trin.
Manley, O. Trin.
Mann, W. M. Clare.
Manners, Lord J. Trin.
Mansfield, J. Trin.
Mansfield, J. Trin.
Mansfield, H. Trin.
Mansfield, C. B. Clare.
Mansel, J. C. St. John's.
Manson, L. Trin.
Manson, W. P. Trin.
Mare, W. Magd.
Marlay, C. B. Trin.
Marrett, C. Trin.
Marinden, S. Trin.
Markby, T. Trin.
Marriot, W. H. Trin.
Marsden, T. A. Trin.
Marsh, T. C. Trin.
Marsh, H. A. Trin.
Marsh, G. H. St. John's.
Marshall, W. St. John's.
Marshall, G. St. John's.
Marshall, H. Caius.
Marshall, F. S. Caius.
Marshall, T. E. Emman.
Marson, F. B. Trin.

Marston, E. Trin.
Martin, F. Trin.
Martin, J. C. Trin.
Martin, J. T. St. John's.
Martin, G. O. Caius.
Martin, R. Queens'.
Martin, T. H. Christ's.
Martin, H. M.P. Jesus.
Martin, J. M.P. Sidney.
Martineau, A. Trin.
Martineau, A. Trin.
Martineau, J.P. Caius.
Martyr, W. F. Christ's.
Mason, G. W. Trin.
Mason, A. W. Trin.
Massey, W. Trin.
Matcham, N. Trin. Hall.
Mate, R. P. Trin.
Mather, G. Trin.
Mather, F. V. Trin.
Matthews, W. St. John's.
Matthew, H. Sidney.
Matthew, D. S. Emman.
Matthias, O. Corpus.
Maul, H. J. St. John's.
Maul, R. G. St. John's.
Maul, S. W. Christ's.
Maxwell, E. Trin.
Maxwell, F. G. Caius.
Maxwell, R.W. St. John's.
May, J. Trin.
Maynard, T. R. Queens'.
Mayne, F. O. Trin.
Mayne, R. H. St. John's.
Mayor, C. Trin.
Mayor, R. B. St. John's.
Mayor, J. E. B. St. John's.
Mayow, W. Trin.
Mazzinghi, T.G. Trin.
Meade, J. C. Caius.
Meade-King, W. T. P. Trin.
Measor, H. P. King's.
Mee, W. C. Christ's.
Melgund, Lord, M.P. Trin.
Mellish, W. L. Trin.
Mellor, T. V. St. John's.
Mellor, G. C. St. John's.
Melvill, H. St. Peter's.
Melville, A. L. Trin.
Melville, W. R. St. Peter's.
Merivale, A. F. Trin.
Merivale, C. St. John's.
Merry, R. Jesus.
Metcalfe, W. J. St. John's.
Metcalfe, F. Corpus.
Metcale, P.R.C. Corpus.
Metcalfe, R. Jesus.
Meyrick, W. Trin.
Michell, J. Trin.
Micklethwaite, F. Jesus.
Mildmay, St. John, St. John's.
Miles, H. E. Magd.
Mill, W. H. Trin.
Miller, G. O. Caius.
Miller, G. Trin. Hall.
Mills, F. R. Trin.
Mills, H. Trin.
Mills, W. St. John's.
Mills, G. Queens'.
Mills, A. J. Queens'.
Mills, J. Pemb.
Milne, A. Trin.
Milner, E.G.W. Pemb.
Milnes, R.M.M.P. Trin.
Minty, E. Caius.
Mirehouse, J. Trin.
Mirehouse, T. Christ's.
Mirehouse, W.S. Clare.
Mitchell, T. Trin.
Mitchell, T. Trin.
Molesworth, P. W. St. John's.
Molesworth, W. N. Pemb.
Molyneux, J.W. Trin.
Monck, W. Trin.
Money, J. D. Trin.
Money, W. Corpus.
Money, C. F. S. Corpus.
Money, K.E.A. Corpus.
Money, G. W. King's.
Monins, R. E. St. John's.
Monk, C. J. Trin.
Montagu, Lord R. Trin.
Montague, E. Caius.
Monteagle, Lord Trin.
Monteith, R. Trin.
Montgomerie, R. St. John's
Montgomery, S. F. Corpus.
Montrose, Duke of, Trin.
Moore, F. Queens'.
Moore, J. A. St. John's.
Moore, E. G. St. John's.
Moorsom, C. R. Trin.
Moorsom, R.M. Trin.
Morse, F. St. John's.
Morse, H. Caius.
Moreton, Hon. H. G. F. Trin.
Morgan, J. St. John's.
Morley, J. St. Peter's.
Morley, T. W. Magd.
Morrice, W. D. St. John's.
Morris, L. S. Christ's.
Morrison, G. Trin.
Morrison, C. Trin.
Mortlock, C. St. John's.
Mortlock, E. T. Caius.
Morton, C. Trin.
Morton, P. Trin.
Morton, S. Trin.
Morton, E. Sidney.
Mosely, R. Trin.
Mott, H. J. Trin.
Mould, R. A. Trin.
Moultrie, J. Trin.
Mounsey, G.W. Trin.
Mounsey, R. H. Christ's.
Munby, A. J. Trin.
Munro, H.A.J. Trin.
Munster, H. Trin.
Muriel, E. M. Caius.
Murray, J. Trin.
Murray, H. St. John's.
Musgrave, G. Trin.
Musgrave, W.P. Trin.
Musgrave, R. Caius.
Myers, J. P. Trin.
Myres, F. Clare.

N.

Mr.
Nantes, W. H. Trin.
Nash, F. Trin.
Nash, Z. Cath.
Neale, E. P. Trin.
Neale, J. M. Down.
Neeld, J. M.P. Trin.
Neville, C. St. John's.
Neville, C. Trin.
Neville, R. Magd.
Newall, F. J. Trin.
Newby, R. I. Christ's.
Newbould, W.W. Trin.
Newell, F. C. Clare.
Newham, D. Emman.
Newham, J. Emman.
Newling, W. St. John's.
Newlove, R. Clare.
Newman, W.T. Trin.

Newman, J. Trin.
Newman, F. Trin.
Newmarch, J. Caius.
Newton, A. St. John's.
New Zealand, Lord Bishop of, Trin.
Nicholls, R. Trin.
Nicholson, W. N. Trin.
Nicholson, J. Caius.
Nicolson, A. D. St. Peter's.
Nix, C. D. Trin.
Noel, H. Trin.
Normanby, Marquis of, Trin.
Norman, M. O. Corpus.
Norreys, Lord, M.P. Trin.
Norris, J. P. Trin.
Norris, F. Queens'.
Norris, T. E. Jesus.
North, J. Trin.
North, C. Trin.
North, F. St. John's.
Nott, C. Trin.
Nottige, S. Jesus.
Nourse, R. W. Caius.
Nugent, J. Trin.
Nurse, W. Trin.

O.

Mr.
Okes, J. H. P. Emman.
O'Brien, Sir L. M.P. Trin.
O'Brien, W. S. Trin.
O'Brien, H. Trin.
Ogier, J. C. H. Trin.
Ogilby, J. Trin.
Ogilby, J. Trin.
Oldfield, E. Trin.
Oldham, G. A. Trin.
Ogle, J. F. Jesus.
Oliver, W. H. Trin.
Oliver, L. Trin. Hall.
Oliver, W. St. Peter's.
Ollivant, E. Trin.
Ombler, E. Trin.
Ommaney, G. Trin.
Onslow, C. Trin.
Ord, W. M.P. Trin.
Orde, L. Queens'.
Orme, C. Trin.
Orme, F. Jesus.
Osborne, W. Trin.
Osborne, G. Y. Sidney.
Otter, W. B. St. Peter's.
Otter, W. Jesus.
Otter, R. W. Pemb.
Ottey, G. P. St. John's.
Outram, T. P. St. John's.
Ouvry, P. T. Trin.
Ouvry-North, J. N. Trin.
Owen, R. D. Trin.
Owen, W. St. John's.
Owen, R. C. R. St. John's.
Owen, H. Magd.
Owen, H. Caius.
Oxley, W. Pemb.

P.

Mr.
Packe, J. King's.
Packe, A. Christ's.
Packer, C. Trin.
Page, L. Corpus.
Paget, A. Caius.
Paget, F. Caius.
Pagett, A. Caius.
Pakenham, W. Trin.
Paley, J. St. John's.
Palmer, G. Trin.
Palmer, P. H. Jesus.
Palmes, W. L. Trin.
Pares, T. Trin.
Paris, T. C. Trin.
Parke, C. Pemb.
Parke, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trin.
Parker, J. Trin.
Parker, P. Trin.
Parker, T. G. Trin.
Parker, W. Magd.
Parker, C. Caius.
Parker-Hamond, W. Trin.
Parkin, B. Magd.
Parkinson, J. Trin.
Parry, T. G. Trin.
Paton, G. Trin.
Pattenden, G. E. St. Peter's
Pattinson, W. H. Caius.
Pattisson, J. H. St. John's.
Payne, W. I. Corpus.
Paynter, S. Trin.
Peach, C. Christ's.
Peacock, A. Trin.
Peacocke, G. M. W. Trin.
Pease, G. C. Magd.
Pearse, E. S. Jesus.
Pearse, W. St. John's.
Pearson, A. Trin.
Pearson, J. Trin.
Pearson, F. B. Trin.
Pearson, E. Trin.
Pearson, H. Trin.
Pearson, C. J., M.P. Trin.
Pearson, A. Queens'.
Pearson, C. R. Queens'.
Pearson, J. Caius.
Peek, E. A. Trin.
Peill, J. N. Queens'.
Pell, H. B. St. John Trin.
Pellew, H. E. Trin.
Penfold, H. Trin. Hall.
Penfold, J. I. Magd.
Penneck, H. St. Peter's.
Pepys, P. H. Trin.
Perceval, S. Trin.
Perram, G. J. Clare.
Peter, R. G. Jesus.
Phelps, R. Trin.
Philipps, R. N. Christ's.
Phillips, T. J. Trin.
Phillips, G. P. Trin.
Phillips, C. M. Trin.
Phillips, E. St. Peter's.
Phillips, C. Magd.
Philp, F. Queens'.
Philpot, W. B. Trin.
Philpotts, T. King's.
Phipps, Hon. A. Trin.
Phipps, G. W. St. Peter's.
Pickering, E. Trin.
Pickering, P. A. Trin.
Pickering, H. V. Pemb.
Pieree, F. R. Caius.
Pierpoint, W. R. St. John's.
Pinder, H. Caius.
Pinney, W. M.P. Trin.
Pirie, W. Trin.
Pitcairn, J. P. Jesus.
Pitman, E. R. Christ's.
Pix, H. Emman.
Place, W. H. Trin.
Platt, T. Trin.
Platt, C. Trin.

Plummer, M. Jesus.
Plummer, W.H. Trin.
Plummer, C. Trin.
Podmore, R.H. Trin.
Pollard, W. Trin.
Pollard, W. F. Trin.
Pollard, R. Jesus.
Pollington, Lord, Trin.
Pollock, H. Trin.
Polwhele, E. Trin.
Ponsonby, Hon. A. Trin.
Ponsonby, W.G. Trin.
Poole, E. Trin. Hall.
Poore, R. St. Peter's.
Pope, S. Emman.
Porter, J.G.V. Trin.
Postlethwaite, T. G. St. Peter's.
Powell, R. Trin.
Powell, C. Trin.
Powell, E. A. Christ's.
Powell, R. D. Pemb.
Powell, F. S. St. John's.
Powell, T. W. St. John's.
Power, J. Clare.
Power, A. Down.
Powis, Earl of, St. John's.
Pownall, J. F. Trin.
Pownall, G. P. Trin.
Powys, Hon. L. Cath.
Poynder, L. Trin.
Praed, W. St. John's.
Prendergast, H. Trin.
Prescott, G. Trin.
Prest, E. St. John's.
Preston, M. M. Trin.
Preston, T. E. Trin.
Price, E. St. John's.
Price, W. F. Emman.
Prickett, T. W. Trin.
Priestly, T. W. Clare.
Prittie, H. Trin.
Pritt, L. Trin.
Probyn, J.W. Trin.
Probyn, E.T.W. Caius.
Pryme, C. D. Trin.
Pryor, F. Trin.
Pulleine, J. Trin.
Pulleine, R. Emman.
Pulleine, J. Clare.
Pullen, J. Corpus.
Pulling, W. Sidney.
Punnett, J. Clare.
Purdon, W. St. John.s.
Pym, F. Trin.
Pym, F. L. Trin.

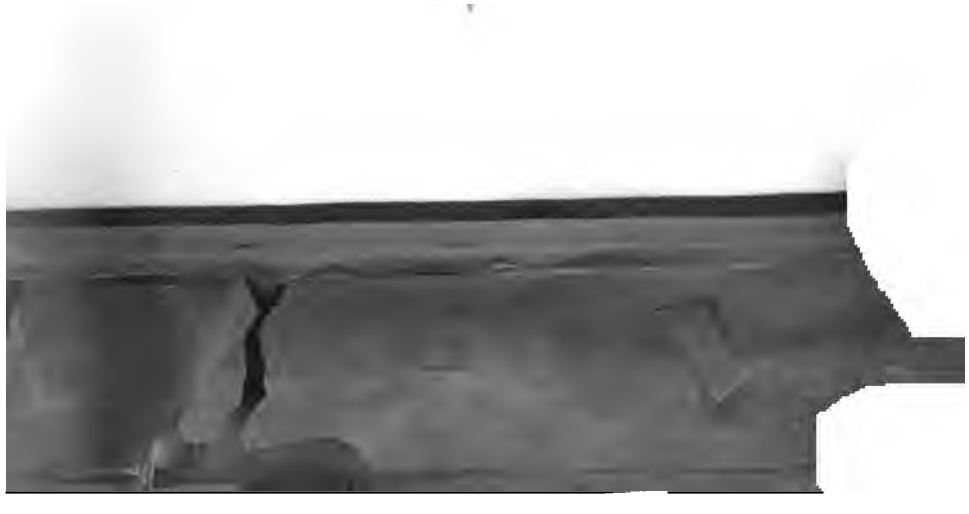
R.

Mr.
Rackham, R.A. Jesus.
Rackham, H.E. Trin. Hall.
Ramadge, F.B.D. Caius.
Ramsey, W. Trin.
Ramsey, A. Trin.
Ramsbotham, T. Christ's.
Ramsden, R.J. Trin.
Ramsden, C.H. Trin.
Ramshay, T. Queens'.
Ramus, C. M. Trin.
Rangeley, W. Queens'.
Raper, F. V. Trin.
Rashdall, J. Corpus.
Rastrick, G. Trin.
Ratcliff, T. St. John's.
Rathbone, T.W. Trin.
Raven, J. D. Magd.
Ravenhill, E. Trin.
Rawle, R. Trin.
Rawlings, E. Trin.
Rawlings, I. Cath.
Rawlingson, J. Trin.
Rawlinson, C. Trin.
Rawlinson, T. Trin.
Rawsthorne, T.C. Trin.
Raymond, W.F. Trin. Hall
Read, W. Trin.
Read, W. St John's
Reade, W. Cath.
Reade, F. St. John's.
Redington, Sir T. N. Christ's.
Redmayne, R.R. Trin.
Reed, E. St Peter's.
Reed, G. V. Jesus.
Reeve, A. C. Trin.
Reeve, J. W. Trin.
Reeve, E. N. Trin.
Rendall, F. Trin.
Rendall, C. A. Trin.
Rendell, A. M. Trin.
Rennalds, Caius.
Reynolds, H.R. Trin.
Reynolds, F. St. John's.
Reynardson, G.B. Trin.
Rhodes, E. Sidney.
Rhodes, F. Trin.
Rhodes, Q. Trin. Hall.
Ricardo, J. Trin.
Ricardo, F. Trin.
Rice, H. Trin.
Rich, A. Trin.
Richards, T. W. Sidney.
Richardson, T.P. Trin.
Richardson, C.G. Trin.
Richardson, H. Trin.
Richardson, W.S. Trin.
Richardson, W.E. Trin.
Richardson, W. Christ's.
Richardson, H. Corpus.
Richardson, F. Magd.
Richson, C. Cath.
Riddle, R. Christ's.
Rideout, G. St. John's.
Ridley, J. M. Jesus.
Rigg, J. St. John's.
Riley, C. St. John's.
Rimington, J. W. St. John's.
Rippingall, T.N. St. John's.
Ripley, W. Caius.
Robberds, F.W. Trin.
Roberts, A. Trin.
Roberts, R. Trin.
Roberts, G. Trin.
Roberts, H. Magd.
Roberts, I. H. Clare.
Robertson, J.C. Trin.
Robinson, Sir G. Trin.
Robinson, T. Trin.
Robinson, T. Trin.
Robinson, H. Trin. Hall.
Robinson, D. St. John's.
Robinson, E.W. Emman.
Robinson, J.E. St. Peter's.
Roby, W. Emman.
Rock, N. A. Trin.
Rochforth, H. Trin.
Rochforth, H. Trin.
Rocke, J. Trin.
Rodd, F. Trin.
Rodgers, C. E. Trin.
Rodmel, J. Trin.
Rodwell, H. Trin.
Rogers, R. Trin.
Rogers, T. Trin.
Rogers, E. H. King's.
Röhrs, J. H. Jesus.
Rolfe, Sir R.M. Down.
Rolfe, N. E. Caius.
Rolls, P. Trin.
Romaine, W.G. Trin.
Romilly, E. Trin. Hall.
Romilly, J.M.P. Trin.

Romilly, H. Christ's.
Rooke, C. H. Magd.
Roper, J. Corpus.
Rose, E. I. Trin.
Rose, H. St. John's.
Rose, H. Clare.
Ross, H. Trin.
Ross, W. H. Trin.
Ross, de Bladesburg, Trin.
Rothery, C. F. St. John's.
Rough, H. Trin.
Roughton, F.J. Jesus.
Roupel, C. Trin.
Rowley, G. D. Trin.
Rowley, C. P. Magd.
Roy, R. E. Corpus.
Royds, I. Christ's.
Rudd, J. B. St. John's.
Rudd, A. St. John's.
Rudge, E. Cath.
Rugely, J.W.S. St. John's.
Rusby, S. Cath.
Rush, G. Trin.
Rushton, J. St. John's.
Russell, F. Trin.
Russell, Lord W., M.P. Trin.
Russell, C. Trin.
Russell, F. Trin.
Ryan, Sir E. Trin.
Ryan, R. Trin.
Ryder, Hon. G. Trin.

S.

Mr.
Sadler, M. F. St. John's.
Sale, R. St. John's.
Salt, F. G. St. John's.
Sandback, S. Trin.
Sanders, J. W. Trin.
Sanders, T. King's.
Sandford, H. St. John's.
Sandford, H. St. John's.
Sandham, C.F. Caius.
Sandilands, Hon. J. Trin.
Sandilands, P. Jesus.
Sands, H. B. Trin.
Sandwich, Earl of, Trin.
Sandys, E.M.S. St. John's.
Sangster, C. St. John's.
Sargant, H. Trin.
Savile, B. W. Emman.
Savile, F. A. Trin.
Sawle, C. Clare.
Sawyer, E. Cath. Hall.
Sayce, G. T. Christ's.
Scarlett, Hon. J. Trin.
Scarlett, T.W.S. Trin.
Schrieber, T. Trin.
Schrieber, C. Trin.
Schawbe, W.H. Caius.
Scholefield, E.C. Trin.
Scholefield, C.R. Trin.
Scholefield, C. Trin.
Scot, R. F. Trin.
Scott, H. D. Y. Trin.
Scott, J. Trin.
Scott, C. B. Trin.
Scott, J. A. St. John's.
Scott, F. B. St. John's.
Scougall, H. B. Corpus.
Scratchley, C.J. Queens'.
Scratchley, A. Queens'.
Seale, R. B. Trin. Hall.
Sedgwick, A. Trin.
Selwyn, C. J. Trin.
Selwyn, E. J. Trin.
Selwyn, G. St. John's.
Seymour, Sir H. H., M.P. Trin.
Seymour, W. Trin. Hall.
Shadwell, Rt. Hon. Sir L. St. John's.
Shadwell, A.H. St. John's.
Skakspeare, J.A. Trin.
Shapland, J. Trin.
Sharp, H. B. Trin.
Sharp, G. Caius.
Shaw, B. Trin.
Shaw, T. B. St. John's.
Shaw, C. J. Sidney.
Shears, A. St. John's.
Shedden, T. St. Peter's.
Sheepshanks, R. Trin.
Sheepshanks, T. Trin.
Shelley, Sir P. F. Trin.
Shepherd, E. Trin.
Sheppard, H. Trin.
Sherringham, J.W. St. John's.
Shewell, H. St. Peter's.
Shillito, R. Trin.
Shore, W. H. Trin.
Shortland, E. Pemb.
Siclemore, G. Trin.
Sikes, T. Queens'.
Silver, W. Trin.
Silver, S. Cath.
Silvester, E. St. John's.
Simcockes, G.S. Trin.
Simkinson, J.N. Trin.
Simpson, J. sen. Trin.
Simpson, J. jun. Trin.
Simpson, R. Trin.
Simpson, H. T. Trin.
Simpson, J.H. Trin.
Simpson, P. Trin.
Simpson, G. T. Trin.
Simpson, Jno. Trin.
Simpson, C. T. St. John's.
Simpson, W.H. St. John's.
Simpson, F. Queens'.
Simpson, A.W. Jesus.
Simpson, J. Pemb.
Simpson, J. Corpus.
Sismey, G. D. Trin.
Skelton, J. S. Trin. Hall.
Skipworth, T. Trin.
Skirrow, W. Trin.
Slade, J. St. John's.
Sleigh, W.B.L. Emman.
Sloane, G. Trin.
Smedley, E. Trin.
Smedley, J. V. Corpus.
Smelt, H. Jesus.
Smethurst, J.M. Trin.
Smirke, E. St. John's.
Smith, O. A. Trin.
Smith, Sir C. C., Bart. Trin.
Smith, H. Trin.
Smith, W. T. Trin.
Smith, S. Trin.
Smith, A. Trin.
Smith, A. Trin.
Smith, N. Trin.
Smith, G. P. Trin.
Smith, B. F. Trin.
Smith, S. G. Trin.
Smith, J. Trin.
Smith, P. A. Trin.
Smith, R. St. John's.
Smith, H. W. St. John's.
Smith, S. St. John's.
Smith, J. St. John's.
Smith, J. J. Caius.
Smith, R. S. Caius.
Smith, C. Christ's.
Smith, F. W. Christ's.
Smith, J.A., M.P. Christ's.
Smith, D. R. Christ's.



Smith, J. Sidney, Trin. Hall.
Smith, T. G. Trin. Hall.
Smith, C. F. Queens'.
Smith, J. H. Corpus.
Smith, H. Pemb.
Smith, E. Pemb.
Smith, B. St. Peter's.
Smith, S. S. St. Peter's.
Smithe, W. F. Magd.
Smyth, G. W. Trin.
Smyth, W. W. Trin. Hall.
Smyth, H. B. Jesus.
Smythe, W. W. Trin.
Smythies, H. J. Trin.
Smythies, H. Emman.
Smythies, E. Emman.
Snow, J. P. Trin.
Snow, R. St. John's.
Snowball, G. J. St. John's.
Soames, W. Trin.
Solly, W. H. Trin.
Solly, T. Caius.
Soltau, H. Trin.
Somerville, J. C. Trin Hall.
Sowerby, J. C. Trin.
Spankie, T. Trin.
Sparling, W. St. John's.
Spearman, W. Trin.
Spedding, J. Trin.
Spedding, J. Caius.
Spencer, J. Trin.
Spencer, W. P. St. John's.
Spencer, P. St. Peter's.
Spencer, J. Jesus.
Sperling, A. Trin.
Spinks, F. L. Magd.
Spooner, J. Clare.
Spooner, J. Caius.
Spragge, F. H. Corpus.
Spring-Rice, Hon. S. E. Trin.
Spring-Rice, Hon. W. C. Trin.
Stanton, T. Christ's.
Starky, S. Trin.
Star, T. Trin.
St. Aubyn, R. Trin.
St. David's, Lord Bishop of, Trin.
Staunton, W. Christ's.
Steel, T. J. Trin.
Stephen, A. H. Trin.
Stephen, J. F. Trin.
Stephen, W. R. St. John's.
Stephen, J. W. St. John's.
Stephens, J. Trin.
Stephens, R. Clare.
Stephenson, J. F. W. K. Caius.
Sterling, J. Trin. Hall.
Steurt, A. Trin.
Stevens, T. J. St. Peter's.
Stevenson, R. Trin.
Stevenson, G. Trin.
Stevenson, H. Jesus.
Stevenson, J. Caius.
Stewart, A. St. John's.
Stewart, J. Caius.
Stewart, R. W. D. St. John's.
Stirling, W. Trin.
St. John, Hon. C. Christ's.
Stock, J. St. Peter's.
Stock, J. R. St. John's.
Stock, E. P. St. John's.
Stock, A. Pemb.
Stockdale, J. W. Trin.
Stocks, B. Trin.
Stonestreet, F. St. John's.
Stooks, T. F. Trin.
Stopford, Hon. S. H. Trin.
Storer, C. St. John's.
Storer, J. Trin. Hall.
Storks, T. T. Jesus.
Story, J. Trin.
Stoughton, W. Trin.
Stow, W. St. Peter's.
Stowe, S. St. Peter's.
Stratton, G. Corpus.
Streatfield, J. D. Christ's.
Street, A. J. Queens'.
Strethfield, J. Christ's.
Strutt, E. M.P. Trin.
Stuart, Hon. J. Trin.
Suat, A. Sidney.
Sugden, F. Trin.
Sumner, M. C. Trin.
Sunderland, T. Trin.
Surtees, R. L. Trin.
Sutton, W. Caius.
Swainson, C. A. Christ's.
Swann, B. B. St. John's.
Swanston, C. T. Trin.
Sweet, J. H. St. John's.
Swinburn, S. St. John's.
Swindells, G. St. John's.
Sykes, J. H. Trin.
Sylvesta, J. J. St. John's.
Symes, T. L. Trin.
Symons, J. Corpus.

T.

Mr.
Talbot, W. Trin.
Talman, W. King's.
Tarver, C. F. King's.
Tate, G. Trin.
Tatham, A. Magd.
Tatham, A. St. John's.
Tatlock, H. Trin.
Taunton, W. E. Trin.
Taunton, F. St. John's.
Tayler, W. J. Trin.
Tayler, H. C. A. Trin.
Tayleur, C. Trin.
Taylor, A. Trin.
Taylor, T. Trin.
Taylor, B. S. Trin.
Taylor, E. C. Trin.
Taylor, S. Trin.
Taylor, C. J. Trin.
Taylor, R. M. Christ's.
Teignmouth, Lord Trin.
Temple, R. Trin.
Temple, C. Magd.
Templeton, C. Trin.
Tennant, R. Trin.
Tennyson, C. Trin.
Thacker, A. Trin.
Thackeray, J. King's.
Thackeray, R. W. Pemb.
Thackeray, F. Caius.
Theed, E. King's.
Thelluson, Hon. W. Trin.
Thelwall, A. S. Trin.
Theobald, T. Christ's.
Thexton, T. G. Trin.
Thomas, M. Trin.
Thomas, M. Trin.
Thomas, T. J. Trin.
Thomas, W. St. John's.
Thomas, E. G. St. John's.
Thomas, J. Corpus.
Thomas, M. Downing.
Thomas, W. J. St. Peter's.
Thomas, C. E. Pemb.
Thompson, L. Trin.
Thompson, H. S. Trin.
Thompson, W. H. Trin.
Thompson, A. Trin.

Thompson, M. W. Trin.
Thompson, H. St. John's.
Thompson, H. St. John's.
Thompson, T. E. St. John's.
Thompson, B. P. Cath.
Thompson, E. H. Emman.
Thomson, H. W. Jesus.
Thomson, W. St. Peter's.
Thornhill, J. St. John's.
Thornhill, G., M. P. St. John's.
Thornton, W. J. Trin.
Thornton, H. M. Trin.
Thornton, W. Trin.
Thornton, F. V. Trin.
Thornton, S. Trin.
Thornton, W. Corpus.
Thorold, I. Emman.
Thorp, T. Trin.
Thring, T. Trin.
Thring, H. Magd.
Thring, E. King's.
Thrupp, C. J. Trin.
Thrupp, J. F. Trin.
Thurlow, T. Trin.
Thurlow, T. St. John's.
Tierney, M. Trin.
Tillard, J. St. John's.
Tillard, R. H. St. John's.
Timins, J. H. Trin.
Tindal, Rt. Hon. Sir N. C. Trin.
Tindal, C. T. Trin.
Tindal, T. W. Trin.
Tinkler, J. Corpus.
Tomkins, H. G. Trin.
Tomkins, W. S. Cath.
Tomlinson, W. St. John's.
Tomlinson, T. P. Magd.
Tooke, T. H. Trin.
Torlesse, C. M. Trin.
Torr, T. J. Trin.
Tottenham, R. L. St. John's.
Towers, R. St. John's.
Townsend, G. Clare.
Townshend, G. Trin.
Townshend, G. F. Trin.
Townshend, Lord J. St. John's.
Tozer, J. Caius.
Travis, W. J. Trin.
Travers, J. B. Christ's.
Travers, D. Caius.
Traill, F. R. Corpus.
Treacy, C. Emman.
Trelawny, J. M. P. Trin.
Trench, R. C. Trin.
Trench, S. St. Peter's.
Trench, F. F. Magd.
Trentham, G. B. Emman.
Trevor, G. A. Corpus.
Tritton, R. B. Trin.
Tritton, W. B. St. John's.
Trotter, R. St. John's.
Troughton, J. E. Corpus.
Tryon, C. A. St. John's.
Tuck, W. Jesus.
Tuck, G. Emman.
Tucker, W. King's.
Tucker, G. Emman.
Tulk, J. S. Trin. Hall.
Tunno, E. R. Trin.
Turnbull, R. St. John's.
Turner, W. Trin.
Turner, W. T. Trin.
Turner, R. E. Trin.
Turner, G., M. P. Pemb.
Turner, I. B. Caius.
Turner, G. R. Caius.
Turner, E. R. Caius.
Turnley, F. Trin.
Twells, J. Trin.
Twining, J. Trin.
Tylecote, G. St. John's.
Tyrell, W. St. John's.

U.

Mr.
Upcher, A. Trin.
Upperton, C. S. Trin.
Upton, J. S. Trin.
Upwood, G. G. Pemb.

V.

Mr.
Valpy, J. M. Trin.
Vallencey, H. King's.
VanderMieulen, F. Trin.
VanSittart, G. N. Trin.
VanSittart, A. A. Trin.
Vaughan, C. J. Trin.
Vaughan, D. J. Trin.
Vaughan, Hon. J. St. John's.
Vaux, E. Trin.
Veasey, F. Emman.
Venables, R. L. Emman.
Venables, G. S. Jesus.
Venables, H. Jesus.
Venables, J. T. Jesus.
Venables, E. Pemb.
Venning, T. M. Trin. Hall.
Verlander, H. St. John's.
Vickars, A. Trin.
Vidal, G. Trin.
Vigurs, L. Downing.
Villiers, C. St. John's.
Villiers, T. H. St. John's.
Vincent, O. P. Magd.
Vipan, E. J. Caius.
Vivian, J. V. Trin.
Vivian, F. H. Trin.
Vowler, J. N. Trin.

W.

Mr.
Wackerbarth, F. D. Corpus.
Waddington, E. Trin.
Waddington, G. Trin.
Waddington, H. Trin.
Waddington, W. H. Trin.
Waddington, H. Trin.
Wagner, A. D. Trin.
Walford, J. Trin.
Walford, O. Trin.
Walker, T. Trin.
Walker, W. S. Trin.
Walker, J. Trin.
Walker, T. Trin. Hall.
Walker, J. Trin. Hall.
Walker, W. P. St. John's.
Walker, G. Christ's.
Walker, S. Cath.
Walker, E. King's.
Walker, J. T. Caius.
Walker, F. J. Magd.
Wall, T. Caius.
Wallace, J. Trin.
Wallas, G. I. Trin.
Wallich, L. C. Trin.
Wallis, J. Caius.
Walmesley, E. St. John's.
Walmesley, R. St. John's.
Walmisley, T. A. Trin.
Walpole, S. H. Trin.
Walsh, W. St. John's.
Walton, S. Trin. Hall.
Warburton, E. B. Trin.

Ward, W. Trin.
Ward, R. Trin.
Ward, H. C. Trin.
Ward, E. Caius.
Ward, R. T. Caius.
Wardroper, C. Trin. Hall.
Ware, J. Trin.
Ware, M. Trin.
Waring, G. Trin.
Warner, T. Trin.
Warner, J. Trin.
Warren, R. P. Trin.
Warren, W. N. Clare.
Warren, H. Jesus.
Warry, G. Trin.
Water, E. Magd.
Waterhouse, C. J. St. John's.
Watkins, F. Emman.
Watson, W. D. Trin.
Watson, W. Trin.
Watson, J. W. Trin.
Watson, H. W. Trin.
Watson, C. K. Trin.
Watson, G. St. John's.
Watson, A. Corpus.
Watson, R. Queens'.
Watson, A. E. Queens'.
Watson, W. G. Caius.
Watson, H. L. Caius.
Watt, R. Trin.
Wauchope, J. Trin.
Waud, S. Magd.
Way, C. J. Trin.
Way, L. Trin.
Webb, J. M. Trin.
Webb, W. Trin.
Webb, B. Trin.
Webb, T. V. Clare.
Webb, J. B. Corpus.
Weguelin, J.C. Trin.
Weightman, H. Trin. Hall.
Wells, T. Trin. Hall.
Wells, F. F. Trin.
Wentworth, T.V. Trin.
Werge, W. St. John's.
West, J. R. Caius.
West, G. Trin.
West, H. St. Peter's.
West, T. Trin.
Westlake, J. Trin.
Westall, W. Queens'.
Western, T. S. Trin.
Western, C.H. Trin.
Westmacott, H. Corpus.
Westmoreland, A. Jesus.
Westmoreland, T. Sidney.
Westoby, W. A. S. Trin.
Weston, A. A. Trin.
Weston, W. Trin.
Weston, G. F. Christ's.
Wetherall, A. St. John's.
Wethered, F. King's.
Weybridge, J. St. John's.
Whalley, R. St. John's.
Wharton, J. C. Christ's.
Whately, R. Trin.
Wheatley, F. Down.
Wheatley, E.B. Down.
Whewell, W. Trin.
Wheeler, R.W. Jesus.
Wheeler, T. St. John's.
Whistler, R.F. Emman.
Whitbread, W.H. Trin.
Whitbread, E.S. Trin. Hall.
Whitcomb, R. Trin.
White, G. J. Trin.
White, R. S. Trin.
White, H. Trin.
White, W. A. Trin.
White, J. S. Trin.
White, J. Trin. Hall.
White, R. M. St. Peter's.
White, T. J. Magd.
White, A. D. Pemb.
White, W. B. Caius.
White, W. H. Jesus.
White, J. N. Corpus.
White, E. R. M. Emman.
Whiteley, J. H. Trin.
Whiting, W. Emman.
Whitley, C. St. John's.
Whitley, J. Queens'.
Whitmore, C. Trin.
Whitmore, A. Corpus.
Whitaker, J.W. St. John's.
Whitaker, G. Queens'.
Whitworth, R. Clare.
Whitworth, W. Jesus.
Wickenden, J.F. Trin.
Wickes, W. Trin.
Wigram, J. Trin.
Wilbraham, H. Trin.
Wild, G. J. Emman.
Wilkinson, H.C. Trin.
Wilkinson, A.E. Trin.
Wilkinson, J.H. Trin.
Wilkinson, P.S. St. John's.
Wilkinson, F.H. St. John's.
Wilkinson, H. King's.
Wilkinson, C.A. King's.
Wilkinson, A. Jesus.
Wilks, W. C. Trin.
Williams, W.Q. Trin.
Williams, F.G.A. Trin.
Williams, J. Trin.
Williams, E. Trin.
Williams, A. Trin.
Williams, F.S.W. Trin.
Williams, W. St. John's.
Williams, S. F. St. John's.
Williams, W. Corpus.
Williams, R. King's.
Williams, G. King's.
Williams, A. King's.
Williams, J. A. Clare.
Williamson, W.L. Cath.
Williamson, Sir H. St. John's.
Willis, A. St. John's.
Willis, H. F. St. John's.
Wilcock, W.W. Magd.
Willott, J. St. John's.
Wilmot, J. B. Caius.
Wilshere, C.W. Trin.
Wilson, J. M.P. Trin.
Wilson, J. Trin.
Wilson, J. R. Trin.
Wilson, I. Trin.
Wilson, E. Trin.
Wilson, A. Trin.
Wilson, J. A. Trin.
Wilson, W. G. St John's.
Wilson, T. Queens'.
Wilson, E. Cath.
Wilson, R. Emman.
Wilson, T. Emman.
Wilson, H. Christ's.
Wing, C. St. John's.
Winn, J. St. John's.
Winter, J. Corpus.
Winthrop, E. St. John's.
Winthrop, St. John's.
Wintle, J. D. St. John's.
Witts, B. L. Corpus.
Witts, W. F. King's.
Witherby, G. Corpus.
Wodehouse, A. Trin.
Wolley, J. Trin.
Wolley, C. King's.
Wood, C. Trin.
Wood, E. Trin.
Wood, J. Trin.
Wood, R. Trin.
Wood, F. Trin.
Wood, J. Trin.

Wood, W. Trin. Hall.
Wood, H. O. St. John's.
Wood, J. St. John's.
Wood, J. R. Magd.
Wood, C. W. St. Peter's.
Wood, R. Jesus.
Woodcock, T. Cath.
Woodd, B. T. Trin.
Woodfall, J. W. Trin.
Woodhouse, R. Trin. Hall.
Woodley, C. W. St. Peter's.
Woodroffe, T. G. Trin.
Woodrow, H. Caius.
Woodward, E. Emman.
Woollaston, T. S. St. Peter's.
Woolley, J. St. John's.
Woolley, J. T. Magd.
Wolstenholme, E. P. Trin.
Wordsworth, C. Trin.
Worlledge, E. Clare.
Wormald, F. Trin.
Worsley, G. Downing.
Worsley, C. Pemb.
Wrangham, G. Magd.
Wratislaw, A. H. Christ's.
Wray, H. Trin.
Wrench, G. W. Corpus.
Wrey, J. St. John's.
Wright, C. Trin.
Wright, C. S. Trin.
Wright, P. Trin.
Wright, J. Trin.
Wright, J. C. King's.
Wright, W. St. Peter's.
Wrightson, B. Trin.
Wrigley, A. St. John's.
Wroth, H. T. St. John's.
Wroth, W. R. Emman.
Wyatt, O. A. St. John's.
Wyatt, R. Corpus.
Wylde, C. Magd.
Wylde, J., M.P. Emman.
Wylde, R. St. John's.
Wylde, T. C. Emman.
Wylie, W. Sidney.
Wyville, M. M.P. Trin.

Y.

Mr.
Yardley, E. Magd.
Yates, E. St. John's.
Yeates, W. St. John's.
Yeoman, H. W. Trin.
Yeoman, T. L. Trin.
Yool, G. V. Trin.
Yonge, C. King's.
Yonge, J. E. King's.
Yonge, J. A. King's.
Yorke, H. M.P. Christ's.
Young, F. Trin.
Young, I. Trin.
Young, J. G. M.P. Trin.
Young, C. Christ's.
Young, W. King's.
Younge, R. Caius.

LIST OF THE

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Corrected to the end of July, 1851.

A.

Mr.			
Abbott, J. N.	Trin.	Lent,	1851
Anderson, C.	Caius	Oct.	1850
Autrobus, J. C.	St. John's	Oct.	1848
Austin, F. W.	Jesus	East.	1851

B.

Mr.			
Babington, F. E.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Babington, C. E.	Trin.	Lent,	1851
Badcock, E. B.	St. John's	Oct.	1848
Barrett, T.	St. John's	Lent,	1851
Beard, C. J.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Beasley, R. D.	St. John's	Oct.	1849
Benson, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Berry, C. L.	Christ's	Oct.	1849
Bingley, R. M.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Birkbeck, J.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Biron, A. J.	Corpus	Oct.	1849
Blackwell, E. J.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Mr.			
Blakiston, A.F.N.	Emman.	Oct.	1848
Boger, W. D.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Bolland, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Bowers, F.	Trin. Hall	Oct.	1850
Bramley, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Bramwell, A.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Brandt, H.	Trin.	Lent,	1849
Brown, G. F.	Trin.	Oct.	1847
Brownlow, W. R.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Bullock, A. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Burdon, R.	St. John's	Oct.	1850

C.

Mr.			
Cabell, W. L.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Carey, J. G.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Carlon, C. B.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Carr, D.	Emman.	Oct.	1848
Carte, T. S.	Sidney	Lent,	1849
Carus-Wilson, E.S.	Christ's	Oct.	1849

Mr.

Carwardine, H. A.	St. John's	East.	1851
Chambers, R. H.	Clare	Oct.	1850
Chambers, W. H.	Clare	Oct.	1850
Chappell, E. V.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Chenery, T.	Caius	Lent,	1850
Chippindall, W.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Christie, J.H.R.S.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Christie, W. L.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Clapcott, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Clayton, E. T.	St. John's	East.	1850
Cleave, W. O.	Jesus	Oct.	1849
Cogan, F. M.	Caius	Lent,	1851
Collier, J. R.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Cook, R. A.	Trin.	Lent,	1851
Cooper, H. G.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Cornwall, A. K.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Cox, C. W.	Trin.	Lent,	1849
Crawshay, S.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Crump, F. W.	Caius	Oct.	1850

D.

Mr.

Dangar, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Daniel, R. H.	Corpus	Oct.	1850
Dent, T. W. J.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Denton, J.	St. John's	Lent,	1849
DeQuetteville, P.W.	St. Peter's	Lent,	1850
Dicey, H. T. S.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Dobie, W. A.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Duckworth, W. A.	Trin.	Oct.	1848

E.

Mr.

Earle, F. W.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Elliott, H. L.	Trin.	Lent,	1851
Ellis, A. A.	Trin.	Lent,	1849
Elmsall, M.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Evans, C. J.	King's	Oct.	1850

F.

Mr.

Fenn, S.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Fixsen, J. F.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Foggo, A.	Christ's	Oct.	1849
Foster, G. B.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Freshfield, E.	Trin.	Oct.	1850

G.

Mr.

Galton, R. C.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Gardiner, W. D.	St. Peter's	Oct.	1849
Gardner, T. K.	Trin.	Lent,	1851
Gedge, S.	Corpus	Oct.	1850
Gedge, J. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Gell, F.	Jesus	East.	1851
Glasgow, W. J.	Trin.	Lent,	1850
Gonne, W.	Trin.	Lent,	1849
Gorham, G. M.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Gorton, F. R.	St. John's	Oct.	1849
Gray, W. A.	Trin.	Lent,	1850
Green, G. C.	King's	Lent,	1849
Green, S.	Caius	Oct.	1850
Gurdon, R. F.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Gurney, W. C.	Jesus	Lent,	1851

H.

Mr.

Halford, J. F.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Hall, R.	St. John's	Oct.	1849
Hall, W. J.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Hall, B. F.	Trin.	Lent,	1851
Hammond, R.	Jesus	Oct.	1848
Handcock, G.	Christ's	Oct.	1848
Harrison, J.	Christ's	Oct.	1848
Harrison, R.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Hart, R. H.	Emman.	Lent,	1850
Hawkins, F. V.	Trin.	Oct.	1850

Mr.			
Hayne, A. T.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Haywood, E. W.	Christ's	Oct.	1848
Heathcoate, G. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Helme, A.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Hey, J.	Clare	Lent,	1849
Heygate, R. H. J.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Highton, A.	St. John's	Oct.	1849
Hodgson, A. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Holdsworth, J. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Holgate, W.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Humphreys, G.	Caius	East.	1851
Hunter, S. J.	Trin.	Oct.	1848

I.

Mr.			
Image,	Trin. Hall	Lent,	1851

J.

Mr.			
James, C. C.	King's	Lent,	1849
Johnson, A.	Trin.	East.	1850
Joynes, W.	Trin.	Oct.	1848

K.

Mr.			
Kinnear, S. J.	Christ's	Oct.	1849
Kirby, R. R.	St. John's	Lent,	1851
Kirwan, R.	Emman.	Oct.	1850

L.

Mr.			
Labouchere, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Lane, R. S.	Caius	Lent,	1849
Langdon, E.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Latham, J. H.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Lawson, W. N.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Leach, H.	Emman.	Oct.	1848
Leaf, J. A.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Leake, W. M.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Lister, T. V.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Lloyd, J.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Lloyd, O. W.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Lofft, R. E.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Low, F. W.	St. John's	East.	1850
Luard, F. G.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Luxmore, E. B.	Trin.	Lent,	1848
Lyons, S. L.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Lysley, W. G.	Trin.	Oct.	1849

M.

Mr.			
Macnaughten, E.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Mariette, A.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Meade-King, R.	Trin.	East.	1851
Moberly, F. S.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Monro, H. G.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Morris, H.	Trin. Hall.	Oct.	1849
Musgrave, V.	Trin.	Oct.	1849

N.

Mr.			
Newton, A.	Magd.	Oct.	1848

O.

Mr.			
Oldfield, E. C.	Trin.	Lent,	1849

P.

Mr.			
Page, A. S.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Paul, G. C.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Payn, James	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Pearson, D. F.	Christ's	Lent,	1851
Perceval, C. Sp.	Trin. Hall	Lent,	1849
Perceval, Sp.	Caius	Lent,	1849
Perkins, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Piffard, C.	Clare Hall	Oct.	1848
Platt, T. D.	Trin.	Oct.	1848

Q.

Mr.			
Quick, R. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850

R.

Mr.			
Ramsay, J.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Ramsden, F.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Rankin, W. B.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Richards, R. E.	Trin.	East.	1851
Ridler, W. E.	King's.	Oct.	1850
Roby, H.	St. John's	Oct.	1850
Rokeby, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Roy, R. C.	St. John's	Lent,	1851

S.

Mr.			
Safford, C.	Corpus	Lent,	1849
Salisbury, E. L.	Trin. Hall	Oct.	1849
Sanders, B. L.	Trin. Hall	East.	1850
Scott, E. A.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Seeley, L. B.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Semple, W.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Sergeant, O. P.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Seyer, R. M.	Magd.	Oct.	1848
Sharpe, J.	Jesus	Lent,	1849
Sharpe, T. W.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Shaw, J.	St. John's	East.	1851
Shield, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Shipley, O.	Jesus.	Lent,	1850
Smith, A.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Smith, B. L.	Jesus	Oct.	1848
Smith, W.	St. Peter's	Oct.	1849
Smith, W. A.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Soley, T. L.	King's	East.	1850
Spilsbury, B. W.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Stephen, L.	Trin. Hall	East.	1850
Strachey, G.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Symonds, W.	Caius	Lent,	1851

T.

Mr.			
Tanner, J.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Taylor, A.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Thomas, J.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Thompson, A.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Thompson, V. T.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Thornton, W. H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Turner, A.	Trin. Hall	Lent,	1849
Turner, J. J.	St. John's	Oct.	1850

V.

Mr.			
Vale, M. E.	Trin. Hall	Oct.	1848

W.

Mr.			
Waddington, R. T.	Corpus	Lent,	1851
Wade, G. F.	St. John's	East.	1849

Mr.			
Walker, F.	Corpus	Lent,	1850
Walters, S.	St. John's	Oct.	1848
Ware, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Warren, J. S.	Cath. Hall	Oct.	1849
Waterfield, O. C.	King's	Oct.	1850
Watson, H. C.	Corpus	Oct.	1849
Watson, J. W.	Queens'	Lent,	1851
Wayte, W.	King's	Oct.	1848
Webster, T.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Weston, R.	Trin. Hall	Oct.	1850
Weston, J. S.	Emman.	Oct.	1850
Whittaker, R.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Whitting, W. H.	King's	Lent,	1851
Wilkins, J. W.	Trin. Hall	Lent,	1851
Mr.			
Wilkinson, H.	Trin.	Oct.	1849
Wood, H.	Trin.	Lent,	1849
Wrey, A. B.	Trin.	Oct.	1850
Wright, F.	Corpus	East.	1850
Wylde, C.	Emman.	Lent,	1851

Y.

Mr.			
Yates, W. L.	Trin.	Oct.	1848
Yorke, T. E.	St. John's	Oct.	1849

A LIST OF

MEMBERS

OF THE

"VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION FUND;"

(RAISED TO DEFRAY THE EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE SOCIETY INTO GREEN STREET.)

		£.	s.	d.
Mr. Acton, T.	Emman.	1	1	0
A. M.	Emman.	1	1	0
Babington, Rev. C.	St. John's	1	1	0
Blackwell, E. J.	Trin.	1	1	0
Boger, W. D.	Trin.	1	1	0
Bramley, H.	Trin.	1	1	0
Bright, H. A.	Trin.	1	1	0
..... (*2nd donation*)	.....	1	1	0
..... (*3rd donation*)	.....	0	10	6
Browne, W. P.	Trin.	1	1	0
Bryan, G. B.	St. John's	1	1	0
Bushby, E.	St. John's	1	1	0
Cabell, W. L.	St. John's	1	1	0
Carver, A. J.	Trin.	1	1	0
Chambers, R. H.	Clare	1	1	0
Chenery, T.	Caius	1	1	0
Cohen, A.	Magd.	1	1	0
..... (*2nd donation*)	.....	1	1	0

		£.	s.	d.
Mr. Collier, J. R.	Trin.	1	1	0
Cox, Homersham	Jesus	1	1	0
Crawshay, G.	Trin.	1	0	0
Davies, J. Ll.	Trin.	1	1	0
Dicey, E.	Trin.	0	10	6
Elwyn, R.	Trin.	1	1	0
Finnie, W.	Trin.	1	1	0
Gedge, S.	Corpus	1	1	0
Gedge, A.	Christ's	0	10	6
Gibbins, Rev. H. T.	Trin.	1	1	0
Gorham, G. M.	Trin.	0	10	6
Harcourt, W. V.	Trin.	1	1	0
Hayne, A. T.	St. John's	1	1	0
Hort, F. J. A.	Trin.	1	1	0
Lane, R. Stuart	Caius	1	1	0
(*2nd donation*)		1	1	0
Laurence, P.	Trin.	1	1	0
Leach, H.	Emman.	1	1	0
Liveing, G. D.	St. John's	1	1	0
Livingstone, R. J.	Trin.	1	1	0
Locock, C. B.	Trin.	1	1	0
Lowndes, G. A.	Trin.	1	1	0
M. A.	Emman.	1	1	0
Mackenzie, H.	Trin.	1	1	0
Mathews, W.	St. John's	0	10	6
Moore, E. G. A.	St. John's	1	1	0
Morris, H.	Trin. Hall	1	1	0
(*2nd donation*)		1	1	0
Munro, H. A. J.	Trin.	1	1	0
Mounsey, R. H.	Christ's	0	10	6
Perceval, C. Sp.	Trin. Hall	0	10	6
Platt, T. D.	Trin.	1	1	0
Powell, F. S.	St. John's	1	1	0
Powell, T. W.	St. John's	1	1	0

		£.	s.	d.
Mr. Ramsay, J.	Trin.	1	1	0
Rathbone, T. W.	Trin.	1	1	0
..... (*2nd donation*)	.....	1	1	0
Richardson, F.	Magd.	1	1	0
Scholefield, C. R.	Trin.	1	1	0
Scott, C. B.	Trin.	1	1	0
Shears, A.	St. John's	1	1	0
Smedley, T. V.	Corpus	1	1	0
Smith, P. A.	Trin.	1	1	0
Strachey, G.	Trin.	1	1	0
Temple, R.	Trin.	1	1	0
Thompson, B. P.	Cath. Hall	1	1	0
Thrupp, J. F.	Trin.	1	1	0
Vaughan, D. J.	Trin.	1	1	0
Walters, S.	St. John's	0	10	6
Wentworth, T. V.	Trin.	1	1	0
Westlake, J.	Trin.	1	1	0

STANDING COMMITTEE

FOR THE

THREE PRECEDING TERMS.

OCTOBER TERM, 1850.

CHAIRMAN.
Mr. R. STUART LANE, Caius Coll., *(President.)*

Mr. H. LEACH,	Emman. Coll.	*(Treasurer.)*
S. P. BUTLER,	Trin. Coll.	*(Secretary.)*
H. COX,	Jesus Coll.	
Hon. ARTHUR GORDON,	Trin. Coll.	
Mr. A. H. LOUIS,	Trin. Coll.	
J. Ll. DAVIES,	Trin. Coll.	
D. J. VAUGHAN,	Trin. Coll.	
J. F. THRUPP,	Trin. Coll.	
W. FINNIE,	Trin. Coll.	
R. TEMPLE,	Trin. Coll.	
G. CRAWSHAY,	Trin. Coll.	

LENT TERM, 1851.

CHAIRMAN.
Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., *(President.)*

Mr. P. LAURENCE,	Trin. Coll.	*(Treasurer.)*
H. A. BRIGHT,	Trin. Coll.	*(Secretary.)*
H. COX,	Jesus Coll.	
R. S. LANE,	Caius Coll.	
Hon. ARTHUR GORDON,	Trin. Coll.	

EASTER TERM, 1851.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. P. LAURENCE, Trin. Coll., *(President.)*

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT,	Trin. Coll.	*(Treasurer.)*
R. J. CUST,	Trin. Coll.	*(Secretary.)*
H. LEACH,	Emman. Coll.	
S. P. BUTLER,	Trin. Coll.	
H. COX,	Jesus Coll.	
R. TEMPLE,	Trin. Coll.	
Hon. ARTHUR GORDON,	Trin. Coll.	

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY.

THE Committee appointed in March last (1850), to examine respecting the Finances of the Union Society, and in May last authorised to take new rooms for the Society, submit the following third report respecting the several matters of their office.

Immediately after the Society had resolved to remove to new premises, the necessary notice to quit the rooms in Park Street at the expiration (at Midsummer, 1851,) of the year's tenancy, was given to the Landlord by the Secretary, and accepted.

The Committee then determined upon certain general instructions respecting the alterations of the premises in Green Street; these instructions directed the elevation of the galleries, the substitution of open iron-work, for their front panels of wood; the substitution of window-sashes, with the lower panes frosted, and of increased size; the appropriation of the galleries to the Library; and the partitioning off a Clerks' room, and a writing-room.

With respect to other alterations, and their details, the two gentlemen appointed to superintend the works, were advised to use their discretion; but to consult from time to time with the President of the Society, and the Chairman of this Committee.

The Committee also resolved, that offers to tender for the works should be sent to four builders at least; and that the contract should contain a clause providing that the contractor should receive, for the work contracted to be done, no more than the

stipulated sum, notwithstanding that he execute any additional works.

An agreement for the new rooms was drawn up by the Chairman of this Committee, after consulting two barristers and examining the agreements by which two of the largest literary institutions in London held their premises: as the rooms taken by the Union Society were under-let to certain trustees, (of whom Richard Foster, Esquire, and Mr. Robert Sayle, are two,) by the executors of the late John Newby, it seemed advisable that the agreement should be made between *three* parties; namely, the trustees of the first, the executors of the second, and the Secretary of the Union Society for the time being, of the third part.

By this agreement it was provided, that the Union Society should pay a rent of £50. for the year from Midsummer, 1851, to Midsummer, 1852, and hold the premises rent free until Midsummer next (1851); that before the expiration of the tenancy at Midsummer, 1852, the Society should have the right to take the rooms for a further period of seven years at least: but that if the rooms were not taken for such further period, then the Society should quit the premises, and pay to the trustees, a sum equal to the half-year's rent from Christmas next, (1850).

It was also agreed that two smaller rooms should be taken of the executors of Mr. John Newby; at an additional rent of £10.: and that the Society should have a separate entrance from Green Street to the rooms, by a partition extending the whole length of the present passage. Your Committee were informed in May last, that the executors consented to the stipulations last mentioned; but that consent was subsequently retracted. It was in consequence of this retractation, agreed to refer to the President and Secretary of the Society, as to the propriety of proceeding with the alterations; and as a majority of the opinions of the Committee at that time obtainable was in favour of proceeding, and as the President gave his opinion that by the laws and vote of the Society, the continuance of the works was legal, the Superintendents proceeded with them, to their completion.

In the course of a long and carefully considered correspondence, the propriety of exceeding the grant of the Society was very seriously discussed; and the Superintendents in Cambridge, deeming it quite impossible to complete the works in a satisfactory and economical manner, without an outlay greatly exceeding that originally contemplated, determined to take on themselves the responsibility of incurring expenses, of which particulars are given in their Report (hereto annexed) to the Finance Committee.

The Executors of Mr. Newby have, at the instance of the Superintendents, entered into an engagement in writing, to let to the Society for £30. per annum, the whole of the adjoining premises at present occupied as livery stables; including the two additional rooms above referred to; and to cause the occupier of the stables, to remove at the end of six months. Considering that under this arrangement the Society could let the stables for stores, or other unobjectionable purposes for £20. a year, and would then have a right to erect gates entirely shutting off the stable yard, the Committee recommend the Society to consider the proposal.

The Committee, though aware that it is unusual to commend the labors of members of their own body, cannot refrain from noticing the incessant and excessive exertions of the Rev. A. R. Ashwell, of Caius College, and Mr. A. Cohen, of Magdalen College, in superintending the works; and the great additional labors which the Clerks of the Society voluntarily imposed on themselves, in order to bring the alterations of the present rooms to a satisfactory completion.

Signed, on behalf of the Finance Committee,

HOMERSHAM COX, *Chairman.*
HENRY LEACH, *Secretary.*

Union Society's Rooms,
18*th Oct.*, 1850.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO

"THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE,"

BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ALTERATIONS IN THE UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS, GREEN STREET.

———o———

Cambridge, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to the Resolutions passed by the Union Society, May 21st, 1850, we proceeded at the earliest opportunity to draw up a minutely detailed specification of the works requisite for the rooms in Green Street. It was forwarded to each of the following five builders in Cambridge:—Mr. Freeman, Mr. Peck, Mr. Attack, Mr. Tomson, and Mr. Gray.

Owing to the number of buildings then going on in Cambridge, the three latter sent in no tender: of the two former, Mr. Peck sent in a tender for £225., Mr. Freeman for £127.; (Mr. Peck's estimate including, however, iron-work to the value of £30. not contemplated by Mr. Freeman:) after considerable deliberation we accepted Mr. Freeman's tender.

While this was pending, the removal of the old chapel fittings and the re-slating of the roof, rendering it weather-proof, were completed, at the expense of the Trustees of the building.

In execution of the contract, the old galleries of the chapel having to be removed and horizontal galleries substituted, the difference in their elevation rendered new columns necessary; we therefore selected iron as their material in preference to wood, as being of equal cost, and superior lightness in appearance. A pattern was supplied to Mr. Finch, by whom the present columns were cast. The lower floor was then made good in all points, it was carefully levelled and all interstices stopped, partitions were erected dividing the Debating-room from the clerks' room, and from the writing-room; the old wood-work being used for this purpose. The window sashes were replaced by those now in use, which have been partially frosted, and the plastering of the ceilings and staircase completed.

We next selected a stove adequate to the warming of the whole room; and a railing for the gallery, which should be as elegant as possible without being expensive.

These principal alterations in the fabric being concluded, we employed Mr. Jerrold and Mr. Gray (the carpenter and builder usually employed by the Society) in fitting up the rooms for the Society's occupancy. The book-shelves of the old library were removed, and adapted with some additions to the new galleries. The platforms used during the debates were also removed, and fixed permanently along the sides of the new room; the platform for the President's chair was erected; the iron-work and window sashes painted, and the remaining wood-work grained. A carpet was selected and laid down on Russia matting: the writing-room partially carpetted, the rest of the rooms were laid down with cocoa-nut matting; and the partition between the writing-room and galleries, covered with canvass and oak-grained paper. The busts were washed, and placed on brackets in the new rooms, the President's platform and table, as also the fronts of the raised platforms, were covered with red cloth; and a curtain hung at the further extremity of the room. Three of the large tables were divided lengthwise; forming six narrow tables suited to the galleries; and by the general arrangement of the furniture, property to the

value of £20. remains to be disposed of for the benefit of the Society.* In conclusion of this part of our report we wish to state, that the old rooms are let under the written concurrence of two members of the Standing Committee to Mr. Donkin, for the sum of £30. for the remaining term of our occupancy:† and that the payments due for these changes, are arranged for the most convenient periods, between the present time and Christmas, 1851.

Mr. Freeman will be paid £30. three months after the execution of his contract; £30. three months later; and the remainder on or before Christmas, 1851. Mr. Sayle, and Mr. Gray, whose accounts are the two next largest, will be paid in the course of twelve months; during which period the Society will be experiencing the relief of the retrenchments which these changes introduce. That these retrenchments may be clearly in view of the financial committee, we subjoin the following abstracts. *First* of annual saving consequent upon removal; *Second* of immediate saving consequent upon completing and entering the new rooms in October, 1850, instead of in June, 1851.

I.—ANNUAL SAVING EFFECTED BY REMOVAL.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Reduction in rent	60	0	0
2. Saving in fuel, cleaning, sweeping, &c. &c.	22	0	0
3. Annual hire of chandeliers, (*now avoided*)	6	0	0
4. Expense of erecting debate platforms, (*now avoided*)	8	10	0
Total *Annual Saving* effected by removal	£96	10	0

* Since the presentation of the above Report, the three remaining large tables have also been "divided lengthwise:" forming six narrow tables suited to the Reading-room, two other tables, two sofas, and a quantity of floor-cloth, and other property has been removed to Green Street, and the remainder—including the Apollo—has been disposed of for the sum of £10.

† In re-letting the rooms for a "beneficial occupation," they became liable to the poor-rate; no provision for this contingency having been made by either party at the time of letting, and the authorities having demanded £5. 14*s*. of Mr. Donkin, he paid that sum to them; (deducting the amount from the £30.) the Society only realizing the remainder: £24. 6*s*.

II.—SAVING CONSEQUENT UPON* IMMEDIATE REMOVAL.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Sum realized upon Rooms in Park Street, let to Mr. Donkin	30	0	0
2. Saving upon coals, &c. during winter and spring months (say)	29	0	0
3. Proportion of annual hire of chandeliers, as per head I. 3.	4	10	0
4. Expense of erecting debate platforms	8	10	0
Total saving effected by *immediate* removal	£63	0	0

Lastly we subjoin an abstract of our expenses, which involve, we desire to state, not merely the expense of rendering the building suitable for the Society's purposes, but also of fitting it up in every detail, and of moving and altering furniture.

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Sayle for carpet, matting, cloth, &c. &c.	41	0	0
" Jerrold, for painting, graining, &c. &c.	12	0	0
" Shallow, for stove, &c. as per *order*	10	0	0
" " iron railing for galleries, as per *agreement*	21	0	0
" Finch, for iron columns, as per *agreement*	16	0	0
Cost of fitting up entrance	5	10	0
Gas burners (nearly £5.)	5	0	0
Gas fittings, as per account	4	10	4
Mr. Gray,† for sundry carpentry, *under* £40. (say)	40	0	0
Carried forward	155	0	4

* It is impossible to give an accurate pecuniary estimate of the advantage of avoiding delay and interruption in the execution of works once commenced, although this is an important item under head II., as also the accession of new members, which would have been impeded by the continuance of temporary and uncertain arrangements.

† This carpenter's account is in great part made up by the fixing of platforms and alteration of furniture, the former under head I., item 4, is a source of permanent saving, the latter enables us to avoid the purchase of new furniture.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	155	0	4
Mr. Freeman, upon contract.....	127	0	0
Interest upon this sum (say)	4	0	0
Paving.....	2	0	0
	288	0	4
Deduct rent of old rooms and sale of old furniture	50	0	0
Total actual outlay.....	£238	0	4

Here, gentlemen, permit us to close his lengthy report, and to remark that we have continually kept before us the one object of a lasting retrenchment, that almost every detail of our expenditure has been arranged with a view to real and permanent economy, and that on the whole we secure to the Union Society a certain saving of £100. per annum, at an actual disbursement of a sum under £240.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,)

ARTHUR RAWSON ASHWELL, *Caius Coll.*
ARTHUR COHEN, *Magd. Coll.*
} *Superintendents appointed under the Resolution of May 21st*, 1850.

October 18, 1850.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR

(April 1st

Cr. RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1850.						
Balance from the Treasurer for the Lent Term, 1850.				11	9	8
Entrance Fees.... / Subscriptions	143	6	0			
Fines on Arrears	1	7	6			
Library Fines	2	6	6			
Spare Newspapers	5	15	4			
Sale of Catalogues	0	5	0			
Amount of Voluntary Subscription for the re-purchase of lost books	0	10	0			
Total Term's Receipts				153	10	4
Total				£165	0	0

Actual expenses incurred during Account for the year

	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts from the end of the Easter Term, 1849, to the end of the Easter Term, 1850	699	14	10
Total Expenses from the end of the Easter Term, 1849, to the end of the Easter Term, 1850	703	10	5
Excess of Expenditure above Income during the year	3	15	7

THE EASTER TERM, 1850.

to July 31*st.*

Dr.	EXPENDED.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1850.				
	Mr. Ekin, ½-year's rent of rooms, from the 1st of December, 1849, to 1st of June, 1850	55	0	0
	Mr. Mason, coal merchant	10	8	0
	Mr. Johnson, bookseller	9	15	6
	Mr. Gray, bookbinder	9	12	4½
	Mr. Wallis, for periodicals, &c	7	9	0
	Mr. Bull, subscription to Circulating Library, to April, 1851	6	6	0
	Mr. Gray, carpenter, &c	4	5	0
	Mrs. Foister, printing	2	6	6
	Mr. Dickie, for "Cambridge Advertiser"	0	12	6
	The three first numbers of "British Colonies"	1	2	6
	Gas { From 18th December, 1849, to 18th of March, 1850 £9 12 2; From 18th March to 19th of June, 1850 5 5 0 }	14	17	2
	Mr. Willimott, senior clerk, three months' salary to June 1st	17	10	0
	Mr. Cross, junior ditto ditto ditto	5	0	0
	Mrs. Hewett, house-keeper ditto ditto	4	11	3
	Mrs. Matthews, three months' pension to June 1st	3	15	0
	Sundries.. { Carriage, postage, fuel, mending pens, &c., as per clerk's account book }	4	1	6
	Total bills paid	156	12	3½
	Balance to the next Treasurer	8	7	8½
	Total	£165	0	0

the Easter Term, 1850..... £196 3*s.* 4*d.*

ending the 31*st of July*, 1850.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Easter Term, 1849, (less balance in hand)	312	17	8
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Easter Term, 1850, (less balance in hand)	310	1	11½
Reduction of Debt upon bills delivered, from the end of the Easter Term, 1849, to the end of the Easter Term, 1850	2	15	8½

RICHARD STUART LANE,
Treasurer for the Easter Term, 1850.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
30*th of October*, 1851.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR

(*August 1st*

Cr. RECEIVED.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1850.			
Balance from the Treasurer for the Easter Term, 1850			8 7 8½
Entrance Fees / Subscriptions	383 5 0		
Fines on Arrears	1 5 0		
Library Fines	1 16 0		
For Spare Newspapers	4 2 2½		
Sale of Catalogues	0 4 0		
Total Receipts from *ordinary* sources		390 12 2½	
From Mr. Donkin, part payment of rent of old rooms	15 0 0		
Voluntary Subscription, to defray the expense incurred by removing to the present premises	35 13 0		
Ditto, for the re-purchase of lost books	0 2 6		
Receipts from *extra-ordinary* sources		50 15 6	
			441 7 8½
Total			£449 15 5

Actual expenses incurred during

Account for the year

	£. s. d.
Total Receipts from the end of October Term, 1849, to the end of the October Term, 1850	801 15 10½
Total Expenses from the end of the October Term, 1849, to the end of the October Term, 1850	975 16 3
Excess of Expenditure above Income during that period	174 0 4½

THE OCTOBER TERM, 1850.

to December 31*st.*)

Dr. EXPENDED.

1850.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Kennedy, news agent, on account	100	0	0
Mr. Ekin, ½-year's rent of rooms, to Dec. 1st, 1850	55	0	0
Mr. Hood, for stationery, &c	21	13	6
Mr. Gray, carpenter, &c. on account	20	0	0
Mr. Gray, bookbinder	12	18	3½
Mr. Johnson, bookseller	9	18	0
Mr. Wallis, periodicals, &c	8	16	6
Mr. Mills, plasterer, &c	7	15	0
Mr. Metcalfe, upholsterer, &c	3	19	10
Mr. Mason, coal-merchant	3	3	0
Mr. Gray, sen., as per bill	2	10	0
Mr. Gunn, gas-fitting	4	10	4
Mr. Jerrold, painting, glazing, &c	1	15	10½
Mr. Legge, paper-hanging, &c	1	8	0
Mrs. Foister, printing	1	6	0
Mr. Hurley, paving	1	2	0
Mr. Metcalfe, cornice-pole	1	1	0
M. Luchessi, cleaning busts	1	0	0
Gas, from the 19th of June, to 23rd of October, 1850	0	8	3
Removing books, book-shelves, furniture, &c. to new rooms	11	2	0
Cleaning books, book-shelves, furniture, old rooms, new ditto, &c	5	5	0
Mr. Willimott, senior clerk, six months' salary to December 1st, 1850	35	0	0
Mr. Cross, junior ditto ... ditto ... ditto	10	0	0
Mrs. Hewett, housekeeper ... ditto ... ditto	9	2	6
Mrs. Matthews, six months' pension to December 1st, 1849	7	10	0
Sundries, as per Clerk's account book, postage, carriage, fuel, mending pens, new dusters, window-blinds, &c	10	19	10½
Total of bills paid	347	4	11½
Balance to the next Treasurer	102	10	5½
Total	£449	15	5

the October Term, 1850 ... £604 0*s.* 10½*d.*

ending 31*st of December*, 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the October Term, 1849, (less balance in hand)	287	3	9
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the October Term, 1850, (less balance in hand)	491	6	0½
Increase of Debt, from the end of October Term, 1849, to the end of the October Term, 1850	204	2	3½

HENRY LEACH, Emman. Coll.,
Treasurer for the October Term, 1850.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
5th of February, 1851.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR

(January the 1st

Cr.	RECEIVED.	£.	s.	d.
1851.				
	Balance from the Treasurer, for the October Term, 1850	102	10	5½
	Entrance Fees / Subscriptions (£. s. d.: 184 0 6)			
	Fines on Arrears, &c. (£. s. d.: 4 16 6)			
	Library Fines (£. s. d.: 2 15 0)			
	For Spare Newspapers (£. s. d.: 2 9 2)			
	Donations, to defray the expense incurred by removing to the present premises (£. s. d.: 22 11 6)			
	Total Term's Receipts	216	12	8
	Total	£319	3	1½

Actual expenses incurred during

Account for the year

	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts from the end of the Lent Term, 1850, to the end of the Lent Term, 1851	811	10	8½
Total Expenses from the end of the Lent Term, 1850, to the end of the Lent Term, 1851	1032	12	5
Excess of Expenditure above Income during that period	221	1	8½

THE LENT TERM, 1851.

to April 19th.)

Dr. EXPENDED.

1851.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Kennedy, on account, for newspapers	100	0	0
Mr. Freeman, on account, for building contract	30	0	0
Mrs. Foister, for printing, as per bill	24	8	6
Mr. Wallis, for periodicals, &c	17	1	0
Mr. Hurrell, for cast-iron columns	15	19	3
Mr. Jerrold, for painting, glazing, &c	15	13	3
Gas Company, for gas-fittings, &c	5	17	9
" for Gas, from 8th of October, to 24th December, 1850	9	1	6
Mr. Johnson, for books	10	12	6
Mr. Gray, jun., for bookbinding	9	0	1
Mr. Hansard, for "Parliamentary Debates"	7	8	9
Mr. Peed, Premium on £2000., Fire Insurance, for 1851.	5	10	0
Mr. Mason, for coals	4	4	0
Mr. Doo and Son, general dealers	3	14	2
Mr. Felton, glazed drain-pipes for flue, &c	1	10	6
Mr. Wiles, stonemason	0	19	0
Mr. Gunn, gas-fitting, &c	0	7	9
Mr. Gardiner, for "History of Cambridgeshire"	0	17	6
Mr. Moden, for brushes, furniture oil, &c	0	5	11½
Messrs. Tallis and Co., for No. 5, "British Colonies"	0	7	6
Gas Company, for glasses, &c	0	17	5
Mr. Willimott, senior clerk, 3 months' salary to March 1st	17	10	0
Mr. Cross, junior ditto ... ditto ... ditto	5	0	0
Mrs. Hewett, house-keeper ... ditto ... ditto	4	11	3
Mrs. Matthews, (widow of late senior clerk), three months' pension	3	15	0
Sundries, as per clerk's account book, (postage, carriage, fuel, candles, mending pens, arranging rooms for meetings, &c. &c. cleaning rooms, &c.)	6	10	11
Total of bills paid	301	3	6½
Balance transferred to next Treasurer	17	19	7
Total	£319	3	1½

the Lent Term, 1851 ..... £232 8*s.* 2½*d.*

ending the 19th of April, 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Lent Term, 1850, (less balance in hand)	269	1	8½
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Lent Term, 1851, (less balance in hand)	501	12	7
Increase of Debt during the above period	232	10	10½

PERCEVAL LAURENCE,
Treasurer for the Lent Term, 1851.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
16*th of April*, 1851.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE

EASTER TERM, 1850.

THE Secretary of the Union in presenting his Report, desires to congratulate the Members on the new prospects of prosperity which lie before them. Since their last meeting an entire change has been effected in the Society's premises; and every effort has been made to render the rooms comfortable and convenient:—while the greater facilities of approach afforded to nearly every College, gives good reason to hope for an increase in the number of your subscribers.

The alterations have been carried out by the Rev. A. R. Ashwell, of Caius College, and Arthur Cohen, Esq., of Magdalen College; whose operations have been zealously aided by the Clerks, who on this, as on all other occasions, have used every effort to forward the Society's interests.

An increasing interest has been shown in the business of the Society: the Debates have been shared in by more than an average number of speakers: the meetings of Committees, whether for finance or otherwise, are perhaps unparalleled in the Society's annals.

As Librarian your Secretary is able to give a satisfactory account of the collection under his charge; at the same time he feels

obliged to repeat the remonstrance of his predecessors against the custom of scribbling in the Society's books, since it has not been found that the damage done to the volumes is at all compensated for by the wisdom of the remarks. The attention of Members is called to the subscription which is still open for supplying the lost volumes: nor can your Secretary refrain from observing, that the Library is in a more inefficient state than any other department; he hopes, however, that an improved finance will enable you to supply so important a deficiency.

The following works have been presented to your Library:—

"Hawker on Shooting;" "Prælectiones Academicæ," 2 vols.; presented by H. LEACH, Esq., Emman. Coll.

"Gazpacho;" presented by G. A. LOWNDES, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"The Bivouac;" "The Inheritance;" "Mrs. Armytage;" presented by A. A. VAN SITTART, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Pride and Prejudice;" "Mansfield Park;" "Sense and Sensibility;" "Emma;" "Northanger Abbey;" and "Persuasion;" presented by H. MORRIS, Esq., Emman. Coll.

"Popular Fallacies;" presented by W. V. HARCOURT, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Carne's Letters from the East;" "Tom Cringle's Log;" "White Jacket," 2 vols.; "Wilberforce on the American Church;" "Schiller's Homage of the Arts;" and "Rev. E. Hoare's Sermons;" presented Anonymously.

"Anacharsis," 5 vols.; and "Sedgwick's Studies of the University;" presented by the Rev. H. F. BACON, Christ's Coll.

"Essay on the Theory of Attraction;" presented by J. K. SMYTHIES, Barrister-at-Law.

The Busts of "Nelson," "Locke," and "Shakespeare," with their brackets; presented by ARTHUR COHEN, Esq., Magd. Coll.

Your Secretary would conclude his Report, by expressing an earnest hope, that the changes which have been effected may prove beneficial; and that a long career of prosperity may attend you.

HENRY LEACH,
Honorary Secretary for the Easter Term, 1850.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
October 28th, 1850.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE

OCTOBER TERM, 1850.

—o—

Your Secretary, in now making his Report, has both to apologise to the Society for having deferred the performance of his duty to so late a period in the Term, and to thank his successor (the Secretary for the Lent Term, 1851,) for having in the meanwhile supplied to the Society a knowledge of the essential particulars connected with its interests. Circumstances of a peculiar nature could alone have prevented him from fulfilling a task, which by connecting his name with the Society's records, is to him a source at once of pleasure and of pride.

The agreement to take the premises at present occupied by the Society for a period of twenty-one years from Midsummer next, (1851,) has been carefully drawn up, signed by the officers on the part of "the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, of the Society for the time being," and has been exchanged for a corresponding copy signed by the "Trustees of the building;" which copy is now in the possession of the Society: while Mr. Donkin—to whom the rooms lately vacated by the Society are let for the remainder of its tenancy—has paid £15., as part payment of the rent, the remaining £15. of which, will be due in a few days, and will then be applied for.

The glazed earthenware pipes originally put up to convey the smoke from the stove to the upright flue outside the building, having been found insufficient for that purpose—as not being capable of resisting the great heat to which they were subject—have recently been completely covered with a coating of brick-work, and so rendered secure. The open stove voted for the writing room during the last term having proved ineffectual, has at a small additional expense been replaced by the one now built in the wall; which, with a small window to aid the ventilation, will be found to have added considerably to the comfort of the room.

The Library has been newly arranged; and if the books in some instances, are not classed as systematically as might have been desired, they have at least been placed as conveniently as circumstances would allow:—the old Catalogue has been adapted to the present Library, and the exact position of every book in it may easily be ascertained.

The following works have been presented during the October Term:—

"Stewart's Moral Philosophy;" the "Bishop of Exeter's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury;" and Three Ordnance Maps (of Cambridgeshire and the adjoining Counties); presented by R. Temple, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Letter's on Special Pleading;" presented by H. Philips, Esq., Sidney Coll.

"Scott on Church Restoration;" presented by G. A. Lowndes, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"The Knight of Gwynne," 2 vols.; "Tom Burke," 2 vols.; "The O'Donoghue;" and "Harry Lorrequer;" presented by C. E. Newton, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Nineveh and Persepolis;" presented by J. Ll. Davies, Esq., Trin. Coll.

In closing this portion of his Report, your Secretary cannot speak in too high terms of the zeal and intelligence displayed by Messrs. Willimott and Cross, the senior and junior clerks.

In conclusion, your Secretary congratulates the Society on the reductions that have been made in its annual expenditure, and feels confident that by adhering now to a wise system of economy, it will, at no very distant period, be found to have freed itself from all pecuniary encumbrances.

SPENCER P. BUTLER, Trin. Coll.,
Honorary Secretary for the October Term, 1850.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
5th of February, 1851.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE

LENT TERM, 1851.

—o—

YOUR Secretary for the Lent Term, while regretting the immediate pressure of debt incurred on entering upon the new premises, is yet willing to hope that, owing to the diminution of the annual expenditure, and the large amount realized by the voluntary subscription, the Society will before very long be freed from every embarrassment; at the same time—since the attempt to borrow money sufficient to pay the most urgent of your creditors has unfortunately failed—it is most desirable that fresh efforts be made by your members, and fresh donations be added to those which have already been most liberally given.

Your Secretary is happy to congratulate the Society on the interest which continues to be taken in the Debates; and which is evinced by the large attendance on several occasions: he only wishes there had been a corresponding increase of new speakers to take the place of those who have now left the University. The following improvements and alterations have been made during the past term: the rooms have been more effectually lighted, in accordance with a motion carried on the 18th of February; it was at one time contemplated to substitute the "Bude Light," but the expense was so great that the idea was at length abandoned:—the present lights have cost about £9., which sum will, however, soon be

saved, as far less gas is now burnt than with the old brackets. The new doors which have been placed at the foot of the entrance staircase will, it is believed, increase the privacy of the Society's premises, and add considerably to the comfort of Members. The amendment on the motion to renew the annual subscription to "Bull's Circulating Library" has resulted in Mr. Bull having presented the Society with four guineas' worth of books, to be selected from a catalogue which he supplied; the selection has been made and the books are daily expected, as also the usual subscription supply; and here your Secretary would particularly request members for the future to put the names of any books they may wish to read, in the recommendation book for Bull's Library; by so doing they will materially assist the Officers, who find it somewhat difficult to select sixty volumes a term, all of which will be equally acceptable to everybody.

The following periodicals have been discontinued: "The English Review;" "The Colonial Magazine;" "The Zoologist;" "The English Churchman;" and one copy of the "Morning Post:" while Dickens's "Household Words," and an additional copy of the "Daily News," are now taken in.

As Librarian your Secretary begs to return thanks for the following works presented to the Society:—

"Letters on Church Matters," by D. C. L.; presented by the AUTHOR.

"Household Words," 1st vol.; presented by G. A. LOWNDES, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Willis's Poetical Works;" presented by J. RAMSAY, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Mouseley's Poems;" presented by H. PHILIPS, Esq., Sidney Coll.

"The Kicklebury's on the Rhine;" presented by H. MORRIS, Esq., Trin. Hall.

"Keat's Poems;" presented by an Honourable MEMBER.

"Poems of Camoëns;" "Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey;" presented by H. A. Bright, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"A Manual of the Differential Calculus;" presented by HOMERSHAM COX, Esq., Jesus Coll.

A Bust of "Canning," with bracket, presented by W. G. VERNON HARCOURT, Esq., Trin. Coll.

But although, besides the books voted for the Society, your Library has been thus enriched, your Secretary regrets that the number of books lost each term nearly amounts in value to those purchased; and thus the Library scarcely increases, whilst a considerable sum of money is expended:—no fewer than eight volumes have disappeared during the past term, three of which, breaking into sets of complete works, are not easily replaced. Your Secretary would recommend a more careful attention on the part of members, to the necessity of entering the names of works taken out by them.

Your Secretary takes this opportunity of repeating with his predecessors in office, that he has received much assistance from both the Clerks in everything connected with the Library; and has every reason to be satisfied with their attention and activity.

In conclusion, he ventures to express a hope that the debt may soon be cleared off, and the Society be enabled more effectually to supply the various wants of its Members.

HENRY A. BRIGHT,
Honorary Secretary for the Lent Term, 1851.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
16th of April, 1851.

ORIGINAL FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

—o—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY LORD LANGDALE, *Master of the Rolls.*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, KNT., *Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.*

THE HONOURABLE SIR EDWARD HALL ALDERSON, *Baron of the Court of Exchequer.*

THE HONOURABLE HENRY ROBERT PAKENHAM, *Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.*

GEORGE CHAD, ESQ., *Minister at the Court of Berlin.*

JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN FONBLANQUE, ESQ., *Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy.*

FREDERICK VANDERMEULEN, ESQ.

THE REV. JOHN GAY GIRDLESTONE, S.C.L., *Rector of Kelling, Norfolk.*

THE REV. C. HOLWORTHY, *Vicar of Bourn, Cambridgeshire.*

LIST OF OFFICERS,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTION.

Lent, 1815.
Mr. E. Gambier .... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
Lord Normanby .... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
*Hon. C. J. Shore .. *Secretary* .. Trin.

Easter, 1815.
Lord Normanby .... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
*Hon. C. J. Shore .. *Treasurer* .. Trin.
Mr. G. Stainforth .. *Secretary* . Trin.

October, 1815.
*Hon. C. J. Shore .. *President* .. Trin. Coll.
Mr. G. Stainforth .. *Treasurer* .. Trin.
E. Leycester .... *Secretary* . St. John's.

Lent, 1816.
Mr. G. Stainforth .. *President* .. Trin. Coll.
E. Leycester .. *Treasurer* .. St. John's.
R. Whitcombe .. *Secretary* .. Trin.

Easter, 1816.
Mr. E. Leycester .... *President* .. St. John's Coll.
R. Whitcombe .. *Treasurer* .. Trin.
W. Whewell .... *Secretary* .. Trin.

October, 1816.
Mr. R. Whitcombe .. *President* .. Trin. Coll.
W. Whewell .... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
W. G. Graham .. *Secretary* .. Trin.

Lent, 1817.
Mr. W. Whewell .... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
H. J. Rose ..... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
C. Thirlwall .... *Secretary* .. Trin.

Easter, 1817.
No Officers were elected.

October, 1817.
Mr. H. J. Rose ..... *President* . Trin. Coll.
H. Waddington *Treasurer* .. Trin.
T. Thorp ..... *Secretary* .. Trin.

Lent, 1818.
Mr. B. H. Malkin .. *President* .. Trin. Coll.
T. Thorp ..... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
T. Baines ..... *Secretary* .. Trin.

Easter, 1818.
Mr. T. Thorp ..... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
T. Baines ..... *Treasurer* . Trin.
S. Hawkes .... *Secretary* .. Trin.

October, 1818.
Mr. T. Baines ..... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
T. Platt ..... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
J. Fisher ..... *Secretary* .. Trin.

Lent, 1819.
Mr. T. Platt ..... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
S. Hawkes .... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
W. M. Praed .. *Secretary* .. St. John's.

Easter, 1819.
Mr. S. Hawkes .... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
J. Cooper, *Treasurer & Secretary*, Trin.

October, 1819.
Mr. J. Cooper ..... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
E. D. Rhodes .. *Treasurer* .. Sidney.
J. D. Glennie .. *Secretary* .. Trin.

Lent, 1820.
Mr. E. D. Rhodes .. *President* .. Sidney Coll.
J. D. Glennie .. *Treasurer* .. Trin.
G. Whitely .... *Secretary* . Jesus.

Easter, 1820
Mr. G. Whitely .... *President* .. Jesus Coll.
T. Sheepshanks . *Treasurer* .. Trin.
T. B. Macaulay . *Secretary* .. Trin.

October, 1820.
Mr. T. Sheepshanks .. *President* .. Trin. Coll.
E. Strutt ..... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
† J. Punnett .... *Secretary* .. Clare Hall.

Lent, 1821.
Mr. E. Strutt ..... *President* .. Trin. Coll.
J. Punnett .... *Treasurer* .. Clare Hall.
J. Furnival .... *Secretary* .. Queens' Coll.

Easter, 1821.
Mr. J. Punnett .... *President* .. Clare Hall.
J. Furnival .... *Treasurer* .. Queens' Coll.
C. Austin ..... *Secretary* .. Jesus.

October, 1821.
Mr. J. Furnival .... *President* .. Queens' Coll.
C. Austin ..... *Treasurer* .. Jesus.
A. Stapleton .. *Secretary* .. St. John's.

Lent, 1822.
Mr. C. Austin ..... *President* .. Jesus Coll.
A. Stapleton .... *Treasurer* .. St. John's.
T. H. Villiers .. *Secretary* .. St. John's.

Easter, 1822.
Mr. C. Villiers ..... *President* .. St. John's Coll.
W. H. Ord .... *Treasurer* .. Trin.
J. H. Pattisson . *Secretary* .. St. John's.

* Now Lord Teignmouth.
† Mr. Furnival, of Queens' College, was appointed Vice-Secretary for this Term, during the absence of Mr. Punnett.

October, 1822.

Mr. W. H. Ord	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
*Lord Howick	*Treasurer* ..	Trin
Mr. W. Blunt	*Secretary* ..	King's.

Lent, 1823.

Mr. W. Blunt	*President* ..	King's Coll.
T. B. Macaulay	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
G.O.Townshend	*Secretary* ..	King's.

Easter, 1823.

Mr. G.O.Townshend	*President* ..	King's Coll.
R. C. Hildyard..	*Treasurer* ..	Cath. Hall.
W. M. Praed ..	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Coll.

October, 1823.

Mr. J. J. Rawlinson	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
W. M. Praed ..	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
R. Steele	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

Lent, 1824.

Mr. R. C. Hildyard..	*President* ..	Cath. Hall.
A. J. Cockburn .	*Treasurer* ..	Trin. Hall.
J. Haughton ..	*Secretary* ..	Pemb. Coll.

Easter, 1824.

Mr. A. J. Cockburn .	*President* ..	Trin. Hall.
J. Haughton ..	*Treasurer* ..	Pemb. Coll.
E. G. L. Bulwer.	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Hall.

October, 1824.

Mr. J. Haughton ..	*President* ..	Pemb. Coll.
E. G. L. Bulwer .	*Treasurer* ..	Trin. Hall.
E. Beales	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Coll.

Lent, 1825.

Mr. W. E. Tooke ...	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
B. H. Kennedy .	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
R. D. Boylan ..	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1825.

Mr. B. H. Kennedy .	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
R. D. Boylan ..	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
V. Vyvyan	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1825.

Mr. J. Stock.....	*President* ..	St. Peter's Coll.
J. Wilson	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
E. Romilly	*Secretary* ..	Christ's.

Lent, 1826.

Mr. J. Wilson	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
E. Romilly	*Treasurer* ..	Christ's.
J. H. Smith....	*Secretary* ..	Corpus.

Easter, 1826.

Mr. J. H. Smith	*President* ..	Corpus Coll.
R. Hutt.....	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
C. Lillingston ..	*Secretary* ..	Emman.

October, 1826.

Mr. C. Lillingston ..	*President* ..	Emman. Coll.
C. Buller	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
J. Jordan	*Secretary* ..	Clare Hall.

Lent, 1827.

Mr. C. Buller	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. Sterling	*Treasurer* ..	Trin. Hall.
J. Kemble	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Coll.

Easter, 1827.

Mr. J. Sterling	*President* ..	Trin. Hall.
T. Sunderland ..	*Treasurer* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. Leigh	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1827.

Mr. S. P. Walpole..	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. Leigh, ...	*Treasurers* †	Trin.
R.C.Trench,..		Trin.
J.H.Cameron,	*Secretaries*	Trin.
C. Templeton,		Trin.

Lent, 1828.

Mr. J. Kemble.....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. W Blakesley .	*Treasurer* ..	Corpus.
H. H. Luscombe	*Secretary* ..	Clare Hall.

Easter, 1828.

Mr. R. C. Trench ..	*President* ..	Trin. Coll,
H. H. Luscombe	*Treasurer* ..	Clare Hall.
J. Simpson ...	*Secretary* ..	Corpus Coll.

October, 1828.

Mr. H. H. Luscombe	*President* ..	Clare Hall.
J. Simpson	*Treasurer* ..	Corpus Coll.
W. G. Ponsonby	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1829.

Mr. J. W. Blakesley.	*President* ..	Corpus Coll.
C. Chapman	*Treasurer* ..	Corpus.
P. H. Crutchley .	*Secretary* ..	Magd.

Easter, 1829.

Mr. C. Chapman ..	*President* ..	Corpus Coll.
P. H. Crutchley.	*Treasurer* ..	Magd.
H. Payne Hope .	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Hall.

October, 1829.

Mr. P. H. Crutchley.	*President* ..	Magd. Coll.
H. Payne Hope .	*Treasurer* ..	Trin. Hall.
C. Lloyd	*Secretary* ..	Magd.

Lent, 1830.

Mr. L. S. Orde.....	*President* ..	Queens' Coll.
C. Lloyd	*Treasurer* ..	Magd.
J. Carne.....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1830.

Mr. H. Matthew....	*President* ..	Sidney Coll.
J. Carne	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
H. Alford	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1830.

Mr. L. S. Orde.....	*President* ‡ .	Queens' Coll.
H. Alford	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
W. H. Brookfield	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1831.

Mr. W. O'Brien	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
W. H. Brookfield	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
W. Bailey.....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1831.

Mr. J. W. D. Dundas	*President* ..	Magd. Coll.
J. R. Gardiner..	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
R.G.L.Blenkinsopp.	*Secretary*	Trin.

October, 1831.

Mr W. H. Brookfield	*President* ..	Trin.
R.G.L.Blenkinsopp,	*Treasurer*	Trin.
R. Sale	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

* Now Earl Grey.

† Where two names appear for one office in the same term, it is when the former has vacated and the latter been elected to fill it.

‡ Second time.

Lent, 1832.

Mr. C. R. Kennedy..	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
R. Sale	*Treasurer*..	St. John's.
R. A. Johnstone	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1832.

Mr. H. Alford	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
R. A. Johnstone	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
K. Macaulay ..	*Secretary* ..	Jesus.

October, 1832.

Mr. R. A. Johnstone	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
F. S. Williams..	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
W. Dobson	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

Lent, 1833.

Hon. W. C. Henniker	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
Mr. W. Dobson	*Treasurer*..	St. John's.
F. J. White .. .	*Secretary* ..	Magd.

Easter, 1833.

Mr. E. Warburton ..	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
C. White	*Treasurer*..	Magd.
B. Stocks	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1833.

Mr. J. E. Heathcote.	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
G. Ferguson....	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
C. G. Burke....	*Secretary* ..	Christ's.

Lent, 1834.

Mr. W. H. Brookfield*	*Presidents*	Trin. Coll.
Hon. W. C. Henniker*	*Presidents*	St. John's.
Mr. C. White*.....	*Treasurer*..	Magd.
C. G. Burke* ..	*Secretary* ..	Christ's.

Easter, 1834.

Mr. C. White	*President* ..	Magd Coll.
C. G. Burke....	*Treasurer*..	Christ's.
G. F. Townshend	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1834.

Mr. C. G. Burke....	*President* ..	Christ's Coll.
G. F. Townshend	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
W. A. Mackinnon	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

Lent, 1835.

Mr. G. F. Townshend	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
W. A. Mackinnon	*Treasurer*..	St. John's.
H. B. Jones	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1835.

Mr. K. Macaulay ..	*President* ..	Jesus Coll.
J. H. Timins ..	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
H. Roberts	*Secretary* ..	Magd.

October, 1835.

Mr. W. A. Mackinnon	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
H. Bullock	*Treasurer*..	Christ's.
S. Spranger....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1836.

Mr. R. Pollock	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. Kirkpatrick ..	*Treasurer* .	Trin.
W. G. Romaine.	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1836.

Mr. T. Spankie	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
H. R. Goldfinch .	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
W. Mackenzie. .	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Hall.

October, 1836.

Mr. H. R. Goldfinch.	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
W. Mackenzie..	*Treasurer*..	Trin. Hall.
J. A. Hardcastle	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Coll.

Lent, 1837.

Mr. A. B. Cochrane .	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
C. Tower	*Treasurer*..	St. John's.
R. N. Philippe..	*Secretary* ..	Christ's.

Easter, 1837.

Mr. A. J. Ellis.....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
R. N. Philipps..	*Treasurer*..	Christ's.
S. T. Bartlett ..	*Secretary* ..	Clare Hall.

October, 1837.

Mr. R. N. Philipps..	*President* ..	Christ's Coll.
S. T. Bartlett ..	*Treasurer*..	Clare Hall.
J. G. Maitland..	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Coll.

Lent, 1838.

Mr. J. C. Tindal....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
E. Baggallay ..	*Treasurer*..	Caius
E. Banbury.. .	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1838.

Sir J. Lighton.....	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
Mr. H. White	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
W. J. Butler....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1838.

Mr. S. T. Bartlett ..	*President* ..	Clare Hall.
F. Thackeray ..	*Treasurer*..	Caius Coll.
T. Frere	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1839.

Mr. A. J. B. Hope	*Presidents*	Trin. Coll.
J. W. Donaldson	*Presidents*	Trin.
C. J. Ellicott....	*Treasurer* .	St. John's.
B. H. Drury.. .	*Secretary* ..	Caius.

Easter, 1839.

Mr. C. J. Ellicott ..	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
E. H. J. Craufurd	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
P. Wright.....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1839.

Mr. E. H. J. Craufurd	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
A. S. Eddis	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
J. A. Beaumont	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1840.

Mr. J. H. Bastard ..	*President* .	Trin. Coll.
J. W. Sherringham	*Treasurer*..	St. John's.
W. C. Brooks ..	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

* Second time.

Easter, 1840.

Mr. W. Werge	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
J. A. Beaumont	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
J. R. Stock	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

October, 1840.

Mr. J. A. Beaumont	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. R. Stock	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
M. Ware	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1841.

Mr. J. R. Stock	*President* ..	St. John's Coll.
W. C. Brooks ..	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
H. L. Young ..	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1841.

Mr. W. C. Brooks ..	*President* .	St. John's Coll.
E. Rudge	*Treasurer* ..	Cath. Hall.
J. Slade.....	*Secretary* ..	St. John's. Coll.

October, 1841.

Mr. T. H. Bullock ..	*President* ..	King's Coll.
J. Slade.....	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
J. Hardcastle ..	*Secretary* ..	St. Peter's.

Lent, 1842.

Mr. E. Rudge	*Presidents*	Cath. Hall.
G. Crawshay		Trin. Coll.
J. Hardcastle ..	*Treasurer* ..	St. Peter's.
T. S. Western ..	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1842.

Mr. J. Hardcastle .	*President* ..	St. Peter's Coll.
A. Chisholm....	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
H. Cox	*Secretary* ..	Jesus.

October, 1842.

Mr. T. S. Western ..	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
H. Cox	*Treasurer* ..	Jesus.
J. C. H. Ogier..	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1843.

Mr. F. W. Gibbs	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. C. H. Ogier ..	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
G. W. King	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1843.

Hon. F. S. Grimston.	*President* †	Magd. Coll.
Mr. G. W. King	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
J. Kay	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1843.

Mr. G. W. King	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
Hon. A. Spring-Rice	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
Mr. T. H. Tooke.. .	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1844.

Mr. J. C. H. Ogier .	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
T. H. Jones	*Treasurer* ..	Pemb.
J. Brame	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

† Subsequently posted.

Easter, 1844.

Mr. W. Blake	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
E. F. Fiske ...	*Treasurer* ..	Emman.
A. B. Hemsworth.....	*Secretary* ..	Pemb.

October, 1844.

Mr. E. F. Fiske	*President* ..	Emman. Coll.
T. H. Tooke....	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
H. Lindsay	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1845.

Mr. C. Babington ..	*President* .	St. John's Coll.
J. Brame	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
H. W. Thomson.	*Secretary* ..	Jesus.

Easter, 1845.

Mr. H. Lindsay	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
H. W. Thomson.	*Treasurer* ..	Jesus.
T. Dealtry.....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1845.

Mr. R. A. Cross	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
H. W. Thomson *	*Treasurer* ..	Jesus.
T. Dealtry *....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1846.

Mr. J. F. Baird	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
A. Garfit..	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
A. Codd.....	*Secretary* ..	St. John's. Coll

Easter, 1846.

Mr. T. Dealtry.....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
A. Garfit.....	*Treasurer* *	Trin.
J. Ll. Davies....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1846.

Mr. A. Garfit	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. Ll. Davies....	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
D. J. Vaughan..	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1847.

Hon. W. F. Campbell.	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
Mr. J. Ll. Davies ..	*Treasurer* *	Trin.
E. Prest.....	*Secretary* ..	St. John's.

Easter, 1847.

Mr. J. Ll. Davies ..	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
E. Prest	*Treasurer* ..	St. John's.
A. A. Van Sittart	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1847.

Mr. A. A. Van Sittart	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
A. G. Day	*Treasurers*	Caius.
R. H. Parr....		Trin.
J. F. Thrupp....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1848.

Mr. R. H. Parr.....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
J. F. Thrupp....	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
F. H. Colt.....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1848.

Mr. J. F. Thrupp....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
F. H. Colt.....	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
Hon. A. Gordon	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

* Second time.

October, 1848.

Mr. F. H. Colt.....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
Hon. A. Gordon	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
Mr. W. Finnie.....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Lent, 1849.

Hon. A. Gordon	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
Mr. W. V. Harcourt	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
A. H. Louis....	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

Easter, 1849.

Mr. W. V. Harcourt	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
A. H. Louis....	*Treasurer* ..	Trin.
R. Temple .. .	*Secretary* ..	Trin.

October, 1849.

* Mr. J. Ll. Davies	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
*A. H. Louis....	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
R. S. Lane	*Secretary* ..	Caius.

Lent, 1850.

Mr. A. H. Louis....	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
R. Temple	*Treasurer*..	Trin.
*R. S. Lane	*Secretary* ..	Caius.

Easter, 1850.

Mr. R. Temple	*President* ..	Trin. Coll.
R. S. Lane	*Treasurer*..	Caius.
H. Leach	*Secretary* ..	Emman.

October, 1850.

Mr. R. Stuart Lane	*President* .	Caius Coll.
H. Leach.....	*Treasurer*..	Emman. Coll.
S. P. Butler.. .	*Secretary* ..	Trin. Coll.

Lent, 1851.

Mr. H. Leach.....	*President* ..	Emman. Coll.
P. Laurence ..	*Treasurer*..	Trin. Coll.
H. A. Bright....	*Secretary*..	Trin. Coll.

Easter, 1851.

Mr. P. Laurence.....	*President*..	Trin. Coll.
H. A. Bright....	*Treasurer*..	Trin. Coll.
R. J. Cust.....	*Secretary*. .	Trin. Coll.

* Second time.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE

POSTED,

AND ARE DECLARED NO LONGER MEMBERS OF

THE UNION SOCIETY.

—o—

OCTOBER TERM, 1850.

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Bignold, T. H.	Trin.	*For Subscrip. & Fines*	0	16	6
Evans, G.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Harden, H. W.	Magd.	.....	0	15	6
Irving, F. S.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Jennings, F. T.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Johnstone, H. R.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Saurin, W. G.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6

HENRY LEACH, Emman. Coll.,

Honorary Treasurer for the October Term, 1850.

—o—

LENT TERM, 1851.

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Clay, W. F.	Magd.	*For Subscrip & Fines*	0	15	6
Davis, I. C.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Fenn, W. M.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Flowers, W. B.	St John's	.....	0	15	6
Lambert, R. U.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6

			£.	s.	d.
Pepys, Hon. H. L.	Christ's	*For Subscrip. & Fines*	0	15	6
Stamer, T. L.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Tudor, H.	Magd.	.....	0	15	6
White, H. S.	Jesus	.....	0	15	6

PERCEVAL LAURENCE,

Honorary Treasurer for the Lent Term, 1851.

—o—

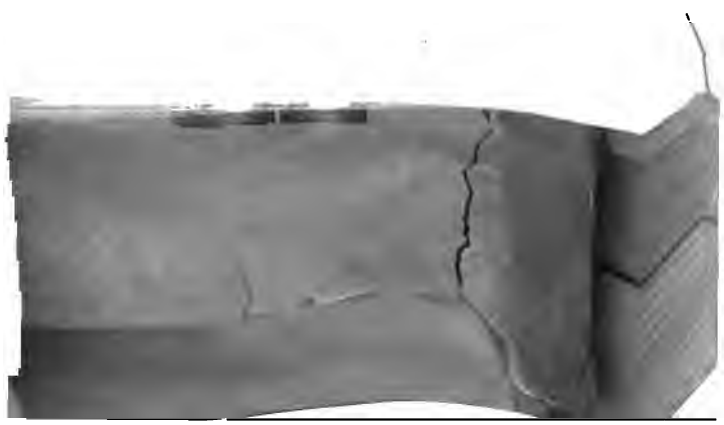
EASTER TERM, 1851.

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Bell, W. G.	Emman.	*For Subscrip. & Fines*	0	15	6
Bird, C. J.	Trin.	.....	1	0	6
Buchanan, H.	Caius	.....	0	15	6
Clarke, J. G.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Clarkson, T.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Freshfield, W. D.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Fuller, T.	Caius	.....	0	15	6
Godman, J.	Emman.	.....	0	16	6
Hall, M.	Caius	.....	0	17	6
Hough, L.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Lefevre, G. S.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Manley, J. T.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Somerville, W. D.	Trin.	.....	0	17	6
Whittard, T. M.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6
Wrey, B. W.	Trin.	.....	1	0	6

HENRY A. BRIGHT,

Honorary Treasurer for the Easter Term, 1851.

FOISTER AND JAGG, PRINTERS, CAMBRIDGE.



REPORT

OF THE

DEBATES

OF THE

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY,

DURING THE PAST YEAR;

A LIST OF THE

WORKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY, SINCE THE LAST PUBLICATION OF THE CATALOGUE;

WITH A LIST OF THE

HONORARY AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS,

AND THE

TREASURERS AND SECRETARIES REPORTS

FOR THE THREE PRECEDING TERMS.

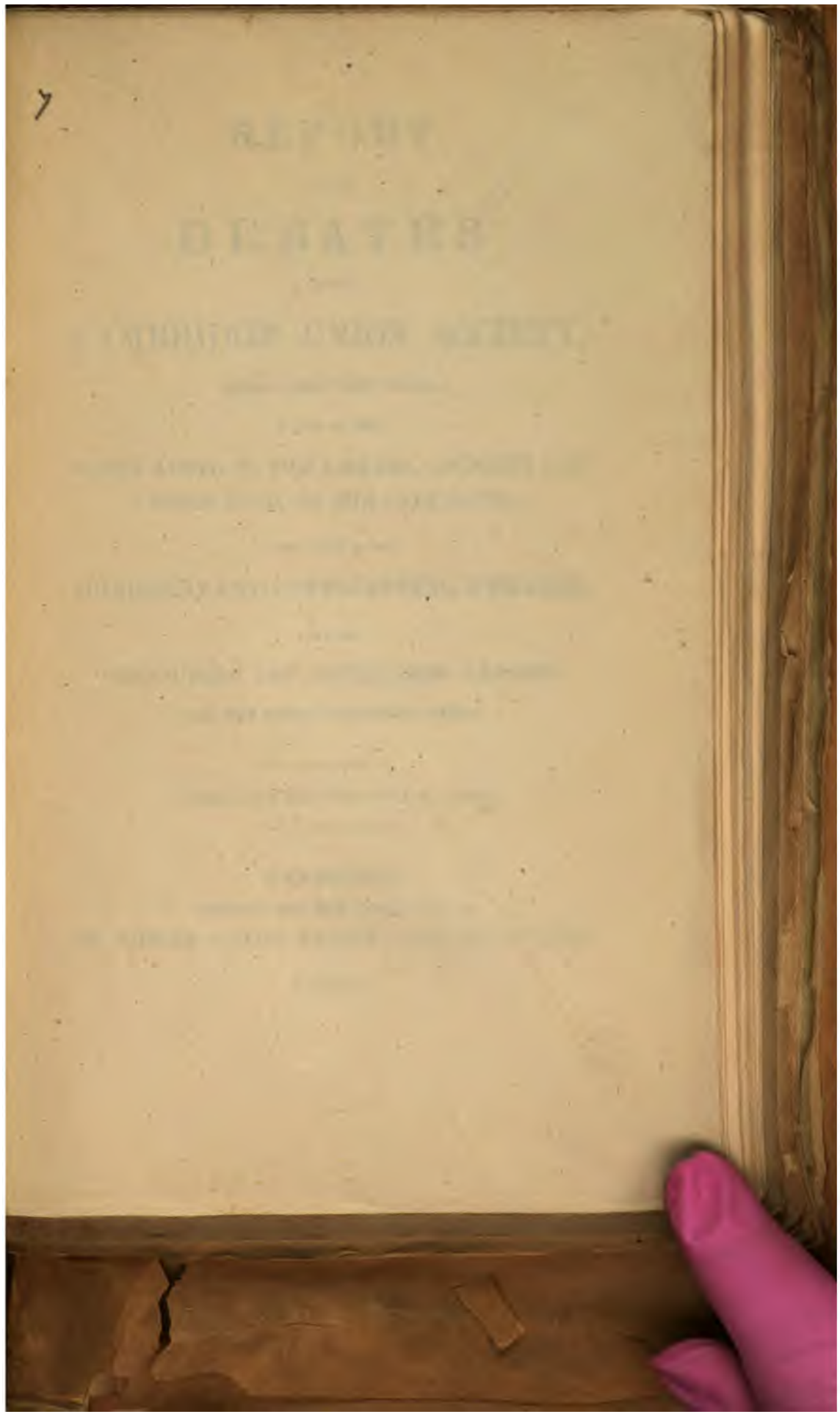
CORRECTED TO JULY, 1850.

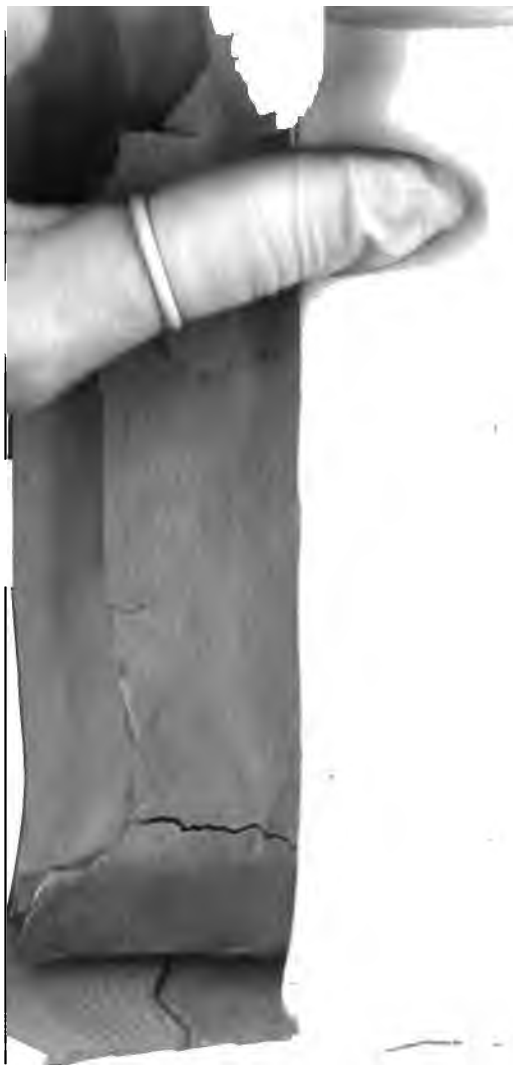
CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE UNION SOCIETY

BY FOISTER & JAGG, FALCON YARD, FETTY CURY.

M.DCCC.L.II.





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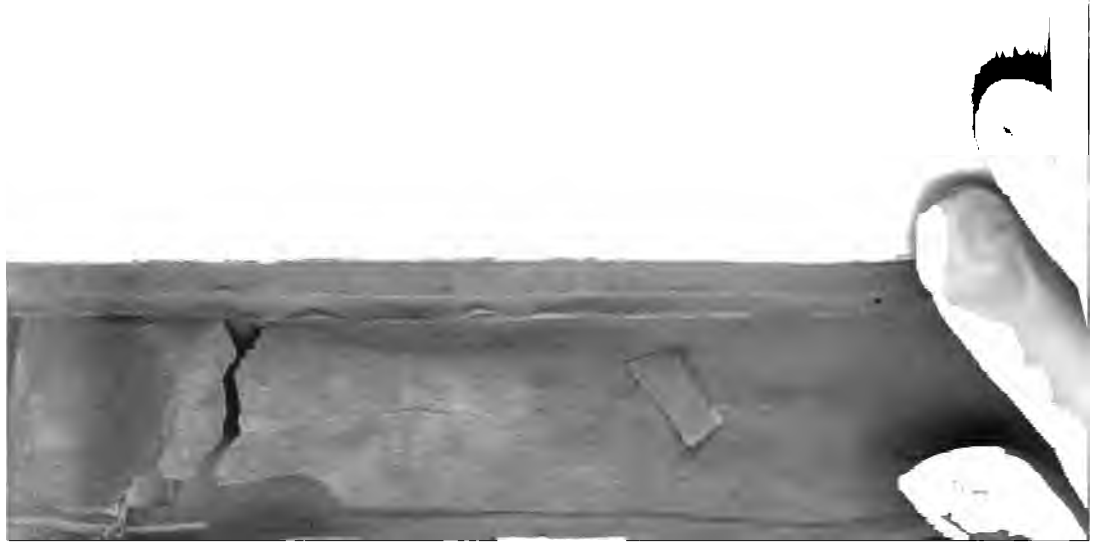

1860. Jan. 16 Gift of
Charles E. Norton.
Class of 1846.

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SUMMARY VIEW OF THE SOCIETY.

Honorary Members	2889

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Trinity College	105
St. John's	31
Trinity Hall	15
Caius College	10
Christ's	10
King's	10
Corpus	9
Emmanuel	9
Jesus	7
Clare Hall	5
St. Peter's College	3
Pembroke	3
Sidney	3
Queens'	2
Magdalene	1
	223

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

	Hon.	*Sub.*	
Admitted during the October Term, 1851 ..	20 ..	49 ..	69
——— Lent Term, 1852	16 ..	30 ..	46
——— Easter Term, 1852 ..	2 ..	11 ..	13
	38	90	128
Remaining on the printed List from previous admissions		.. ..	95
Total number of Contributing Members, July 31st, 1852 ..			223

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1852.

(During this Term, the meetings of the Society begin at a quarter *before* seven, P.M.)

A Calendar of the Business of the Society, &c.

	MICHAELMAS TERM begins	Oct. 10
	President's Notice of the First Meeting ..	.. 18
	First Private Business Meeting—Nomination of Officers	.. 25
First	DEBATE—Election of Officers ..	.. 26
	Treasurer's *First* circular for Subscriptions	.. 30
	First Library Committee Meeting ..	Nov. 1
Second	DEBATE	.. 2
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 3
Third	DEBATE	.. 9
	MICHAELMAS TERM divides	.. 12
	Treasurer's *Second* circular for Subscriptions	.. 13
	Second Private Business Meeting ..	.. 15
Fourth	DEBATE	.. 16
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 17
Fifth	DEBATE	.. 23
	Notices posted up for closing Library ..	.. 24
	Second Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 29
Sixth	DEBATE	.. 30
	Treasurer's circular for arrears ..	Dec. 4
	Last Private Business Meeting ..	.. 6
Seventh	DEBATE	.. 7
	Library closed for the return of books	.. 8
	Library re-opened for the issue of books	.. 13
	MICHAELMAS TERM ends ..	.. 16
	Members in arrear "*Posted*"	.. 17

N.B.—From the 16th of December to the 13th of January, the Library will be closed every day from 12 to 3, P.M., and at 6 in the evening.

LENT TERM, 1853.

(During this Term, the meetings of the Society begin at a quarter *before* seven, P.M.

A Calendar of the Business of the Society, &c.

	LENT TERM begins	Jan. 13
	President's Notice of the First Meeting ..	.. 24
	First Private Business Meeting—Nomination of Officers	.. 31
First	DEBATE—Election of Officers ..	Feb. 1
	Treasurer's *First* circular for Subscriptions	.. 5
	First Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 7
Second	DEBATE	.. 8
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 9
	LENT TERM divides	.. 14
Third	DEBATE	.. 15
	Treasurer's *Second* circular for Subscriptions	.. 19
	Second Private Business Meeting ..	.. 21
Fourth	DEBATE	.. 22
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 23
	Notices posted up for closing Library ..	.. 23
	Second Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 28
Fifth	DEBATE	Mar. 1
	Treasurer's circulars for arrears	.. 5
	Last Private Business Meeting	.. 7
Sixth	DEBATE	.. 8
	Library closed for the return of Books ..	.. 9
	Library re-opened for the issue of Books	.. 14
	LENT TERM ends	.. 18
	Members in arrear "*Posted*"	.. 19

N.B.—From the 18th of March to the 6th of April, the Library will be closed every day from 12 to 3, P.M., and at 6 in the evening.

EASTER TERM, 1853.

(During this Term, the meetings of the Society begin at a quarter *after* seven, P.M.)

A Calendar of the Business of the Society, &c.

	President's Notice of the First Meeting ..	April 4
	EASTER TERM begins	.. 6
	First Private Business Meeting—Nomination of Officers	.. 11
First	DEBATE—Election of Officers ..	.. 12
	Treasurer's *First* circular for Subscriptions	.. 16
	First Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 18
Second	DEBATE	.. 19
	Members in arrear "*Fined*"	.. 20
Third	DEBATE	.. 26
	Treasurer's *Second* circular for Subscriptions	.. 30
Fourth	*DEBATE*	May 3
	Notices posted up for closing Library ..	.. 4
	Second Library Committee Meeting ..	.. 9
Fifth	DEBATE	.. 10
	Members in arrear "*Fined*" ..	.. 11
	Treasurer's circular for arrears ..	.. 14
	Last Private Business Meeting ..	.. 16
Sixth	DEBATE	.. 17
	Library closed for the return of Books ..	.. 18
	EASTER TERM divides	.. 22
	Library re-opened for the issue of Books	.. 23
	Members in arrear "*Posted*" ..	.. 24

N.B.—From the 10th of June to the 10th of October, the Library will be closed from 12 to 3, P.M., and at 6 in the evening.

SUBJECTS DEBATED

BY THE

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY.

OCTOBER TERM, 1851.

SATURDAY, *November 1st*, 1851.

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. S. P. BUTLER, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the Policy of an Annual Grant to Maynooth College, is neither wise nor conciliatory."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. S. P. Butler,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. F. V. Hawkins,	*Trin. Coll.*
H. Leach,	*Emman.*	F. J. A. Hort,	*Trin.*
E. Yates,	*St. John's.*	J. R. Collier,	*Trin.*
R.J.Livingstone,	*Trin.*		
J. Payn,	*Trin.*		

At half-past nine, Mr. P. A. SMITH, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the Debate be adjourned."—The House divided—

Ayes	13
Noes	14
Majority	1

The Debate proceeded.

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. F. Gell,	*Jesus Coll.*	Mr. P. A. Smith,	*Trin. Coll.*
T. H. Waite,	*St. John's.*	C. B. Carlon,	*Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes 6
Noes 4

Majority in favour 2

—o—

MONDAY, *November* 10*th.*

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. LEACH, Emman. Coll., moved:

"That this House is of opinion, that the public manifestations in favour of M. Kossuth, are alike impolitic and ridiculous."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. H. Leach,	*Emman. Coll.*	Mr. J. W. Wilkins,	*Trin. Hall.*
R. J. Livingstone,	*Trin.*	James Payn,	*Trin. Coll.*
Hon. A. Gordon,	*Trin.*	R. J. Cust,	*Trin.*
Mr. J. R. Collier,	*Trin.*	P. Laurence,	*Trin.*
Sp. Perceval,	*Caius.*	E. Yates,	*St. John's.*
		W. Arbuthnot,	*Trin.*
		R. S. Lane,	*Caius.*
		F. Walker,	*Corpus.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the house divided—

Ayes 24
Noes 17

Majority in favour .. 7

TUESDAY, *November* 18*th.*

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTONE, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House regards our present system of transportation as opposed to the dictates of enlightened policy, morality, and justice."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. R. J. Livingstone,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. P. A. Smith,	*Trin. Coll.*
F. Gell,	*Jesus.*	F. V. Hawkins,	*Trin.*
F. Walker,	*Corpus.*	W. F. Robinson,	*Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes 11
Noes 4

Majority in favour .. 7

—o—

TUESDAY, *November* 25*th.*

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the Foreign Policy of the present Government has been conducive to the honour and dignity of this country; and deserves the approbation of this House."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. R. J. Cust,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. C. T. Swanston,	*Trin. Coll.*
J. Westlake,	*Trin.*	R. Dimsdale,	*Corpus Coll. Oxford.*
E. Yates,	*St. John's.*	Sp. Perceval,	*Caius.*
H. M. Butler,	*Trin.*	Hon. A. Gordon,	*Trin.*
C. B. Carlon,	*Trin.*	Mr. H. Leach,	*Emman.*
		A. W. Pearson,	*Pemb.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the house divided—

Ayes	7
Noes	17
Majority against	10

—o—

TUESDAY, *December 2nd.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the existence of an Hereditary Aristocracy is inimical to the best interests of all political com munities."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. James Payn,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. F. V. Hawkins,	*Trin. Coll.*
E. Yates,	*St. John's.*	H. A. Bright,	*Trin.*
		T. H. Waite,	*St. John's.*
		H. Leach,	*Emman.*
		Sp. Perceval,	*Caius.*
		R.J.Livingstone,	*Trin.*
		H. M. Butler,	*Trin.*
		H. Bolland,	*Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	9
Noes	119
Majority against ..	110

—o—

TUESDAY, *December 9th.*

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. P. A. SMITH, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the political and social history of England, since the peace of 1815, has been one of real and great improvement; and that there is reason to trust—unless by the wilful fault of the present generation—the future will be still happier than the past."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. P. A. Smith, *Trin. Coll.*	

At half-past eight o'clock, Mr. W. J. HALL, Trin. Coll., moved: "That the Debate be adjourned."—*(Lost.)*

The *Motion* was then put—the House divided—

Ayes	25
Noes	1
Majority in favour ..	24

(This ended the Business of the Term.)

LENT TERM, 1852.

TUESDAY, *February* 10*th*.

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That a large and comprehensive extension of the suffrage would be both expedient and advantageous."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. James Payn, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. J. R. Collier, *Trin. Coll.*
W. E. Littlewood, *Pemb.*	H. Leach, *Emman.*
A. G. Stapleton, *Trin.*	H. Bolland, *Trin.*
	J. W. Wilkins, *Trin. Hall.*
	C. B. Carlon, *Trin. Coll.*
	E. G. Highton, *Emman.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes 19
Noes 35

Majority against .. 16

—o—

TUESDAY, *February 17th.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. A. BRIGHT, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House considers the conduct of Louis Napoleon, since the 2nd of December, 1851, utterly indefensible; and fraught with the greatest danger to the peace of Europe."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. H. A. Bright, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. L. Stephen, *Trin. Coll.*
R. J. Livingstone, *Trin.*	C. B. Carlon, *Trin.*
E. G. Highton, *Emman.*	S. P. Butler, *Trin.*
H. M. Butler, *Trin.*	
J. Lloyd, *Trin.*	
R. H. Quick, *Trin.*	
A. Cohen, *Magd.*	

Moved at nine o'clock, by Mr. E. DICEY, Trin. Coll., "That the Debate be adjourned."—*(Lost.)*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	34
Noes	9
Majority in favour ..	25

—o—

TUESDAY, *February 24th.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTONE, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the Colonial Policy of this Country—as at present administered—is in principle and detail opposed to the true interests of Great Britain."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. R. J. Livingstone, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. W. E. Littlewood, *Pemb. Coll*
C. T. Swanston, *Trin.*	V. Lushington, *Trin.*
F. J. A. Hort, *Trin.*	S. P. Butler, *Trin.*
E. G. Highton, *Emman.*	
F. V. Hawkins, *Trin.*	

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	28
Noes	16
Majority in favour ..	12

—o—

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. J. A. HORT, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the Novelists of the present generation are superior to those of the preceding generation."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. F. J. A. Hort, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. C. T. Swanston, *Trin. Coll.*
James Payn, *Trin.*	S. P. Butler, *Trin.*
	R.J. Livingstone, *Trin.*
	E. G. Highton, *Emman.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	16
Noes	25
Majority against	9

—o—

TUESDAY, *March 9th.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That this House is of opinion that the Punishment of Death—especially in its public infliction—is injurious to the community, and inefficient in its Prevention of Crime."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. James Payn, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. Julius Lloyd, *Trin. Coll.*
W.E.Littlewood, *Pemb.*	S. P. Butler, *Trin.*
C. B. Carlon, *Trin.*	R.J.Livingstone, *Trin.*
	A.G.Stapleton, *Trin.*
	E. G. Highton, *Emman.*
	A. W. Pearson, *Pemb.*

Amendment moved by Mr. W. MATHEWS, St. John's Coll.:

"That all after the word 'That' be omitted, and the following substituted: '—— this House, while it believes that the Abolition of Capital Punishment is inconsistent with strict justice, strongly disapproves of its public exhibition.'"

Question put—"That the motion be amended"—

Ayes	12
Noes	26
Majority	14

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided on the motion—

Ayes	9
Noes	37
Majority against	28

—o—

TUESDAY, *March* 16*th*.

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. E. LITTLEWOOD, Pemb. Coll., moved:

"That the intellectual capacities of both sexes are equal."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. W. E. Littlewood, *Pemb. Coll*	Mr. W. J. Hall, *Trin. Coll.*
James Payn, *Trin.*	E. G. Highton, *Emman.*
C. B. Carlon, *Trin.*	H. Leach, *Emman.*
	F. Gell, *Jesus.*

Amendment moved by Mr. E. G. HIGHTON, Emman. Coll.:

"That all after the word 'That' in the original motion be omitted, and the following substituted: '—— this House, while desirous of expressing its highest admiration of the intellect of Woman, is of opinion, that when compared with that of Man, it appears to be of the same order, but not of the same capacity.'"

The honourable Opener having replied, Question put—"That the motion be amended"—

Ayes	5
Noes	27
Majority	22

Question put—"That the original motion be carried"—

Ayes	17
Noes	20
Majority against	3

—o—

TUESDAY, *March 23rd.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. W. PEARSON, Pemb. Coll., moved:

"That it is the duty of the State to provide for the education of the people; and that that education—while not disassociated from religion—can only be conducted irrespectively of religious sects."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. A. W. Pearson, *Pemb. Coll.*	Mr. H. Leach, *Emm. Coll.*
R. J. Livingstone, *Trin.*	F. Gell, *Jesus.*
S. Gedge, *Corpus.*	E. G. Highton, *Emman.*
L. Stephen, *Trin. Hall.*	J. S. Ruddach, *Pemb.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	14
Noes	22
Majority against	8

—o—

(This ended the Business of the Term.)

EASTER TERM, 1852.

—o—

WEDNESDAY, *April 28th.*

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. T. SWANSTON, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the Conservative is the only true and safe policy for Englishmen; and that the theories of Reformers—whether called Radicals, Chartists, or Christian-Socialists—are fraught with the greatest danger to the welfare and dignity of the country."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. C. T. Swanston, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. L. Stephen, *Trin. Hall.*
H. Leach, *Emman.*	V. Lushington, *Trin. Coll.*
R. J. Livingstone, *Trin.*	S. P. Butler, *Trin.*
E. G. Highton, *Sidney.*	
H. Bolland, *Trin.*	

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes 30
Noes 16

Majority in favour..... 14

—o—

TUESDAY, *May 4th.*

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. COHEN, Magd. Coll., moved:

"That the hesitation of the present Ministers to declare their opinion on Free Trade, and on other questions of the greatest importance, is particularly unworthy of those men who so violently attacked Sir Robert Peel on his repeal of the Corn Laws."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. A. Cohen, *Magd. Coll.*	Mr. J. C. Collier, *Trin. Coll.*
	C. T. Swanston, *Trin.*
	T. K. Gardner, *Trin.*
	H. M. Butler, *Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes 4
Noes 16

Majority against .. 12

—o—

WEDNESDAY, *May* 12*th*.

Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTONE, Trin. Coll., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. SYDNEY GEDGE, Corpus Coll., moved:

"That this House views with much satisfaction the present Government scheme for a Militia; and firmly believes in the expediency, the propriety, and the efficiency of that measure."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. S. Gedge, *Corpus Coll.*	Mr. V. Lushington, *Trin. Coll.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	17
Noes	12
Majority in favour ..	5

—o—

WEDNESDAY, *May* 19*th*.

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., Ex-President, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES PAYN, Trin. Coll., moved:

"That the line of Policy pursued by Mr. Cobden and the leaders of the independent party in the House of Commons, is upright, consistent, and commendable."

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. James Payn, *Trin. Coll.*	Mr. C. T. Swanston, *Trin. Coll.*
G. V. Yool, *Trin.*	E. G. Highton, *Sidney.*
V. Lushington, *Trin.*	G. Bulstrode, *Sidney*
	H. Leach, *Emman.*
	R.J.Livingstone,*Trin.*
	F. J. A. Hort, *Trin.*

At five minutes before ten, P. M., on the motion of Mr. S. P. BUTLER, Trin. Coll., the Debate was adjourned until next week.

(Mr. BUTLER *in possession of the House.*)

TUESDAY, *May 25th.*

Mr. R. J. CUST, Trin. Coll., Ex-President, in the Chair.

(Adjourned Debate from Wednesday, May 19th.)

"That the line of Policy pursued by Mr. Cobden and the leaders of the independent party in the House of Commons is upright, consistent, and commendable."

(Mr. S. P. BUTLER, Trin. Coll., opened the Debate.)

SPEAKERS.

AFFIRMATIVE:		NEGATIVE.	
Mr. S. P. Butler,	*Trin. Coll.*	Mr. F. O. White,	*St. John's.*
A. Cohen,	*Magd.*	J. R. Collier,	*Trin.*
		H. M. Butler,	*Trin.*

The honourable Opener having replied, the House divided—

Ayes	7
Noes	27
Majority against	20

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

OF WORKS

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY, SINCE THE LAST PUBLICATION OF THE CATALOGUE.

—o—

A.

ADAM, (W. P.) Thoughts on the Policy of Retaliation.
Alfred's (King) Poems.
Alison, (A.) The Life of John, Duke of Marlborough, 2 vols.
Apuleius, The Metamorphoses of, translated by Sir G. Head.
Art-Journal Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, 1851.
Arundines Cami sive Musarum Cantabrigiensium Lusus Canori, Henricus Drury, A.M.

B.

BANCROFT, (G.) History of the American Revolution, vol. 1.
Bentinck, (Lord G.) Political Biography, by B. Disraeli.
Blake, (Admiral) Life of, by H. Dixon.
Bristed, (C. A.) Five Years in an English University, (Cambridge,) 2 vols.

British Association, Reports of, for 1850—51.
Browning, (E. B.) Casi Guidi Windows: A Poem.
Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau, by an Old Man.
Bulwer-Lytton, (Sir E.) Works of.
..... Eugene Aram.
..... Paul Clifford.
..... Pelham.
..... The Last Days of Pompeii.
..... The Last of the Barons.
..... The Pilgrims of the Rhine.
..... Godolphin.
..... Night and Morning.
.... Rienzi; the Last of the Tribunes.
..... Earnest Maltravers, (part 1.)
..... Alice; or, The Mysteries, (part 2.)
..... The Disowned.

C.

Canterbury, The Calendar of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, for 1851.
Carlyle, (T.) The Life of John Sterling.
..... Latter-day Pamphlets.
Cautions for the Times, Nos. 1—17.
Chalmers, (Dr. T.) Memoirs of the Life and Writings of, vols. 3-4.
Channing, (W. E., D.D.) Memoirs of, with Extracts from his Correspondence, 3 vols.
Charles II. and James II., Moneys Received and Paid for Secret Services of, **C. S.**
Charles II., Memoirs of the Court of, by Count Grammont.
Companions of my Solitude.

D.

D. C. L., LETTERS on Church Matters, by, vols. 2—3.
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Library of the Fathers, 33—36.
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(*Corrected to October*, 1852.)

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Cambridge Independent Press, (*Newspaper.*)

L' Illustration, (*French ditto.*)

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HAVE, DURING THE PAST YEAR, ENTERED THE

UNION SOCIETY,

AS HONORARY MEMBERS.

OCTOBER TERM, 1851.

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EASTER TERM, 1852.

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OF THE

UNION SOCIETY.

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Sale, G. S.,	Trin.

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(RAISED TO DEFRAY THE EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE SOCIETY INTO GREEN STREET.

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FOR THE

THREE PRECEDING TERMS.

OCTOBER TERM, 1851.

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Mr. Homersham Cox,	Jesus Coll.	
R. Stuart Lane,	Caius Coll.	
Spencer P. Butler,	Trin. Coll.	
Perceval Laurence,	Trin. Coll.	
R. Temple,	Trin. Coll.	
H. Leach,	Emman. Coll.	

LENT TERM, 1852.

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Mr. J. Payn,	Trin. Coll.	*(Treasurer.)*
R. J. Livingstone,	Trin. Coll.	*(Secretary.)*

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EASTER TERM, 1852.

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FOR THE

THREE PRECEDING TERMS.

—o—

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HAVE BECOME

HONORARY MEMBERS

DURING THE PAST YEAR.

———000———

A.

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Antrobus, J.C. St.John's.
Arbuthnot, W. Trin.

B.

Mr.
Badcock, E. B. St.John's.
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Bingley, R. M. Trin.
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Crompton, C. Trin.
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Perceval, Sp. Caius.
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Russell, S. F. St.John's.

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Warren, J. S. Cath.

Y.

Mr.
Yates, W. L. Trin.

LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR THE

THREE PRECEDING TERMS.

October Term, 1851.

Mr. H. A. Bright	*President*	Trin. Coll.
R. J. Cust	*Treasurer*	Trin. Coll.
J. Payn	*Secretary*	Trin. Coll.

Lent Term, 1852.

Mr. R. J. Cust	*President*	Trin. Coll.
J. Payn	*Treasurer*	Trin. Coll.
R. J. Livingstone	*Secretary*	Trin. Coll.

Easter Term, 1852.

Mr. J. Payn	*President*	Trin. Coll.
R. J. Livingstone	*Treasurer*	Trin. Coll.
A. Cohen	*Secretary*	Magd. Coll.

REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE,

OCTOBER, 1851.

—o—

THE Standing Committee of the Union Society, in accordance with the following motion passed by the Society, May 26th, 1851,—"That the powers granted to the Standing Committee, October 28th, 1850, be renewed; with a view to a Report being presented on the first Private Business Meeting of the next Term, (October, 1851,) when the official statements of accounts for the whole of the past year will be before the Society,"—have to report, that having examined the Treasurer's Accounts for some time past, the following is the result of their examination:—

They find that the debt of the Society on the 31st of July, 1849, was £312 17*s.* 8*d.*; that the debt of the Society twelve months afterwards (on the 31st of July, 1850) was £310 1*s.* 11½*d.*; the reduction during the year amounting to £2 15*s.* 8½*d.*, thereby shewing that the expenses of that year were *nearly equal* to the income.

Between the 31st of July, 1850, and the 31st of July, 1851, a sum of £378 12*s.* was incurred in connection with the present rooms, (exclusive of the usual and ordinary expenses of the Society) which sum, if added to the previous debt of £310 1*s.* 11½*d.*,

produces an amount of £688 13*s.* 11½*d.*; but as the debt on the 31st of July, 1851, amounted only to £489 17*s.* 1*d.*, it follows, that it had been increased during the year by a sum of £179 15*s.* 1½*d.* only, instead of £378 12*s.*; consequently there was a saving by the Society during that period of the sum of £198 16*s.* 10½*d.*, as the following recapitulation will shew :—

I.

	£.	s.	d.
Debt, 31st of July, 1849	312	17	8
Ditto ....ditto 1850	310	1	11½
Reduction during the year	2	15	8½

II.

	£.	s.	d.
Debt, 1850, as above	310	1	11½
Expended in connection with the present rooms	378	12	0
Producing an amount of	668	13	11½

III.

	£.	s.	d.
Debt, 1850, as above	310	1	11½
Increase of debt during the year	179	15	1½
Producing a debt, 31st of July, 1851	489	17	1
And a saving to the Society at the same date of	198	16	10½
See total as above of	668	13	11½

The Standing Committee have great satisfaction in directing the attention of the Society to the fact, that whereas in the last year of the Society's occupation of its former rooms, the income exceeded the expenditure by little more than £2: in the first year of occupation of the new rooms the excess over expenditure has been very nearly £200. As the greater part of this excess arises from permanent causes, the Standing Committee are of opinion that the removal to the new rooms will enable the Society to liquidate the whole of its debt in the course of a very few years.

PERCEVAL LAURENCE, *Chairman.*

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
31*st of October*, 1851.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE

POSTED,

AND ARE DECLARED NO LONGER MEMBERS OF

THE UNION SOCIETY.

———o———

OCTOBER TERM, 1851.

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Luxmore, E. B.	Trin.	*For Subscrip. & Fines*	1	8	6
Roy, R. C.	St. John's	.....	0	15	6
Shaw, J.	St. John's	.....	0	15	6

REGINALD J. CUST,
Treasurer for the October Term, 1851.

———

LENT TERM, 1852.

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Crawshay, S.	Trin.	*For Subscrip. & Fines*	0	15	6
Onslow, R. A.	Trin.	.....	0	15	6

JAMES PAYN,
Treasurer for the Lent Term, 1852.

———

EASTER TERM, 1852.
NONE.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR

(April 20th

Cr.	RECEIVED.								
1851.							£.	s.	d.
	Balance from the Treasurer for the Lent Term, 1851						17	19	7
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
	Entrance Fees .... Subscriptions	132	8	6					
	Fines on Arrears	2	0	0					
	Library Fines	2	4	3					
	For Spare Newspapers	5	3	2					
	Total Receipts from *ordinary* sources				141	15	11		
	From Mr. Donkin, part payment of rent of old rooms	9	6	0					
	From Mr. Ekin, for fixtures, &c.	10	0	0					
	Donations to defray the expense incurred by removing to the present premises	8	18	6					
	Receipts from *extra-ordinary* sources				28	4	6		
	Total Receipts for the Term						170	0	5
	Total						£188	0	0

Actual Expenses incurred during

Account for the year

	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts from the end of the Easter Term, 1850, to the end of the Easter Term, 1851	828	0	9½
Total Expenses from the end of the Easter Term, 1850, to the end of the Easter Term, 1851	991	13	11
Excess of Expenditure above Income during that period	163	13	1½

PERCEVAL LAURENCE, President,
REGINALD JOHN CUST, Secretary, } *Auditors.*

THE EASTER TERM, 1851.

to July 31st.

Dr. EXPENDED.

	£.	s.	d.
1851.			
Mr. Ekin, ½-year's rent of rooms, to 1st of June, 1851	55	0	0
Mr. Freeman, builder, on account of contract	30	0	0
Gas, from the 24th of December, 1850, to the 20th of March, 1851	9	7	0
Mrs. Prince, 18 months' rent of chandeliers, to 1st of June, 1851	9	2	6
Mr. Freeman, extra work, new doors, windows, &c. &c.	8	14	10
Mr. Bull, one year's subscription to library	6	6	0
Camden Society, six years' subscription, 1846—1851 (inclusive)	6	0	0
Mr. Gray, carpenter, &c., on account	10	0	0
Mrs. Foister, printing laws, circulars, &c.	3	8	6
Mr. Mason, for coals	3	3	0
Mr. Jerrold, painting, glazing, cleaning windows, &c.	2	11	6
Mr. Gunn, gas-fitting, &c.	0	19	8
Mr. Moden, soap, soda, &c., as per bill	0	12	1½
Mr. Willimott, senior clerk, 3 months' salary to 1st of June	17	10	0
Mr. Cross, junior ditto ....ditto....ditto	5	0	0
Mrs. Hewett, housekeeper....ditto....ditto	4	11	3
Mrs. Matthews, (widow of late senior clerk,) three months' pension.	3	15	0
Sundries; postage, carriage, fuel, candles, mending pens, arranging rooms for meetings, &c.	4	4	8½
Total of bills paid	180	6	1
Balance transferred to next Treasurer	7	13	11
Total	£188	0	0

the Easter Term, 1851.....£155 4*s.* 10*d.*

ending 31*st of July*, 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Easter Term, 1850, (less balance in hand)	310	1	11½
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Easter Term, 1851, (less balance in hand)	489	17	1
Increase of Debt during that period	179	15	1½

HENRY A. BRIGHT,
Treasurer for the Easter Term, 1851.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
1*st of November*, 1851.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR

(August 1st

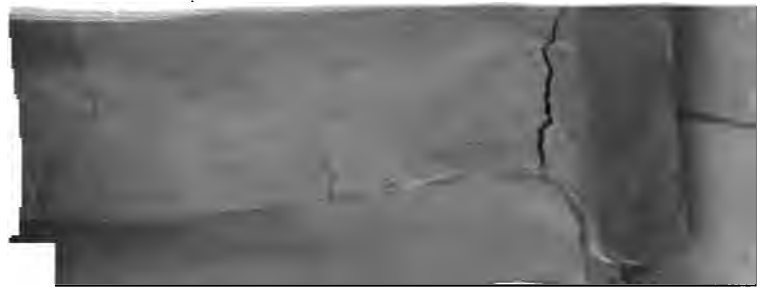
Cr.	RECEIVED.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1851.							
	Balance from the Treasurer for the Easter Term, 1851				7	13	11
	Entrance Fees.... / Subscriptions.....	278	4	6			
	Fines on Arrears	1	10	0			
	Library Fines	1	2	0			
	Spare Newspapers	5	15	4			
	Sale of Catalogues	1	18	0			
	Voluntary Subscription for the re-purchase of lost books	0	2	6			
	Donations to defray the expense incurred by removing to the present premises	11	5	0			
	Total Term's Receipts				299	17	4
	Total				£307	11	3

Actual expenses incurred during

Account for the year

	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts from the end of the October Term, 1850, to the end of the October Term, 1851	686	10	5
Total expenses from the end of the October Term, 1850, to the end of the October Term, 1851	695	10	10½
Excess of Expenditure above Income during the year	9	0	5½

HENRY A. BRIGHT, President,
JAMES PAYN, Secretary, } *Auditors.*



THE OCTOBER TERM, 1851.

to December 31*st*)

Dr. EXPENDED.

1851.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Freeman, builder, on account of contract	37	0	0
Mr. Kennedy, for newspapers, on account	25	0	0
Mr. Gray, carpenter, &c. on account	25	0	0
Mr. Sayle, carpets, curtains, &c. on account	20	0	0
Ditto, as landlord, ½-year's rent, due Christmas, 1851	20	0	0
Mr. Wallis, for periodicals, &c.	19	3	11
Mr. Gray, bookbinder, &c.	17	2	8
Mr. Hood, for stationery	11	7	0
Mr. Mills, for building, plastering, whitewashing, &c.	8	19	0
Mr. Hansard, parliamentary debates for 1851	6	16	0
Mr. Peed, Premium on Insurance for 1852, (£2000)	5	10	0
Mr. Halfhide, new steel die for stamping paper	3	3	0
Mr. Legge, upholsterer, repairing furniture, &c.	1	19	0
Mr. Jerrold, painting, glazing, &c.	0	16	0
Messrs. Foister & Jagg, printing the laws, circulars, &c.	8	4	0
Gas Company, for gas-fittings, new branches. &c.	9	13	6
Ditto, Gas, { from 20th of March to 26th June ..... £4 13 6; from 26th of June to 25th of September. 0 11 0 }	5	4	6
Cleaning rooms, books, furniture, &c.	8	17	6
Blotting pads, mending pens, new window blinds, banking commission, arranging rooms for meetings, &c.	4	4	6
Mr. Mason, coal merchant	3	13	0
Mr. Willimott, senior clerk, six months' salary to December 1st, 1851	35	0	0
Mr. Cross, junior ditto.....ditto.....ditto	10	0	0
Mrs. Hewett, housekeeper .....ditto.....ditto	9	2	6
Mrs. Matthews, 6 months' pension	7	10	0
Sundries, as per Clerk's account book, postage, fuel, carriage, new dusters, washing ditto, lucifer matches, &c.	3	18	8
Total of bills paid	307	4	9
Balance transferred to next Treasurer	0	6	6
Total	£307	11	3

the October Term, 1851.....£307 17*s.* 10*d.*

ending 31*st of December*, 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the October Term, 1850, (less balance in hand)	491	6	0½
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the October Term, 1851, (less balance in hand)	491	3	0½
Decrease of debt during the year	0	3	0

REGINALD JOHN CUST,
Treasurer for the October Term, 1851.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
7th of February, 1851.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR

(January the 1st

Cr. RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1852.						
Balance from the Treasurer, for the October Term, 1851				0	6	6
Entrance Fees ... } Subscriptions .... }	226	5	6			
Fines on Arrears	1	15	0			
Library Fines	1	18	0			
Spare Newspapers	4	9	0			
Sale of Catalogues	0	19	0			
Donations, to defray the expense of removing to present premises	2	12	6			
Voluntary Subscriptions to re-purchase lost books	0	5	0			
Total Term's Receipts				238	4	0
Total				£238	10	6

Actual expenses incurred during

Account for the year

	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts from the end of the Lent Term, 1851, to the end of the Lent Term, 1852	708	1	9
Total Expenses from the end of the Lent Term, 1851, to the end of the Lent Term, 1852	649	14	8½
Excess of Income above Expenditure during the above period ..	58	7	0½

REGINALD JOHN CUST, President,
RICHARD J. LIVINGSTONE, Secretary, } *Auditors.*

THE LENT TERM, 1852.

to April 10th.)

Dr. EXPENDED.

1852.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Kennedy, on account, for newspapers	50	0	0
Messrs. Shallow and Coleman, ironmongers, &c.	46	17	6
Mr. Freeman, builder, on account of contract	30	0	0
Messrs. Foister and Jagg, printers, on account	22	0	0
Mr. Wallis, for periodicals, &c.	10	3	8
Gas, from 25th of September to 23rd of December, 1852	9	12	6
Mr. Gray, bookbinder	8	15	5
Mr. Hood, stationer	7	10	0
Mr. Mills, plastering, whitewashing, &c.	3	13	6
Mr. Jerrold, glazier, painter, &c.	3	6	6
"Cambridge Chronicle" Proprietors of, for papers	2	13	6
Messrs. Doo and Son, general dealers	2	0	9
Mr. Gunn, gas-fitting, &c.	1	16	3
Mr. Jerrold, cleaning windows	0	16	0
Mr. Moden, sundries	0	12	3
Gas Company, for fixing street-lamp, &c.	0	9	4
Mr. Legge, upholsterer	0	6	0
Mr. Peters, for penknives	0	4	0
Mr. Willimott, senior clerk, 3 months' salary, to March 1st	17	10	0
Mr. Cross, junior ditto ... ditto ... ditto	5	0	0
Mrs. Hewett, housekeeper ... ditto ... ditto	4	11	3
Mrs. Matthews, (widow of late senior clerk), three months' pension	3	15	0
Sundries, as per clerk's account book, (postage, carriage, fuel, washing, cleaning, new towels, anti-macassors, &c.	6	1	10
Total of bills paid	237	15	3
Balance transferred to next Treasurer	0	15	3
Total	£338	10	6

the Lent Term, 1852 ..... £186 14*s.* 0½*d.*

ending the 19th of April, 1852.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Lent Term, 1851, (less balance in hand)	501	12	7
Amount of bills unpaid at the end of the Lent Term, 1852, (less balance in hand)	439	12	11½
Decrease of debt during the above period	61	19	7½

JAMES PAYN,
Treasurer for the Lent Term, 1852.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
24th of April, 1852.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE

EASTER TERM, 1851.

—o—

The Secretary for the Easter Term, in presenting his Report, has particularly to congratulate the Society on the progress which has been made during the past year, in the furtherance of that desirable object,—the diminution of the Society's debt; which, owing to the expenses unavoidably incurred in the change of the Society's premises, had reached the amount of £700: but has now been reduced to £500. And although this diminution has been in great measure effected by the liberal subscriptions of individual Members, yet there is every prospect of upwards of £100 being yearly devoted to the liquidation of this heavy burden. It is to be hoped that the present state of pecuniary embarrassment will impress on honourable Members the necessity of a systematic, though not unreasonable, economy.

The Secretary regrets that the number of fresh entries this Term has been considerably less than on former years; and as this will materially affect the finances of the Society, he hopes that honourable Members will exert themselves in their individual capacities to obtain new Subscribers.

During the past year, great pains have been taken to render the Society's new premises as commodious as possible; and it is hoped that honourable Members will point out to the Officers any inconvenience which may from time to time arise. Measures have been recently adopted for the better ventilation of the Society's rooms; which, it is hoped, will prove effective under ordinary circumstances. The adjoining stables have been taken, at a rent of £30, by the Society (in the name of the Clerk), who will enter into possession on Lady-day next (1852), when the Society will be enabled materially to improve the present entrance; besides getting rid of so offensive and discreditable a nuisance.

A Report of the expenses incurred by the removal of the Society to its present premises has been drawn up by the Standing Committee, and presented to the Society. Whatever part of the old furniture was applicable to the Society's new rooms was removed thither, and the remainder was disposed of to Mr. Ekin, the Society's former landlord, at a valuation. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for the "Apollo Belvidere," as it was found that the cost of its removal was greater than its intrinsic value; but fortunately Mr. Ekin consented to take it off the Society's hands along with the other fixtures of the premises. The former rooms of the Society, which remained on their hands for half-a-year after they had quitted them, were let for £30 to Mr. Donkin: however, Mr. Donkin's use of them not having been of a strictly literary character, they became liable to the parish rates, amounting to £5 14*s.*, which Mr. Donkin thought fit to deduct from the rent due to the Society: as no provision had been made by either party for this contingency, it was not deemed advisable to incur the expense and risk of a legal action against Mr. Donkin for the amount: but this circumstance should act as a warning to the Society in future, never to become involved in money affairs except under legal advice.

The Laws have been reprinted with the emendations approved of by the Society, and a new Catalogue of the Books, adapted to

their present positions has been prepared and published; and it is to be hoped, will be found as accurate as circumstances would permit.

The whole rooms and furniture, including the books and shelves, have been thoroughly cleaned in the course of the Vacation; and in this as well as in every other department of their duties, the greatest assiduity and attention has been displayed by the Senior and Junior Clerks.

The *Monthly* Army List, hitherto taken in by the Society has been changed for the *Annual* one, which, being far more comprehensive, will, it is hoped, furnish all the military information which honourable Members can desire. Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor" has also been taken in by the Society.

As Librarian, the Secretary has to return thanks for the following Books presented to the Society:—

"Martin the Foundling," presented by E. K. Elliott, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Infallibility not Possible," presented by H. A. Bright, Esq., Trin. Coll.

Edlestone's "Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton and Professor Cotes," presented by S. P. Butler, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Sketches of Modern Athens," presented by the Author, J. N. Abbott, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"A Week in the Isles of Scilly," (2 copies), presented Anonymously, by a Friend of the Author.

"The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," presented Anonymously.

In conclusion, the Secretary has only to express his conviction, that if honourable Members persevere in the same laudable spirit of co-operation and support of the laws which has hitherto distinguished them, all difficulties may be surmounted; and the Union will maintain, as heretofore, its high position in the Uni-

versity; and be a source of pride and gratification to its Members, both now and in after life.

REGINALD JOHN CUST, Trin. Coll.,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
1st November, 1852.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE

OCTOBER TERM, 1851.

—o—

Your Secretary, in presenting his Report for the past Term, regrets that he cannot also present his congratulations: the pecuniary prosperity of the Society must yet be looked for in the future; our unsatisfactory state of finance, however, being neither the result of mismanagement or carelessness.

The diminution of 30 per cent. in the average number of entries during the October Term causes a falling off of (at least) £50: if honourable Members exerted themselves somewhat more in inducing their friends to partake of the advantages of this institution, this would speedily be remedied: the suggestion has been stigmatized as "Touting;" but similar—and much more exclusive—societies in this University, make use of this very system, to our considerable detriment. Your Secretary is delighted, however, to add, that one-third more entries than are customary during the Lent Term have been already made.

The unusual, but necessary, expense of printing the Catalogue causes a falling off of nearly another £50; and these two fifties are what we should have cleared, were it not for those unfortunate incidents. We have already satisfactorily sub-let a part of our

lately-taken adjoining premises, and there is good reason to anticipate that the remainder will be soon permanently off our hands.

Your Secretary believes that most honourable Members are agreed, that the approaches to the Society's rooms are more creditable than they were, and that we are enabled to see our way up to the doors, by the aid of the lamp which the Town Commissioners (at the request of our Clerk) have removed from another part of Green Street, and placed over our entrance.

If honourable Members descend the stairs, and turn to their right, they will *now* find a *convenience*, the key of which hangs up inside the door of the clerk's office.

Steps have been taken towards improving the appearance of the Society's Rooms; two of the old sofas have been newly covered, and accommodated with anti-macassors; and the lower windows have been provided with curtains; the latter at the sole expense of an honourable Member.

The following books have been presented to our Library —

"Sir James Stephen's Lectures on the History of France," 2 vols., presented by LESLIE STEPHEN, Esq., Trin. Hall.

"Memoirs of Channing," 3 vols., and "Casa Guidi Windows," presented by H. A. BRIGHT, Esq., Trin. Coll.

"Memoirs of Count Grammont;" "Mosses from an Old Manse;" and "Life in Paris;" presented by SP. PERCEVAL, Esq., Caius Coll.

"Lays and Legends of the New World," presented by J. RAMSAY, Esq., Trin. Coll.

Your Secretary can give corroborative testimony to that of his predecessors, to the zeal and intelligence displayed by both the Senior and Junior Clerks.

Your Secretary has much gratification in congratulating the Society upon its crowded houses on debating nights, and especially upon the increased numbers of those who take part in the

discussions themselves: and in conclusion, he has only most heartily to express his desire, that prosperity may attend all its Members during their University lives, and in the world.

JAMES PAYN,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
7th February, 1851.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE

LENT TERM, 1852.

—o—

Your Secretary for the Lent Term, in presenting his Report, is happy to be able to congratulate the Society on its improved prospects. The diminution in the entry of Members during the October Term has been to some extent retrieved by an increase in the Lent Term, greater than has occurred for the last ten years. Exertion is however still needed on the part of the Members themselves among their friends, to bring the annual entries to the average standard. Notwithstanding this falling off, your Secretary is happy to report to the Society the progressive diminution of its debt. It will be seen by a reference to the Treasurer's Report that whereas the decrease effected in the debt during the October Term amounted to only a few shillings, that decrease now exceeds £60.

Your Secretary cannot refrain from noticing the continued abstraction of books from the Library. The number of volumes missing during last Term conveys no adequate idea of the loss sustained; for among the five missing are one volume of "Bentley;" one volume of "Carlyle's Miscellanies;" and one volume of "Lord Mahon's History of England."*

* The first and last of these books were subsequently recovered.

Your Secretary would hope that some means may be found to check this disgraceful and destructive proceeding, which keeps our Library in a stationary condition, notwithstanding the terminal additions made to it.

Some additional accommodation has been afforded in the Writing-Room by the introduction of extra boxes for paper and envelopes, keeping them more distinct than formerly, and more easily attainable. Two penknives have also been added.

The only alterations effected during the Term are, the taking in of "Bleak House;" and L'Illustration (Newspaper).

The following works have been presented to the Library:—

"Lord Holland's Reminiscences," presented by Mr. H. Leach, of Emmanuel College.

"Whytehead's College Life," presented by Mr. H. Morris, of Trinity Hall.

"Peter Simple;" and "Perceval Keene;" presented by Mr. J. Lindsay, of Trinity College.

"Payn's Poems;" and "Stories from Boccaccio;" presented by Mr. F. Newman, Trinity College.

"Mill's Political Economy," presented by an Honourable Member.

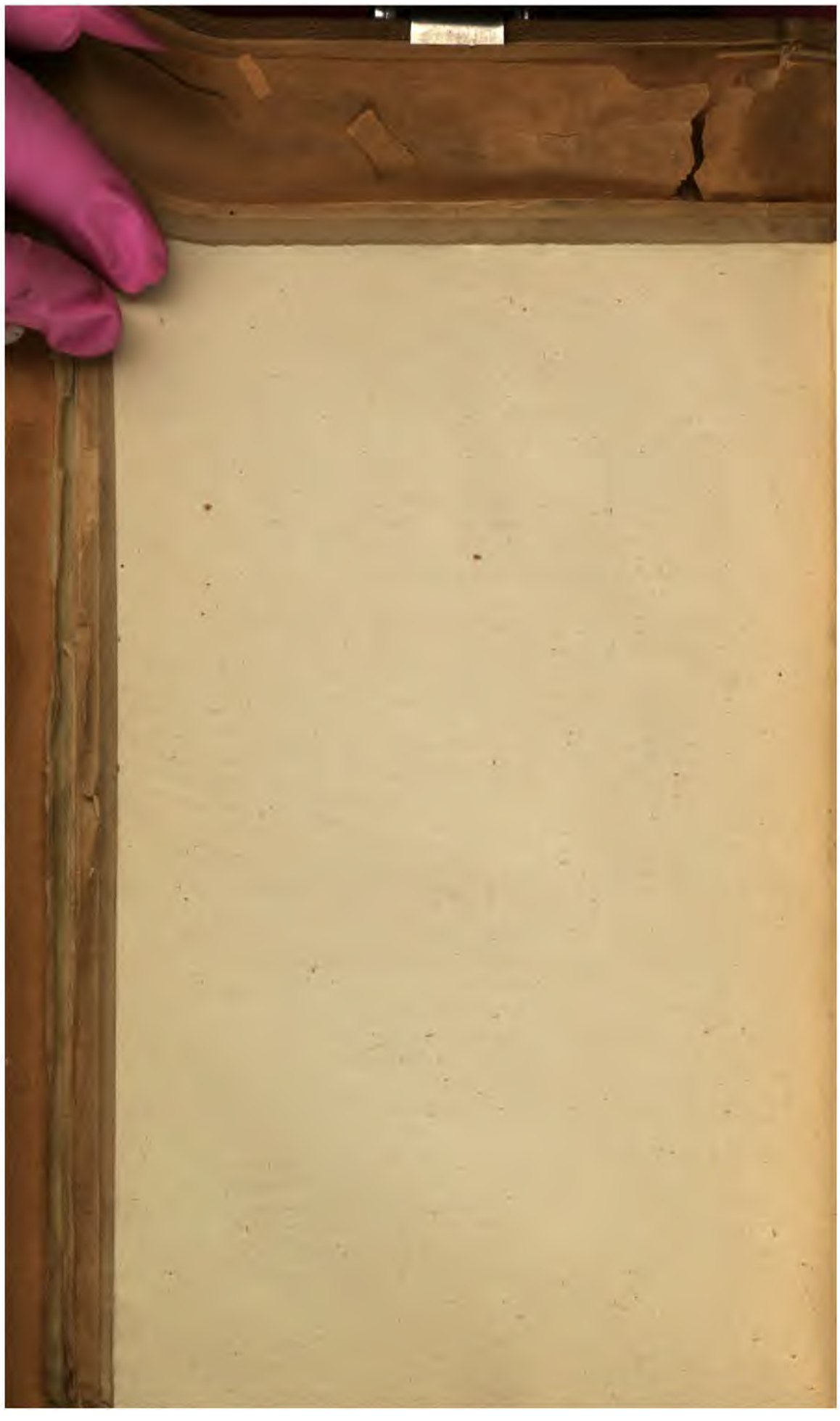
Your Secretary is glad to testify to the evident and increasing interest manifested in the Debates.

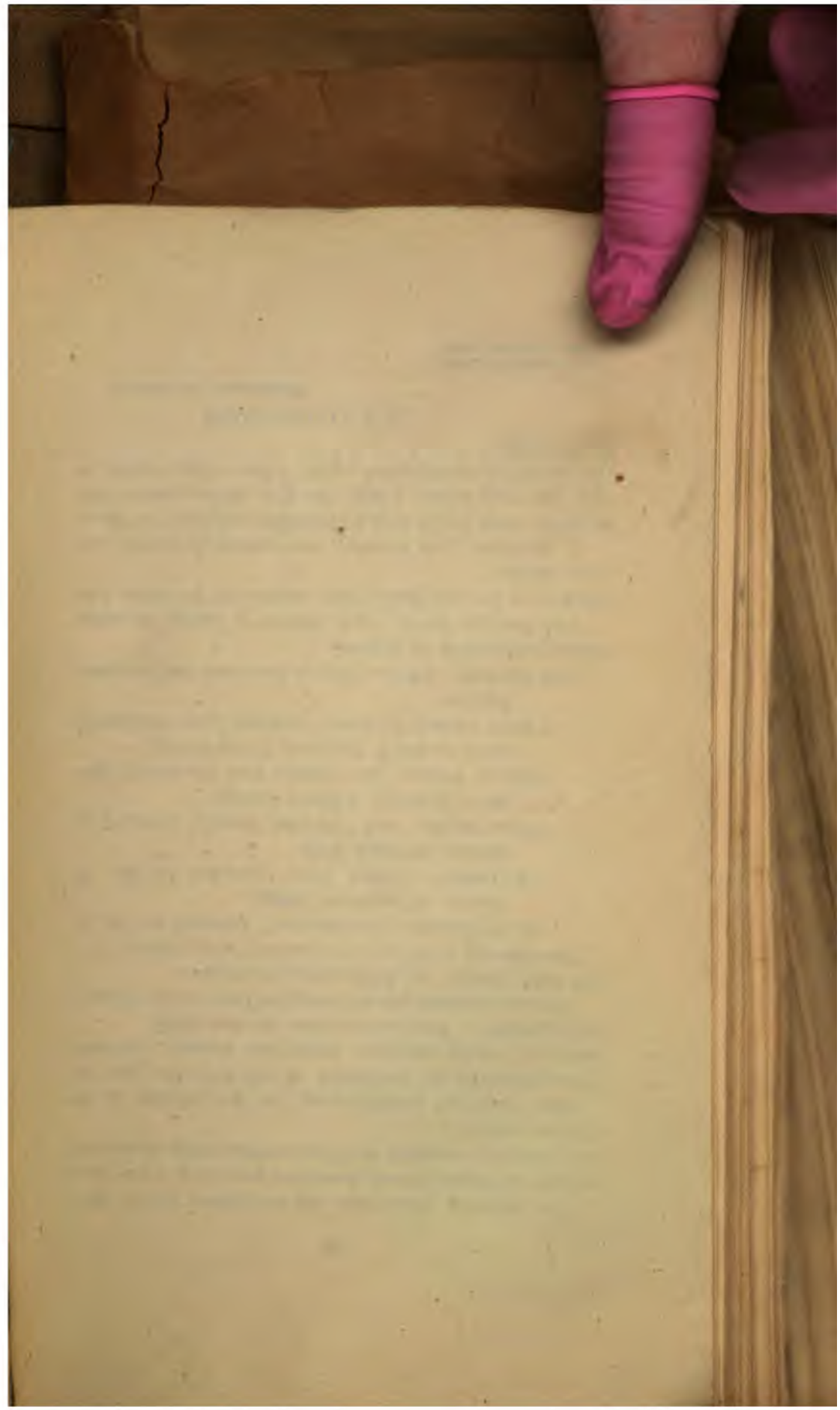
Your Secretary has also much pleasure in bearing the usual testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and attention of the Senior and Junior Clerks.

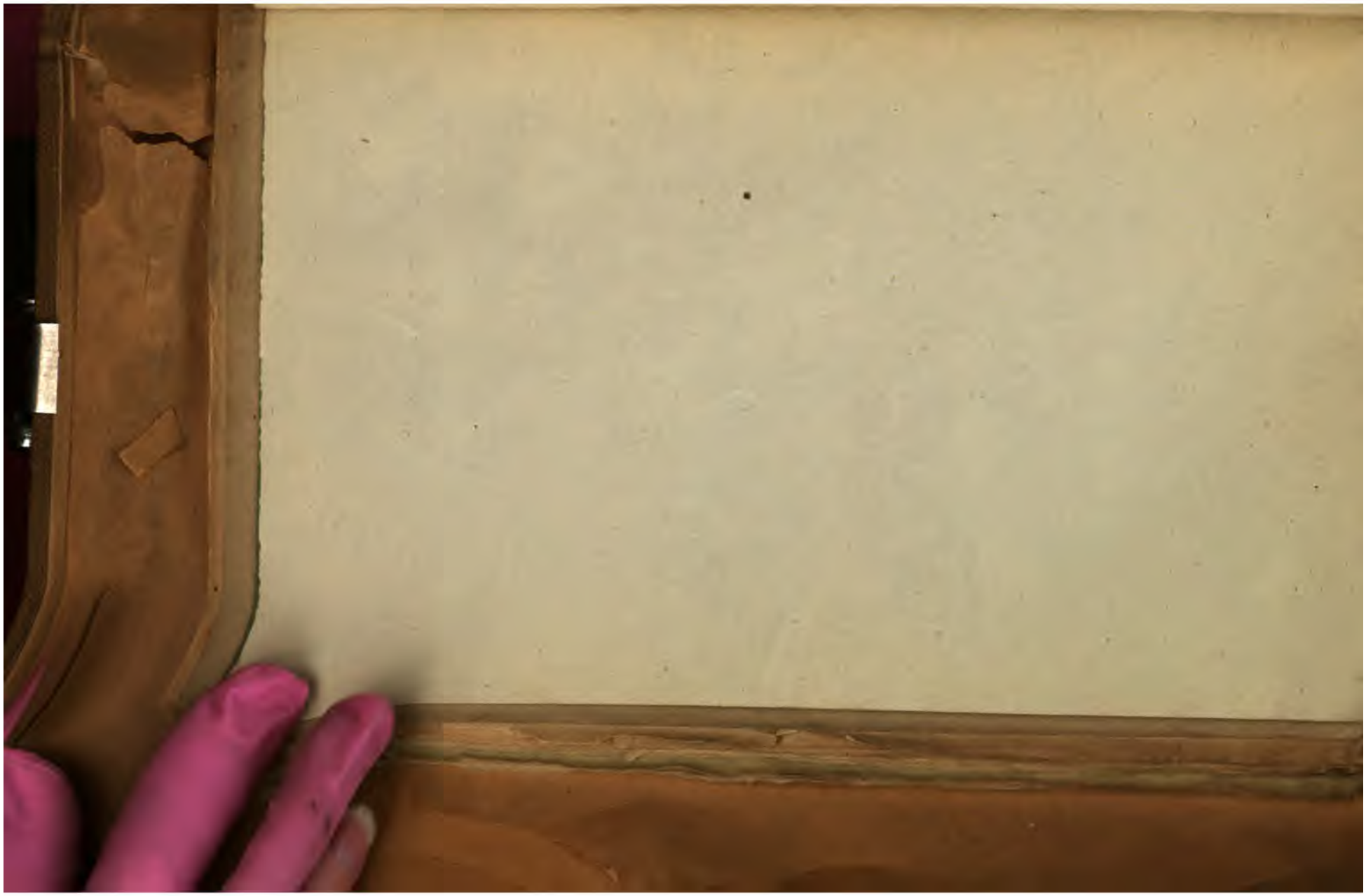
In conclusion, your Secretary would remind the Society that its success must depend upon the individual energies of its Members; and would express a hope that their efficient exertion will maintain it in the distinguished position it has so long occupied in the University.

R. J. LIVINGSTONE,
Honorary Secretary.

Union Society's Rooms,
5th February, 1852.







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amples and practical illustrations as may tend to lead the student to
Natural Philosophy.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

PROBLEMS AND EXAMPLES

FROM THE

SENATE-HOUSE EXAMINATION PAPERS,

FOR 1837.

I.—*Euclid.*

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

2. Define similar segments of circles; and shew that upon the same straight line, and upon the same side of it, there cannot be two similar segments of circles not coinciding with one another.

3. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals; the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.

4. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

II.—*Arithmetic and Algebra.*

1. A person buys 500,000 bricks at £1. per 1000, one ton of lead at £50 per ton, and 1000 cubic feet of timber at five shillings per cubic foot; and sells the articles, after bricks have risen in value 10 per cent., lead 50, and timber fallen 20 per cent. What does he gain or lose per cent upon the whole?

2. Find the length of the diagonal of a cube whose solid content is 12812.904 feet.

3. How much paper $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide will be sufficient to paper a room whose length is $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, breadth 12 feet 9 inches, and height 11 feet 3 inches.

4. State the distinction between interest and discount. What is the difference between the interest and discount of £440. 10*s*. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for $1\frac{1}{4}$ years.

5. The greatest common measure of two quantities is a multiple of every other common measure of them. Reduce $\frac{81 \cdot 9}{79 \cdot 3}$ and $\frac{8x^3 - 10x^2 + 7x - 2}{6x^3 - 11x^2 + 8x - 2}$ to their simplest forms.

6. Solve the following equations:

$$(1)\quad \left.\begin{aligned} 9x + 7y &= 6 \\ 4x - 5y &= 27 \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

$$(2)\quad 3x + \frac{3}{x} = 10.$$

Shew that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots.

7. What is meant by "a system of logarithms?" Explain its use, and investigate a series for the numerical calculation of the logarithms of prime numbers.

8. Explain the terms, scale of 'notation,' 'radix,' 'digits.' Shew how to transfer a number from one scale to another.

Ex. 235.75 from the denary to the septenary scale.

9. Find the number of permutations of (n) letters taken all together, when one recurs (p) times.

Determine the coefficient of x^6 in the expansion of

$$(1 + x + x^2)^6.$$

10. If $\frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$, $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ be successive fractions converging to the fraction $\frac{m}{n}$, shew that $\frac{m}{n} \sim \frac{p_n}{q_n} < \frac{m}{n} \sim \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$.

Determine the first four fractions converging to the value of 3.14159.

11. A bag contains 50 balls, 5 of which are drawn at a time and replaced after each drawing. If I stake £100 at each drawing, on condition that I win whenever two particular balls are drawn together, what must an opponent stake that we may play upon equal terms.

12. A person has £5,000 to lay out; the three per cents. are at $84\frac{1}{8}$, and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. are at $96\frac{1}{4}$: into which stock will it be most advantageous for him to buy, and what would be his income from each.

13. If a and b be prime to each other, determine in what cases $\frac{a}{b}$ will terminate in a finite decimal.

Extract the cube root of 1 to three places of decimals.

14. The series $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \ldots\ldots$ may be made convergent after any proposed number of terms, if the ratio of any coefficient to the one which precedes it be finite. Prove this, and if x be less than 1, find the point of convergency of the series for $(1 + x)^n$; and limits for the sum of the remaining terms of the series.

15. In an infinite geometrical series whose common ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$, shew that any one term is equal to the sum of all that follow it. If the common ratio be greater or less than $\frac{1}{2}$, any given term is less or greater than the sum of all that follow it.

16. If the numerator and denominator of a fraction be multiplied by the same quantity, the value of the fraction is unaltered. Shew how its value is affected by subtracting the same quantity from both?

17. The sum of two numbers is 78; the one is divisible by 5 and the other by 3; how many pairs of numbers satisfy these conditions?

III.—*On the Nature of Algebraic Equa*

1. If (a) be a root of an algebraic equatio
then $f(x)$ is divisible by $(x - a)$. Solve the eq

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 6 = 0,$$

one of whose roots is $\sqrt{2}$.

2. Every algebraic equation of an odd numb
sions has at least one possible root; and every e
even number of dimensions whose last term is n
least two possible roots.

3. If $x^3 - p_1x^2 + p_2x - p_3 = 0$ be an eq
roots are a, b, c, find the value of the symmetric
the roots $\Sigma\{(a + b)^2 . (a + c)\}$. Also, if the a
be the reducing cubic by *Euler's* method, shew
two biquadratic equations which lead to it, an
forms of their roots.

4. The roots of the equation $x^3 - qx +$
possible when those of the reducing quadratic are
When two are impossible, exhibit the roots.

5. A mill-sail is 7 yards in length, and is o
round uniformly 10 times in a minute. At wha
the extremity of the sail moving?

6. Find by approximation one root of the eq

$$8x^3 - 6x + 1 = 0.$$

IV.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

1. Find the length of an arc subtending an an
in a circle whose radius is 100 yards.

2. Shew that

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A + B}{2} . \cos \frac{A}{}$$

and if $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$, express $\sin A$ and $\cos A$ i
and (b).

3. Express the cosine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and explain in what cases the formula may be used with advantage in determining the angle when the sides are given.

4. It being given that two points ten feet above the surface of still water, cease to be visible to each other at a distance of eight miles, determine approximately the earth's diameter.

5. If (p) be the length of the perpendicular drawn from the centre of a circle radius (r) on any side of an inscribed regular pentagon, and if (δ) be a semiside of a regular decagon inscribed in the same circle $r^3 = 2(p^3 - \delta^3)$.

6. Explain the use of subsidiary angles; and illustrate it in adapting to logarithmic computation the expression

$$a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}.$$

There are (n) values of θ and no more which satisfy the equation $\sin n\theta = m$.

7. If in any plane triangle, straight lines be drawn bisecting the angles, and if α, β, γ, be the distances of their common point of intersection from the angles A, B, C respectively, prove

$$\alpha^2\left\{\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}\right\} + \beta^2\left\{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{c}\right\} + \gamma^2\left\{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}\right\} = 0.$$

8. Express $\sin A$ and $\cos A$ in terms of $\tan \frac{A}{2}$: and $\sin A$ in terms of $\sin 2A$, when A lies between 135° and 180°.

9. Investigate a series for finding the length of the circumference of a circle whose diameter is unity; and calculate its value to five places of decimals.

10. When an angle is determined by the value of its logarithmic sine, shew that it cannot be found accurately when it is near 90°. When the angle is small, explain the advantage of a table of $\log\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}\right)$, and shew how it is used.

11. The greatest and least sides of a right-angled plane triangle are 100 and ·1; investigate appropriate logarithmic forms for solving the triangle.

V.—*Spherical Trigonometry.*

1. Enunciate *Napier's* rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. Solve the triangle when an angle and the opposite side are given. What are the 'circular parts' when those rules are applied to quadrantal triangles?

2. The great circles drawn from the angles of any spherical triangle, bisecting those angles, intersect in the same point; and if θ, ϕ, ψ, be the distances of that point from the angles A, B, C respectively, measured on the great circles:

$$\cos\theta \,.\, \sin(b-c) + \cos\phi \,.\, \sin(c-a) + \cos\psi \,.\, \sin(a-b) = 0.$$

3. In a spherical triangle express cot A in terms of a, b, C.

VI.—*Analytical Geometry.*

1. Shew that the equation to a straight line may be put under the form

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1.$$

What lines do (a) and (b) represent? Find the length of the perpendicular upon it from the origin of coordinates.

2. Express oblique coordinates of a point in terms of rectangular having the same origin.

3. If corresponding points at which the tangents are parallel, be taken in the circumferences of two circles which cut each other, the straight lines joining them will cut the line passing through both centres in the same point, and if δ be the distance of that point from the centre of the circle whose radius is (r), $\delta = \frac{ra}{R \mp r}$, where ($a$) is the distance between the centres of the circles, and R the radius of the other circle.

4. If a circle cut a parabola in four points, the product of the distances of the four points of intersection from the axis of the parabola $= l^2 \{a^2 - r^2\}$; where l is the latus rectum, a the distance of vertex from centre of circle, and r its radius.

5. Give a general method of finding the diameters of a curve from its equation.

Ex. $ay^2 + bxy + cx^2 + dy + ex + f = 0$.

What is the condition in this example that all the diameters may be parallel?

VII.—*Conic Sections.*

1. In a parabola $SY^2 = AS \,.\, SP$. Shew also that all the diameters are parallel to the principal diameter.

2. When are two diameters of an ellipse said to be conjugate? A diameter being drawn through a given point of an ellipse, find the coordinates of the point in which the diameter conjugate to it meets the curve.

3. Find the equation to an hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes. What geometrical property is expressed by the equation?

4. If any number of ellipses be described, having the same major axis, the tangents drawn at the extremities of their *latera recta* on the same side of that axis will pass through one point. Also if PT, PG, be a tangent and normal to an ellipse respectively, C the centre, and S the focus,

$$CG \,.\, CT = (CS)^2.$$

5. If a chord be drawn through the focus of a parabola, the tangent at one extremity is parallel to the normal at the other.

VIII.—*Differential Calculus.*

1. CP, CD, are any two conjugate diameters in an ellipse, whose semi-axes are (a) and (b); the locus of the ultimate intersections of all the chords PD is also an ellipse, whose semi-axes are $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}$.

2. The order (p) of differentiation to which we must in general proceed in order to eliminate (m) arbitrary functions from an equation containing (n) independent variables is determined by the condition

$$m < \frac{(n+1)(n+2)\ldots\ldots(n+p)}{1.2\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots p(p+1)}.$$

3. If $f(x)$ be any function of (x), and $f(x+h)$ be expanded in a series of ascending powers of (h), the exponents of (h) will be positive, and the first exponent unity.

4. Find the differential coefficients of

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a-x}}, \text{ and } \log_e \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin mx}{1-\sin mx}},$$

and expand to four terms $\frac{a+x}{a-x}$ by *Mc Laurin's* theorem.

5. From the equation to a curve shew how to determine whether it is concave or convex to the axis of abscissæ.

Ex. $y = \frac{a}{x}\sqrt{ax - x^2}$.

6. Shew how to find the length of a curve referred (1) to rectangular, (2) to polar coordinates. Prove that the length of the curve whose equation is $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, intercepted between the axes of x and y, is $\frac{3a}{2}$.

7. If y be such a function of x that it cannot be expanded by *Taylor's* theorem, shew how to find its maximum and minimum values.

Ex. $y = c + (2ax - x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

8. If $4ac$ be greater than b^2, the expression $ah^2 + bhk + ck^2$ cannot change its sign, whatever be the values of h and k.

State the conditions that a function of two independent variables may be a maximum or minimum.

Determine the shortest straight line which can be drawn from a given point to a given plane; and find its length.

9. Investigate an expression for the radius of curvature of a curve at any point in terms of r and p.

Ex. An ellipse referred to its centre as origin.

IX.—*Integral Calculus.*

1. Integrate the following differential coefficients.

$$(1)\ \frac{x^3-1}{x^2+2}, \qquad (2)\ \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-2^2)}.$$

2. Eliminate by differentiation the constants from the equation

$$y = a \sin x + b \cos x.$$

And integrate the following differential coefficients:

$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^3}}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x}.$$

X.—*Differential Equations.*

1. Define the terms *finite* and *continued* curvature. Shew that, in curves of finite curvature, the subtense of the angle of contact is ultimately as the square of the conterminous arc.

2. Integrate the following equations:

(*a*) $\dfrac{du}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{\cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$. (*b*) $\dfrac{du}{d\theta} = \dfrac{3e + (2 + e^2) \cos \theta}{(1 + e \cos \theta)^3}$.

(*c*) $\dfrac{du}{dx} = \epsilon^{-a^2 x^2} \cos rx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{from } x = 0 \\ \text{to } x = \infty \end{array} \right\}$.

(*d*) $\dfrac{d^2 z}{dx dy} = \dfrac{y}{1 - y^2} \cdot \dfrac{dz}{dy} a y^3$.

(*e*) $a(u_{s+2} + u_{s+1} + u_s) = u_{s+2} \cdot u_{s+1} \cdot u_s$.

(*f*) The system of equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^2 + y^2 = r^2, \ \dfrac{y}{x} = \tan(\theta \quad \omega), \\ r = a(1 - e \cos u), \ \dfrac{\sqrt{\mu}}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot t + \epsilon = u - e \sin u, \\ \tan \dfrac{\theta - \omega}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1 + e}{1 - e}} \cdot \tan \dfrac{u}{2}, \end{array} \right\},$$

satisfies completely the differential equations

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{\mu x}{r^3} = 0, \ \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{\mu y}{r^3} = 0,$$

a, e, ϵ, ω, being considered arbitrary constants.

3. Integrate the following equations:

(*a*) $\dfrac{du}{dx} = \dfrac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x}$.

(b) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{3xy^2 - x^2}{1 + 6y^2 - 3x^2y}$.

(c) $(1 + x^2)^2 p + (1 + y^2)^2 . q = (1 + z^2)^2$,

where $p = \dfrac{dz}{dx}$, $q = \dfrac{dz}{dy}$.

4. When a differential equation $M\dfrac{dy}{dx} + N = 0$ does not satisfy the condition of immediate integrability, shew that in certain cases a multiplier may be found which will render it integrable.

Integrate by this method the equation $3xdy - 7y = 4x + 1$.

5. Every factor, which renders integrable a differential equation of the first order between two variables, is rendered infinite by that relation between the variables which satisfies the particular solution.

Integrate the equation

$$\frac{du}{dx} = (1 + x^2)^{-n} \text{ from } x = 0 \text{ to } x = \infty,$$

$$(y - bz)\frac{dz}{dx} - (x - az)\frac{dz}{dy} = bx - ay.$$

6. Transform $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + e^y\left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 = 0$ into an equivalent equation in which y is the independent variable, and integrate the result.

Integrate also the equation $\left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2y\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$.

XI.—*Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.*

1. Two equal ellipses are described having a common centre, the same minor axis and their major axes at right angles; the equation to the surface generated by a straight line which always passes through each of the curves of the ellipses, and is always parallel to a plane at right angles to their minor axis, is

$$\frac{(y \pm x)^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

the common minor axis, and the two major ones being taken

for the axes of z, x, y, respectively. Explain the meaning of the double sign.

2. Investigate the equation to a plane in terms of the angles which it makes with the coordinate planes.

Find the equation to a plane which is perpendicular to a given straight line and passes through a given point in it.

3. The greatest projection of a cube is a regular hexagon, whose side : the side of a face of the cube :: $\sqrt{2} : \sqrt{3}$.

4. There are three points A, B, C, on an inclined plane, the distances of B and C from the horizontal plane passing through A are (h) and (h_1) and the sides of the triangle ABC are AB $= a$, AC $= a_1$, and BC $= c$. Shew that the inclination of the plane to the horizon

$$= \sin^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{a^2h_1^2 + a_1^2h^2 - hh_1(a^2 + a_1^2 - c^2)}}{2 \text{ area ABC}}\right\}.$$

5. The surface whose equation is

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2,$$

is cut by a plane passing through its centre. Investigate the circumstances of the position of the plane when the section is a circle.

6. Shew how to find the equation to the section of a surface made by a plane perpendicular to that of xz, and inclined at a given angle to that of xy.

Determine when the section of the surface whose equation is $x = \frac{y^2}{l} - \frac{z^2}{l}$ is a parabola.

7. Shew how to find the equation to the surface which touches a series of surfaces described after a given law.

Ex. A series of planes cutting a given straight line in the same point and at a given angle.

8. The sum of the principal diameters of an ellipsoid is less, and that of the equal diameters greater than the sum of any other conjugate diameters; and the extremities of all the systems of equal conjugate diameters lie in the intersection of the ellipsoid with a concentric sphere.

The shortest line which can be drawn on any surface between two given points is of such a nature that its osculating plane at any point contains the normal to the surface at that point.

9. Eliminate by differentiation the constants from the equation

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1;$$

and find the volume bounded by the surface whose equation is $\left(\frac{x-y}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{b}\right)^2 = 1.$

10. Determine the osculating plane at any point of a curve of double curvature. If the curve be drawn upon a surface, find the equations to the line of intersection of the osculating plane with the tangent plane at the same point.

XII.—*Finite Differences and Series.*

1. If $x_{(m)}$ denote generally the product $x(x-1)(x-2)\ldots(x-m+1)$, prove that

$$x^n = x_{(n)} + x_{(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\Delta^{n-1} 0^n}{1.2\ldots(n-1)} + x_{(n-2)} \cdot \frac{\Delta^{n-2} 0^n}{1.2\ldots(n-2)} + \ldots + x_{(2)} \cdot \frac{\Delta^2 0^n}{1.2} + x_{(1)} \Delta 0^n,$$

when n is a positive integer.

Sum the series $5 + 9 + 16 + 26 + \ldots$ to n terms, and prove that

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n)^2.$$

XIV.—*Statics.*

1. If two forces, acting perpendicularly on a straight lever on the same side of the fulcrum, are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum, they will balance each other.

Give some examples of that kind of lever in which the power is on the same side as the weight, and nearer to the fulcrum.

2. If three forces acting on a point keep it at rest, they may be represented by the sides of a triangle drawn parallel to their directions.

A cord, passing round a fixed point, is drawn by equal forces (P) in directions which include an angle (α); what is the pressure upon the point?

3. Determine the ratio P : W in case of equilibrium on that system of pullies, in which the weights of the pullies assist the power, the strings being parallel.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a body; shew that if a body balance itself upon a line in one position, the centre of gravity is in the vertical plane which, in that position, passes through the line.

Find the common centre of gravity of three equal bodies.

5. Determine the conditions of equilibrium when a straight lever not attached to the fulcrum is acted on by any two forces. How are these conditions modified by friction?

6. When a system of connected particles acted on by gravity is in equilibrium, the height of the common centre of gravity is in general a maximum or a minimum. Prove this, and apply it to find the position of equilibrium of two heavy particles connected by a rigid line, placed in a smooth hemispherical bowl.

7. The difference between the tensions at any two points in a catenary is equal to the weight of a part of the chain whose length is equal to the difference of their altitudes.

8. Any sector of a circle is placed with its lower side horizontal; shew that a heavy uniform chain laid over the arc and the other side so as just to coincide with them in every point, will remain in equilibrium.

9. An equilateral triangle is supported with its plane horizontal by three vertical props at the angular points; shew that if one of these props be suddenly removed, the pressure on each of the other two is instantly diminished one half.

10. A line of particles of uniform density, in the form of an arch, extends from one given point to another, and each particle is attracted by a force tending to another given point. Determine the law of variation of this force that the arch of equilibrium may be a circle passing through the three given points.

11. A rectangular prism of wood, whose breadth is 2.83 feet and thickness less than 2 inches, is laid with its axis horizontal, and with its smaller face on an inclined plane where the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{17}$. Shew that if the inclination of the plane be gradually increased, the prism will roll before it will slide.

12. A plane inclined to the axis at an angle 45° cuts off from a circular cylinder a frustum, the length of whose axis is (c). Required the least radius of the cylinder which will allow the frustum to stand when placed with its elliptical end on a horizontal plane.

13. When a system of parallel forces acting on a rigid body cannot be reduced to a single resultant force, determine the resultant couple.

Ex. Forces 1, -3, -5, 7 act upon a rigid rod, at distances from one end proportional to their respective magnitudes.

14. Investigate a formula for finding the centre of gravity of an area bounded by a plane curve.

Ex. The quadrantal area of an ellipse.

15. Define the centre of parallel forces, and find its position; shew that the moment of the system with respect to any plane passing through this centre is nothing. Is there such a point in every system?

16. All couples of equal moment, whose planes are parallel, and which tend to turn a body in the same direction, are equivalent.

17. State the principle of virtual velocities; and prove it in the case when two weights balance each other on the wheel and axle.

XV.—*Pure Dynamical Science.*

1. How is force estimated in Dynamics? what is the measure of the force of gravity at the earth's surface? and how is it found?

How far will a heavy body fall from rest in $2\frac{1}{2}''$?

2. An imperfectly elastic body impinges in a given direction on a hard plane; determine the tangent of the angle of reflection.

3. A heavy body falls down a semicycloid whose axis is vertical, shew that the accelerating force at any point varies as the arc to be described, and that the curve is isochronous.

4. If a body be acted on by a force tending to a fixed centre and varying as some function of the distance, prove that the velocity acquired in passing from one given point to another is independent of the form of its path. In what case is this true for each of two bodies acted on by their mutual attraction?

5. State *D'Alembert's* principle, and apply it to determine the motion of two heavy particles connected by a string passing over the common vertex of two inclined planes.

6. Two parabolas are placed in the same plane with their axes and vertices coincident, their common axis being vertical and vertex uppermost. Supposing the area bounded by the minor parabola to become rigid, and its vertex to be drawn up by means of a weight attached to a string which passes over a fixed pully in the line of the axis produced; find the position of the points of intersection of the two parabolas at any time, and also the velocities of those points.

7. One end of a heavy uniform beam is attached to a ring which slides freely down a vertical rod, the other end of the beam moves on a fixed horizontal plane, determine the motion of the beam when it does not continue in one plane.

8. A spherical ball of given elasticity moving with a given velocity, and revolving uniformly round a horizontal axis through its centre and perpendicular to the plane of the motion of its centre, impinges upon a horizontal plane of such a nature as to prevent all sliding. Determine whether the angle of reflexion from the plane is increased or diminished by increasing the velocity of rotation before impact; and find how many revolutions the ball will make before it strikes the plane after impact.

9. How must a cone be thrown from a point in a horizontal plane, that it may strike the plane with its vertex, and that its axis may lie in the direction of the motion of its centre of gravity at that instant? Supposing it thrown as required, and at a given point in its path the velocity of its centre of gravity suddenly destroyed, and the cone left to fall; determine the inclination of its axis when it reaches the horizontal plane.

10. A perfectly inelastic smooth ellipsoid and whose semi-axes are a, b, c, having a motion of rotation (ω) round one axis (c), impinges with a velocity (v) upon a sphere of equal magnitude. At the instant of impact, the sphere touches the ellipsoid at the extremity of the latus rectum of its principal section containing (a) and (b), and the axis (a) lies in the direction of the motion of the centre of gravity. Supposing the eccentricity of that principal section to be equal to $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$, determine the relation between (v) and (ω) that there may be no rotatory motion in the ellipsoid after impact.

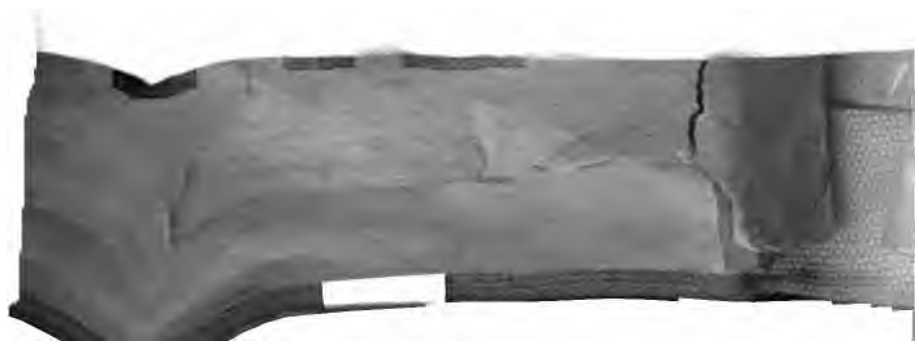
11. A cylinder is revolving with a given angular velocity round its axis which is horizontal, when it suddenly begins to draw up a weight attached to a string wound round the cylinder. Determine the time the system will continue in motion, and the original distance of the weight from the cylinder, that at the instant the motion ceases, the weight may just touch the cylinder.

12. If a circular arc oscillate about an axis perpendicular to its plane and through its middle point, shew that the time of a small oscillation is independent of its length.

13. Enunciate and prove the principle of 'the conservation of the motion of the centre of gravity.'

If a shell fired from a mortar explode at any point of its path, what is the subsequent motion of the centre of gravity of its fragments?

14. Having given the angular velocities of a point about each of three fixed axes at right angles to each other, determine the linear velocities of the point in the directions of the axes. Find the position of the instantaneous axis, and the angular velocity about it.



15. A heavy particle oscillates in a cycloid, and is acted on by a small disturbing force; determine its effect upon the time and arc of vibration.

If the disturbing force vary as any function of the velocity, the time of oscillation is unaltered.

16. A heavy body descends from rest in a medium of which the resistance $\propto$ (vel)^2: find the space described in a given time.

17. State and illustrate the second law of motion. A body of given mass is moving in a given direction, determine the magnitude and direction of an impulse which shall cause it to move with the same velocity in a direction perpendicular to the former.

18. In the parabola described by a projectile, the velocity at any point is that due to its distance from the directrix; and the horizontal velocity at any point is that due to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the latus rectum.

XVI.—*Plane Astronomy.*

1. Shew that the earth's annual motion, its axis being always parallel to a fixed line, is the cause of the periodical change of the sun's declination.

2. Explain the method of placing a transit instrument so that its plane shall be vertical. If that plane nearly coincide with the meridian, shew how to correct its place by observations of a circumpolar star.

3. How is the time of rotation of the moon about her axis found? what is meant by her 'libration in longitude?' and what is the cause of it?

4. Determine the mean time by observation of a known star's transit.

5. What astronomical observations are affected by refraction? Determine the horizontal refraction by observing the difference of the times of rising and setting of a star. What stars are most eligible for this purpose?

6. Given the inclination of the orbits of two planets to the ecliptic, and the heliocentric longitudes of their lines of nodes, find the equations to the planes of their orbits, and their inclinations to each other: the sun being taken for the origin, the plane of the ecliptic for the plane of xy, and the line joining the sun's centre and the first point of Aries for the axis of x.

7. The lunar nutations in north polar distance and in right ascension will attain their greatest values at the same time for all stars situated in the great circle of latitude passing through the equinoxes.

8. The spherical area included between the meridian of any place, the prime vertical, and the sun's parallel on any day of the year, is to the area of the whole sphere

$$:: \cos^{-1}\{\sin(l+\delta)\sin(l-\delta)\sec^2\delta\}\tfrac{1}{2} + \sin\delta.\cos^{-1}(\tan\delta.\cot l) - 180^\circ \sin\delta + 90^\circ : 720^\circ.$$

9. The equation to the plane of Saturn's ring is

$$(z - z_1)\cot i + (x - x_1)\sin n - (y - y_1)\cos n = 0$$

where x_1 y_1 z_1 are the coordinates of Saturn's centre, (i) the inclination of the plane of the ring to the plane xy, and (n) the inclination of the nodal line of the ring to the axis of x. Prove this: and shew that if (p) be a perpendicular from the centre of the earth upon the plane of the ring, and (ρ) the distance between the earth and Saturn, $\frac{p}{\rho}$ is the ratio of the apparent axes of the ring.

10. The position of the place on the earth's surface from which a given solar eclipse will appear central may be determined approximately by the equations

$$(n - 1) . \sin z = 60\, n \tan\beta$$

$$60\, n \tan(\odot - ☽) = \sin(\odot - l)\sqrt{(n-1)^2 - (60n)^2 \tan^2\beta}$$

where (n) is the ratio of distance between the earth and sun, to that between the earth and moon: ☽ and β the geocentric longitude and latitude of the moon at the time of the eclipse: l and z the longitude and zenith distance of the nonagesimal.

Determine the position also in terms of the latitude of the place and right ascension of the culminating point.

11. With a common watch from a given position the time of disappearance of the same star behind a building is observed to take place $5^m.\ 26^s.$ earlier every night: in how many days will the watch be wrong by one hour? The sun's mean daily motion in AR. is $59'.8''$.

12. In what sense is the word *equation* used in Astronomy? Define *Equation of time*, and shew when that part of it which depends on the eccentricity of the earth's orbit is additive and when subtractive.

13. In what part of her orbit is Venus a morning star? Why can the sun's parallax be *very approximately* determined by a transit of Venus over his disc? Shew how to find what situations on the earth are best adapted for making the necessary observations.

14. What is meant by "the projection of the sphere"? Shew that in the stereographic projection the angle between any two lines on the sphere is equal to that between their projections.

15. State the cause of astronomical aberration. Explain its effect upon the apparent place of a given star in the solstitial colure at the solstices. Determine the coefficient of aberration from the observed transits of such a star at those times.

16. The radius vector of a planet's orbit is given by the equations

$$r = a(1 - e\cos u) \quad \text{and } u - e\sin u = nt;$$

expand r in terms of t as far as e^3.

17. Shew how an approximate value of the longitude may be corrected from an observed occultation of a fixed star by the moon.

18. Determine the latitude from observations of the pole star at any point of its course.

XVII.—*Central Forces and Physical Astronomy.*

1. In any two curves described about fixed centres of force, the forces at any two points are in the limiting ratio of the subtenses (parallel to the directions of the forces) of arcs described in equal times. Prove this, and apply it to shew that at similar points of similar curves, described about centres of force similarly situated, the force varies as $\frac{(\text{velocity})^2}{\text{distance}}$.

2. State the law of universal gravitation. Why do not the planets *continually* approach towards the sun? Is *Kepler's* third law strictly true, neglecting the mutual attractions of the planets?

3. An orbit similar and equal to the apparent orbit of P round S in motion may be described round S fixed, by the action of the same central force. For what purpose does *Newton* introduce this proposition into his Principia?

4. Explain how the masses of the earth and Jupiter relatively to the sun have been determined. Shew that if (a) represent the ratio of the earth's mass to the sun's, the ratio of Jupiter's ellipticity to the earth's may be expressed by the equation

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} = a\left(\frac{\rho'}{\rho}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau'}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1 - s^3 \cdot \left(\frac{P}{p}\right)^2}{s^3 \cdot \left(\frac{P}{p}\right)^2} \text{ nearly,}$$

where ϵ, ρ, τ; ϵ', ρ', τ', represent respectively the ellipticity, mean radius and time of diurnal revolution of the earth and Jupiter, P Jupiter's period round the sun, p the period of his fourth satellite, and s the sine of the greatest elongation of that satellite from the sun.

5. Find the variations in the elements of a planet's orbit, supposing it to move in a *very rare* resisting medium, where the resistance $\propto$ (vel)^2.

Shew also that if the eccentricity of the orbit be small, the effect of such a medium is to produce a continual diminution of the mean distance.

6. Determine the form of that solid of revolution, on whose inner surface a body acted upon by a force in its vertex and $\propto \frac{1}{d^2}$, may *continually* move in *any* plane perpendicular to the axis, with a velocity which is to the velocity of a body moving freely in the same circle and subject to the same absolute force situated in the point of intersection of the plane and axis as $\sqrt{n} : 1$. Shew that the cone will satisfy the conditions: find its vertical angle, and explain the result when $n = 1$.

7. Two particles whose masses are m_1 m_2, and whose distances from their common centre of gravity are c_1 c_2, are projected with given velocities in directions perpendicular to the straight line which joins them. If the law of attraction be the inverse square of the distance, determine the axes of their orbits round their centre of gravity; and shew that if the square of their relative velocity of projection $= \frac{m_2}{c_1}$ or $\frac{m_1}{c_2}$ the orbits will be circles whose radii are c_1 c_2 respectively.

8. Give an outline of the argument from physical astronomy by which (1) the permanence of geographical latitudes, and (2) the invariability of the length of the sidereal day, are established.

9. If a body be projected round a centre of force varying as $\frac{1}{(\text{dist.})^2}$, at an angle of 45°, and with a velocity equal to that in a circle at the same distance, the major axis of the orbit described will be parallel to the direction of projection, and its length equal to twice the distance of the point of projection from the centre of force.

10. A body is revolving in an ellipse about the focus, shew that if at any point the *velocity* be suddenly increased in the ratio of $1 + n : 1$ where n is very small, the line of apses will be shifted through an angle very nearly twice as great as it would be supposing the *force* increased in the same ratio, and it will be shifted in an opposite direction.

11. When the line of apses of the moon's orbit is in syzygy, prove that the effect of the central disturbing force is to make it advance during one revolution of the moon. What is the effect of the transverse disturbing force?

12. Determine approximately the mass of the earth from the observed rates of oscillation of a pendulum at the surface and at a point below the surface.

13. The motion of the pole of the earth parallel to the ecliptic produced by *solar* action being $\frac{3\pi B}{T\omega}\sin I\cos I\,(C + l - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2l)$, investigate the *lunar* precession of the equinoxes; and shew that in calculating its value in the resulting expression, we must use the mean longitude, not the true.

14. Having given the true longitude (θ) of the moon in terms of the mean (pt) by the equation

$$\theta = pt + 2e\sin(cpt - a) + \frac{5e^2}{4}.\sin(2cpt - 2a) - \frac{k^2}{4}.\sin(2gpt - 2\gamma)$$
$$+ \frac{11}{8}m^2\sin(\overline{2-2m}.pt - 2\beta) + \frac{15}{4}me\sin(\overline{2-2m-c}.pt - 2\beta + a)$$
$$- 3me'\sin(mpt + \beta - \zeta),$$

point out which of these terms represent respectively the evection, variation, annual equation, and reduction.

What do the several letters in this expression represent?

To what standard is the order of small quantities referred? Shew that the disturbing force on the moon is of the second order.

15. A body falls from rest towards a centre of force which varies as $\frac{1}{D^2}$, shew that the whole time $\propto a^{\frac{3}{2}}$, where a is the original distance from which the body falls.

16. The principal perturbation in longitude of a planet (m) disturbed by another m' is given by the formula

$$\delta\theta = \frac{3}{a^2\sqrt{1-e^2}}\int dt\int dt\,\frac{d(R)}{d\epsilon}$$

and one term in the value of R, which produces the most

important term in $\delta\theta$ is $m'\mathrm{P}\cos\{p(nt+\epsilon)-q(n't+\epsilon')+\mathrm{Q}\}$, where P, Q are constants, p, q integers, and $pn-qn'$ very small; prove that the ratio between the coefficients of the long inequalities produced by it in the longitudes of m and m' respectively

$$=-\frac{m'}{m}\cdot\sqrt{\frac{a'}{a}} \text{ very nearly.}$$

17. Find the horary increment of the area which the moon describes in a circular orbit about the earth. (*Newton*, Book III. Prop. 28.)

18. In different orbits round the same centre of force, which varies as $\frac{1}{D^2}$, the area described in a given time is proportional to the square root of the latus rectum.

XVIII.—*Hydrostatics and the Theory of Sound.*

1. If a plane be immersed in a fluid, how is the pressure at any point estimated? and in what direction does it act? If the fluid be of uniform density, shew that the pressure at any point is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.

The pressure upon the side of a cubical vessel, full of fluid, is half the weight of the fluid.

2. Define specific gravity. Shew that, when a solid is immersed in a fluid, the weight lost is to the whole weight of the body as the specific gravity of the fluid is to that of the solid.

3. Explain the construction of a thermometer. Having given the number of degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, find the corresponding number on the centigrade.

4. Find the relation between the density, temperature, and pressure of an elastic fluid, referring to the necessary experiments and assuming the results.

5. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. In what case will the equilibrium be stable?

6. Having 100 cubic inches of gas, when Fahrenheit is a 50°, and the barometer 29 inches; find its volume at 60°

Fahrenreit and barometer 30 inches, supposing the gas to expand by $\left(\frac{1}{480}\right)^{th}$ part of its bulk for each degree of temperature above 32°.

7. A circular area is just immersed vertically in an incompressible fluid, supposing the density throughout each horizontal section of the circle to vary as some power of its distance from the surface; determine the law of its variation, that its centre of gravity may coincide with its centre of pressure.

8. An inverted tetrahedron is filled with fluid and whirled round its vertical axis with a given angular velocity; suppose one of the triangular faces subject to move round an axis in its own plane which passes through its vertex and is parallel to the edge of the base, find the tension of a string joining the middle point of that edge with the opposite angle of the base, which just keeps the fluid from escaping.

9. A cube may always be found, which floating in a fluid shall support a given cube of the same material, so that the upper cube shall be entirely out of the fluid, provided the ratio of the specific gravity of the fluid to that of the cubes be not less than 3 : 2.

10. The angular distance between the extremities of a rectilineal beam of lightning is $a°$, the time which elapses between the appearance of the beam and the beginning of the report τ'', and the duration of the report t''. Shew that the length of the path of the electric fluid may be known approximately from the equation $x = v\sqrt{2\tau^2 + 2\tau t + t^2 - 2\tau(\tau + t)\cos a}$, where (v) is the velocity of sound. The possible reverberation from clouds, hills, &c., being neglected.

11. A hollow cone with its axis vertical contains a given quantity of fluid, into which another equal cone is introduced and moved uniformly with its vertex downwards through the fluid. Find the height of the fluid surface at the end of any time, and the vertical pressure on the surface of the inner cone; the axes of the two cones coinciding in direction.

12. If a fluid mass acted on by any forces be in equilibrium,

it will be disposed in layers of uniform density: and the equations which express the forms of these layers will differ only in the value of one constant. Prove this, and shew what physical property is expressed by the equation which results from the elimination of that constant by differentiation.

13. Determine the pressure on the piston of a common pump at any point of its ascent.

14. The equation for the propagation of sound in a thin cylindrical column of air being $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 2g\mathrm{H} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$; shew that its velocity $= \sqrt{2g\mathrm{H}}$.

Investigate the correction that must be applied to the above expression for the velocity, in consequence of the development of heat by the condensation of the particles of air.

15. Determine the time in which a given quantity of fluid will escape from an inverted pyramid through a small orifice at its vertex.

XIX.—*Optics and the Theory of Light.*

1. Explain the term "geometrical focus" in Optics: determine its position when a small direct pencil of converging rays is reflected at the centre of a concave spherical mirror.

2. A small pencil of diverging rays passes directly through a plate of glass bounded by parallel plane surfaces; shew that the focus is apparently moved towards the plate by a distance equal to one-third of the thickness.

3. Explain the construction and use of Hadley's sextant.

4. If a luminous point be placed between two plane reflectors inclined to each other at any angle, the images will lie in the circumference of a circle; and if the angle of inclination be a measure of 180°, two of the images will be coincident.

5. Investigate an expression for the focal length of a lens of given substance, and shew that the focus of parallel rays refracted through any convex lens is real, and that through any concave lens virtual.

6. The light of a candle considered as a luminous point falls on the plane face of a watch lying in a given position on a horizontal table, find the equation to the curve traced out by the extremity of the shadow of one of the hands, the hand being at a given height above the face.

7. A small pencil of parallel rays passes directly through two concentric refracting spheres of different refractive indices; find the ratio of the radii of the spheres that the principal focus may be at the extremity of the diameter of the exterior sphere.

8. Find the equation to the surface generated by the perpetual intersection of any number of planes described after the following law. If θ = the inclination of any plane to the plane of xy, the perpendicular distance of that plane from the origin shall be $\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + c^2 \sin^2 \theta}$; a, and c being constant. Investigate the case when $c = a$.

Explain how the solution of the above problem determines the forms of the fronts of the extraordinary and ordinary waves of light in its passage through a uniaxal crystal.

9. A person whose eye is 6 feet from the ground, and on a level with the top of a vertical plane mirror, which is one foot square, and 10 feet from the wall opposite to it, stands in such a position that he can first see the bottom of the wall in the mirror; determine how much of the wall is visible by him in the mirror.

10. A direct pencil of rays converges to a point at the extreme distance from a glass meniscus at which an absence of aberration in a converging pencil is possible. Determine the relation between the radii of the meniscus that there may be no aberration in the transmitted pencil.

11. A hollow paraboloidal vessel whose upper rim is circular is placed with its axis vertical upon a horizontal plane, and exposed to the sun's rays. The boundary of the illuminated part of the interior of the vessel is a plane curve, whose projection on the plane of the rim is a circle of the same radius as the rim, and whose centre is distant from the centre of the rim a space equal to the latus rectum of the vessel multiplied by the tangent of the sun's altitude.

12. The radius of any spherical refracting surface is a mean proportional between the maximum distance from each other of the conjugate foci of a direct converging pencil, and the minimum distance of the conjugate foci of a direct diverging pencil.

13. A small pencil of parallel rays is reflected obliquely at the centre of a spherical mirror, prove that the diameter of the circle of least confusion $= \lambda \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{1 + \cos^3 \phi}$; λ being the breadth of the pencil on the mirror, and ϕ the angle of incidence of the axis of the pencil.

14. Light after refraction at a lens passes through a small square aperture, investigate the form of the image upon a screen passing through the focus of the lens.

15. In viewing an object through the common opera-glass, shew that its brightness is nearly the same as when seen by the naked eye; and the outer edge appears fringed with violet and the inner with red.

Is the same phenomenon of colour observed in the simple astronomical telescope?

16. Find the relation between the focal lengths of two lenses which shall form an achromatic combination when separated by a given small interval.

How is the result affected by the irrationality of dispersion?

17. Circularly polarized light passes nearly perpendicularly through a thin plate of uniaxal crystal bounded by planes perpendicular to its axis, find the intensity of the light in different parts of the image after reflection from an analysing plate.

By what contrivances may colours be produced from *thick* plates of crystal?

18. The axis of a small pencil of parallel rays passes through the centre of a refracting sphere; determine the longitudinal aberration.

19. If a ray of light be incident upon an equiangular prism in a plane perpendicular to the axis, it may be transmitted when the refractive index is not greater than 2.

XX.—*Attractions, Tides, Figure of the Earth, &c.*

1. Find the attraction of a rectangular parallelopiped on a given point in the prolongation of one of its sides in a direction parallel to that side.

The law of attraction of the particles $\propto \frac{1}{(\text{dist})^2}$.

2. Find the attraction of a cylinder of given length on a particle in its axis produced, force $\propto \frac{1}{D^2}$.

What is the result when the radius is infinite?

3. Enunciate the proposition by which the attraction of an ellipsoid of uniform density on a point without it is made to depend on that of another of the same density on a point within it: and, assuming the attractions of an oblate spheroid of small ellipticity on a point within it, find them for a point without it.

4. Supposing the earth to have been originally a homogeneous fluid mass revolving uniformly about its axis, shew that there will be equilibrium when the force at the pole is to that at the equator as the radius of the equator is to that of the pole.

XXI.—*Miscellaneous Questions.*

1. Having given an irregular fragment, which contains a portion of spherical surface; shew how the radius of the sphere to which the fragment belongs may be practically determined.

2. The equations to the planes of the faces of a triangular prism are

$z = a_1x+b_1y+c_1$, $z = a_2x+b_2y+c_2$ and $z = a_3x+b_3y+c_3$,

prove that $a_1-a_2 : a_1-a_3 : a_2-a_3 = b_1-b_2 : b_1-b_3 : b_2-b_3$.

Determine also the lengths of the sides of a section of the prism made by a plane perpendicular to its edges.

3. Investigate the influence of a non-conducting sphere charged symmetrically with respect to its centre, on an electrised conducting sphere; and shew that the quantities of electricity evolved by influence are equal and of contrary signs.

4. How many triangular pyramids may be formed whose edges are six given straight lines, of which the sum of any three will form a triangle?

5. Investigate a general, rational function, which will satisfy the equation

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\left\{(1-\gamma^2).\frac{du}{d\gamma}\right\} + (1-\gamma^2)^{-1}\frac{d^2u}{d\phi^2} + n(n+1)\,u = 0,$$

where $\gamma = \cos\theta$.

THE END.

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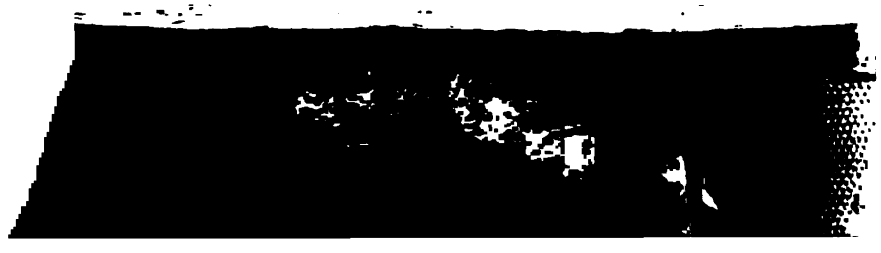

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1. CONSTRUCT a triangle the sides of which shall be equal to three given right lines, any two of which are together greater than the third. If the sides of the triangle be as the numbers 2, 4, 5, shew whether it will be acute or obtuse angled.

2. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.

3. If five men can reap a field whose length is 800 feet and breadth 700 feet, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days of 14 hours each, in how many days of 12 hours each can seven men reap a field whose length is 1800 feet and breadth 960 feet?

4. Define *present value.* Shew that if P be the present value of A£ due in n years, the amount of P accumulating at compound interest for t years will be equal to the amount of A£ accumulating for $t-n$ years. Shew that this is not true when simple interest is allowed.

Explain why the present value of an annuity calculated at simple interest, according to the ordinary process, is erroneous.

5. If a number be prime to each of two others, it is prime to their product; prove this, and shew that if a be prime to b, a^m will be prime to b^n.

6. Shew that the square root of $a + \sqrt{b}$ may be extracted in the form $\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}$, when $a^2 - b$ is a perfect square; and in the form $\sqrt[4]{\alpha} + \sqrt[4]{\beta}$ when $1 - \frac{a^2}{b}$ is a perfect square.

7. Express the sine of an angle in terms of its tangent; and having given $\tan 135^0 = -1$, find $\sin 135^0$.

Simplify the expression $\dfrac{\sin(a+b)+\sin(a-b)}{\cos(a+b)-\cos(a-b)}$.

8. Having given two sides of a plane triangle and the included angle solve the triangle, and adapt the results to logarithmic computation.

9. Find the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of a parabola. Draw a normal at the extremity of the latus rectum of a parabola whose equation is $y^2 = 4a(x - a)$; and find its distance from the origin of co-ordinates.

10. Shew that the focal distances at any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent; and find at what point they make the greatest angle with each other.

11. Define conjugate diameters; having given the equation to one conjugate diameter in a hyperbola, find the equation to the other; and shew that the difference of the squares of any two conjugate diameters is constant.

12. Every equation whose roots are all impossible is of an even number of dimensions, and has its last term positive; and every equation has an even or an odd number of positive roots, according as its last term is positive or negative.

13. Shew that if the coefficients of the expression $f(x+e)$ arranged according to powers of x are all positive, e is a superior limit, and if alternately positive and negative, an inferior limit to all the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$. Find the integer next greater than the greatest root of the equation

$$x^4 - 5x^3 + 11x - 20 = 0.$$

14. Prove that when n is an integer, the coefficients of the terms equidistant from the beginning and end of the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ are equal. Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(a-x)^{-n}$.

15. Expand a^x in a series ascending by powers of x. Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{(1+x)^2}{e^x}$, where e is the base of the Napierian system of logarithms.

16. Find the area of a spherical triangle in terms of its angles and the radius of the sphere. What angular unit is employed?

If the angle C of the triangle ABC be a right angle, shew that the spherical excess $= 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{a}{2}\tan\frac{b}{2}\right)$.

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Explain how a vessel is enabled to sail in a direction nearly opposite to that of the wind.

3. Find the centre of gravity of a triangle; and thence that of the figure formed by cutting off one corner from a square by a line which bisects the sides.

4. Define force. State Newton's first law of motion, and shew that it is not an axiom depending on your definition of force. How are forces measured in Statics and in Dynamics? What is the relation between these measures?

5. A body slides from rest down a smooth sloping roof, and then falls to the ground; find

(1) the time of sliding down the roof, and the velocity acquired;

(2) the time of falling, and the point where it reaches the ground.

6. Shew that the surface of a fluid at rest in an open vessel is horizontal, and compare the pressure at a given depth with the atmospheric pressure at the surface.

7. Shew how to determine the specific gravity of a solid substance lighter than water.

8. Account for the phenomenon of dew, and shew that from an observation of the dew-point on a still evening, the minimum temperature of the succeeding night may be approximately predicted.

9. If a ray of light be reflected successively by two plane mirrors, in a plane perpendicular to their common intersection, the deviation of the ray from its original direction is double the angle of inclination of the mirrors. Prove this, and explain the construction of Hadley's sextant.

10. Upon what does the magnifying power of a lens, or of a combination of lenses, depend? At what distance from the eye must a concave lens be placed, that the apparent linear magnitude of a small distant object may be diminished one half?

11. Explain what is meant by saying that objects appear equally bright at all distances, and shew how it is accounted for. Why is the apparent brightness of a star increased by the use of a telescope, whilst that of a planet is not?

12. Prove an expression for the chord of curvature drawn in any direction from any point of a curve of continued curvature; and find the chord of curvature through the focus of an ellipse.

13. The velocity at any point of a curve described about a centre of force varies inversely as the perpendicular from the centre upon the tangent.

14. State the three laws of planetary motion discovered by Kepler. Prove that when the force varies as $\frac{1}{D^2}$, the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the mean distances.

15. Explain the changes of day and night, and their variations throughout the year, at a place in the arctic regions.

Why are some stars visible only at particular seasons of the year?

16. Shew how to determine the position of the meridian at any place. When the latitude is known, find the Sun's azimuth from an observation of its altitude.

17. Describe the phenomena of magnetism observed at the Earth's surface. Explain what is meant by magnetic dip, variation, and intensity. Give some account of the instruments used for magnetic observations.

TUESDAY. *Jan.* 7.....9 to 11½.

1. A SOLID of revolution rests with its vertex upon a horizontal plane; shew when the equilibrium will be stable or unstable. Apply the result to a prolate spheroid resting with its smaller end on a horizontal plane.

2. Investigate expressions for the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of a plane area. Find the locus of the centres of gravity of all sections of a given paraboloid, made by planes which are parallel to the axis and to each other.

3. A body is projected in a given direction with a velocity equal to that in a circle at the same distance, find the elements of the orbit described, the force varying as $\frac{1}{(\text{dist.})^c}$.

4. Prove the principle of Vis Viva in the case of a system of material particles acted on only by gravity and the reactions of the surfaces upon which the particles move. What additional considerations are requisite when the particles are rigidly connected?

Determine the angular motion of a heavy system moveable about a fixed horizontal axis.

5. Find the moment of inertia of a body about any axis, in terms of the moments about the principal axes.

Determine the moment of inertia of an ellipsoid about a diameter which makes equal angles with the principal diameters.

6. What are the conditions of equilibrium of a solid floating in a fluid? Find the depth to which a given right cone will sink, when floating in a fluid with its axis vertical and base downwards.

7. A small pencil of diverging rays is incident obliquely on a plane refracting surface, investigate the positions of the primary and secondary focal lines; and having given the axes of the elliptical section on the refracting surface, investigate the position of the circle of least confusion.

8. A pencil of diverging rays falls nearly perpendicularly upon a plate of glass quicksilvered at the back; determine the geometrical focus of the rays after one reflexion and two refractions; and shew that the effective reflecting surface is concave to the incident light.

9. Shew that the central disturbing force of the Sun upon the Moon when in quadratures, is proportional to the Moon's distance from the Earth. If the Moon's orbit be eccentric and the line of apsides in quadratures, explain the effect of the disturbing force upon the position of the apses.

10. Compare the periodic angular errors in one system of three bodies (as the Sun, Moon, and Earth), with the periodic angular errors in another system.

11. Shew how to determine the error of the line of collimation of a transit instrument, and find its effect upon the observed right ascension of a star.

12. When several altitudes of the Sun are taken at equal short intervals, find the error introduced in the time by supposing the mean altitude to correspond to the mean of the times of observation.

13. Find the correction in the right ascension of a given star for precession. Explain how the apparent place of a star, at any time, is calculated from its mean place at the beginning of the year.

TUESDAY. *Jan.* 7.....1 to 4.

1. A FRACTION whose denominator is less than ten, when reduced to the decimal form, cannot contain the figure 9 in its decimal part. Are any other digits excluded in particular cases?

2. Two circles intersect in A and B; AD, AD' are diameters; AC, AC' are chords, each of which touches the circle of which it is not a chord; the line AEE' bisects the angle DAD' and cuts the circles in E and E'; then the common tangent to the circles is a mean proportional between the chords DE, $D'E'$; and their common chord (AB) is a mean proportional between the chords BC, BC'.

3. Three indefinite straight lines intersect in A, B, and C; any other straight line cuts AB in C', BC in A', and CA in B';

$$\text{Then } AB' \,.\, BC' \,.\, CA' = A'B \,.\, B'C \,.\, C'A,$$

and the product of the areas of the triangles $A'BC'$, $B'CA'$, $C'AB'$

$$= \frac{(A'B' \,.\, B'C' \,.\, C'A' \sin A' \sin B' \sin C')^2}{8 \sin A \sin B \sin C}.$$

4. If a point (C') be taken in any one (as AB) of three indefinite straight lines that intersect in A, B, and C; and lines (as $C'B'A'$) be drawn from C' cutting AC, BC (as in B', A'); then all the intersections of each pair of lines (as BB', AA') drawn from B and A to the points of sections (B', A'), lie in a line that passes through C.

5. Two straight lines which coincide in their initial position, revolve uniformly with different angular velocities about two fixed points; find the locus of their points of intersection, and trace the curve when the angular velocity of one line is twice that of the other.

If these lines be one pair only of several, arranged like the spokes of a wheel about the fixed points, find, for any given position of the first pair, the curve passing through the simultaneous intersections of all the pairs, formed by taking lines that have any equal angular distances from the first.

6. If the axes of two equal cylinders of radius a, intersect at an angle α, the volume common to both is $= \frac{16}{3} \frac{a^3}{\sin \alpha}$, and the surface of each intercepted by the other is $= 16 \frac{a^2}{\sin \alpha}$.

7. A thin hemispherical bowl of given weight, partly filled with fluid, is placed with its axis vertical upon the highest point of a sphere: find the nature of its equilibrium as respects stability.

8. The highest point of the wheel of a carriage, rolling on a horizontal road, moves twice as fast as each of two points in the rim, whose distance from the ground is half the radius of the wheel.

Find the rate at which the carriage is travelling, when the dirt thrown from the rim of the wheel to the greatest height, reaches a given level. Explain the two roots given by the resulting equation. If the velocity of the carriage be less than that due to a height equal to half the radius of the wheel, what is the greatest height to which the dirt is thrown?

9. Demonstrate formulæ for calculating the time occupied by the disk of the Moon, in any position in the heavens, whilst crossing, first the vertical, and secondly the horizontal, wire of a telescope directed towards it.

10. Assuming the known theorem

$$a = b \cos (ab) + c \cos (ac) + d \cos (ad) + \&c.,$$

where a, b, c, &c. are the sides of a plane polygon (ab) the angle between a and b, &c., prove that the sum of the squares of all the sides, is equal to twice the sum of the products of every two sides and the cosine of the angle between them: *i.e.* $\Sigma a^2 = 2\Sigma ab \cos (ab)$.

11. If the instrument be perfect by which, in surveying, a series of points are laid down, from the observed angles which the distances

between three stations in the same plane, whose positions are accurately known, subtend at each point, shew how an error in one of the observed angles affects the position of the point to be laid down. Prove that the displacement cannot be very great in comparison with the error of observation, unless the difference between the distances of two of the fixed stations be very small. Point out how, in a given position, to estimate the displacement caused by an error in the position of one of the fixed stations.

12. The tangents to the interior of two concentric and similar curves of the second order whose axes are coincident, cut off from the exterior curve equal areas.

13. A uniform rough cylinder is supported, with its axis horizontal, equally upon each of two elastic strings whose weights are inconsiderable; the strings are equal in all respects, and attached to points of the same horizontal plane above the cylinder, so that they hang vertically, and each lies entirely in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. Find how much the cylinder descends by the stretching of the strings.

14. If θ be the angle between any two lines in space which attract each other with forces varying as $\frac{1}{D^2}$, the whole attraction in the direction of the shortest line between them, is $= \frac{2\pi}{\sin\theta}$; the mutual attraction of two units of length, collected in centres and separated by the unit of distance, being considered equal to unity.

15. A complete pyramidal pile of equal shot upon a square horizontal base, has four shot in each side of the lowest tier. Find the dimensions of the pyramid that envelopes and contains the whole pile. Determine also the forces to be counteracted, in order that each of the outside shot in the lowest tier may be kept in its place.

16. If α, β, γ be the angles which three diameters of a sphere make with each other, $\sigma = \frac{\alpha+\beta+\gamma}{2}$, and a be the radius of the sphere, then the volume of the parallelopiped formed by planes which touch the sphere at the extremities of the three diameters

$$= \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\sin\sigma\sin(\sigma-\alpha)\sin(\sigma-\beta)\sin(\sigma-\gamma)}}.$$

17. If tangent planes be drawn at the extremities of any chord to a surface of the second order, their intersection lies in the plane diametral to that chord; and if the chord be supposed always to pass through a given point, the locus of the intersections of the pairs of tangent planes will be a plane; also when the given point is external, this locus is the plane of contact of all tangent planes which pass through the point.

18. Prove that the Stereographic projection of the sphere gives a representation which is similar to the part represented, immediately about any assigned point, but that the scale, (*i.e.* the ratio of any small line on the sphere to its projection,) varies from point to point, and is $= \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{\theta}{2}$, where θ is the angle subtended at the centre of the

sphere, by the arc of a great circle drawn from the part represented to that pole of the primitive plane which is opposite to the eye.

Also shew that if ϕ be the angle made by a plane through each point to be represented and the axis, with a fixed plane through the axis, and if upon any plane a series of points be taken whose rectangular co-ordinates are

$$x = a\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\lambda}\cos\lambda\phi, \quad y = a\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\lambda}\sin\lambda\phi,$$

where a and λ are any constants, a projection will be made possessing the above property, the scale being now $= \frac{a\lambda}{a}\frac{\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\lambda}}{\sin\theta}$, where a is the radius of the sphere.

19. A nearly spherical mass, whose surface is fluid, revolves permanently about one of the principal axes passing through its centre of gravity; r is the distance of any point at the surface of the fluid from the centre of gravity; θ the angle r makes with the axis of rotation, ω the angle which the projection of r, upon the plane through the other principal axes, makes with one of them. Prove that if r be expanded in a series of Laplace's coefficients, in the form

$$a\,(1 + aY^{(0)} + aY^{(1)} + aY^{(2)} + aY^{(3)} + \ldots\ldots),$$

then $Y^{(1)} = 0$, and $Y^{(2)} = k\,(\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{3}) + k'\sin^2\theta\cos 2\omega$, where k, k' are constants.

20. Adapt to the case of the Moon's motion, the equations for determining the rotatory motion of a body disturbed by the attraction of another distant body, by introducing other variables. Hence shew that, in order to explain the fact of the Moon's always presenting to the Earth the same hemisphere, it is not necessary to suppose the primitive velocity of the Moon's rotation exactly equal to the motion in its orbit.

WEDNESDAY. *Jan.* 8.....9 to 11½.

1. EQUIANGULAR parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

2. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

3. If $\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2} \ldots \frac{p_n}{q_n}, \frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}}$ be a series of fractions converging to $\frac{P}{Q}$, shew that $\frac{P}{Q} \sim \frac{p_n}{q_n}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{q_n(q_n + q_{n+1}}$, and less than $\frac{1}{(q_n)^2}$.

4. What geometrical interpretation has been given to quantities affected with the sign $\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta$, and for what reasons?

5. If a, b, c be the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, and α, β, γ the roots of the equation $x^3 - 1 = 0$, find the equation whose roots are all the symmetrical combinations of the form $a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma$, and express, in terms of its roots, the roots of the original equation.

6. Express the tangent of half an angle of a plane triangle in terms of its sides. In what case is the formula unsuited for computation?

7. Prove that in a spherical triangle

$$\sin\frac{c}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{A-B}{2}=\cos\frac{C}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{a-b}{2},$$

$$\text{and } \sin\frac{c}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{A-B}{2}=\sin\frac{C}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{a+b}{2}.$$

8. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of the curve whose equation is

$$ax^2+bxy+cy^2+dx+ey+f=0.$$

Hence shew that the curve has generally two diameters which bisect their ordinates at right angles. What exception is there to this?

9. Find the angle between two straight lines in space, whose equations are given.

Having given the equations to three straight lines passing through the same point, find the condition that they may lie in one plane.

10. If $u=\phi(y)$ and $y=f(x)$, shew that $\frac{du}{dx}=\frac{du}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx}$; and find $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ in terms of $\frac{du}{dy}$, $\frac{d^2u}{dy^2}$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

11. Find the value of $x^{x^{+a}}$ when $x=0$, and investigate the maximum and minimum values of $(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}})(7-x)^2$.

Inscribe the greatest cone in a given sphere.

12. How is a conjugate point distinguished from a multiple point?

Determine the rectilinear and hyperbolic asymptotes of the curve whose equation is $y^4-4ay^2x+4byx^2-x^4=0$, and the directions of the branches at its multiple point.

13. Find the values of

$$\int_{-2rc}^{+2rc}\frac{2c^2+x}{(r^2+c^2+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,dx,\quad \int\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^4}\sin^{-1}x\,dx,\quad\text{and}\quad \int_0^\infty\frac{\sin rx}{x}\,dx.$$

14. Show that, provided $f(x)$ does not become infinite while x increases from a to b, the definite integral $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$ is equal to the sum of all the values of $f(x)\,dx$ taken between these limiting values of x, dx being the infinitesimal difference of two successive values of x.

WEDNESDAY. *Jan.* 8.....1 to 4.

1. (*a*) SHEW that $(a+b+c)^3>27abc<9(a^3+b^3+c^3)$ unless a, b, c are all equal.

(*b*) If $P_r=(a_1-a_r)(a_2-a_r)\ldots(a_{r-1}-a_r)(a_{r+1}-a_r)\ldots(a_n-a_r)$, and $S=\frac{a_1^m}{P_1}+\frac{a_2^m}{P_2}+\ldots+\frac{a_n^m}{P_n}$, then $S=\frac{1}{a_1a_2\ldots a_n}$ when $m=-1$; $S=0$ when m is any whole number from 0 to $n-2$; and $S=(-1)^{n-1}$ when $m=n-1$; prove this generally and when $n=3$.

2. If PT, QT be two tangents at the points P and Q of a parabola, whose focus is S, then $SP\,.\,SQ=ST^2$; and if SP, SQ

include a given angle a, the locus of T will be a hyperbola whose eccentricity $= \sec \frac{a}{2}$.

3. Shew that

$$(\cos\theta)^m + \left\{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}+\theta\right)\right\}^m + \left\{\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{n}+\theta\right)\right\}^m + \dots + \left\{\cos\left(\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}+\theta\right)\right\}^m$$

is independent of θ when m is less than n; but if r be the greatest integer contained in $\frac{m}{n}$, the above series can be reduced to the form

$$A_0 + A_1 \cos n\theta + A_2 \cos 2n\theta + \dots + A_r \cos rn\theta,$$

where $A_0, A_1 \dots A_r$ are independent of θ.

Exs. $n = 3, m = 2$; $n = 3, m = 5$.

4. The foci of all those elliptical sections of a right cone, whose vertical angle is a, which have the same eccentricity e, will lie in two conical surfaces, the tangent of the sum of whose semivertical angles $= 2e \tan \frac{a}{2}$. Prove this and find the vertical angle of each cone.

5. Two dice are placed together so as to form a parallelopiped; determine the chance that two or more contiguous faces of the dice will have the same marks.

6. When two pith balls repelling one another with forces varying as $\frac{1}{(\text{dist.})^2}$ are connected by a fine thread passing over a fixed point A, and are also acted on by gravity, all the possible positions of equilibrium of P and Q will pass through two ellipses having a common focus A, and major axes vertical.

7. Supposing the Earth a homogeneous spheroid of equilibrium, the time of descent, of a body let fall from any point P on the surface down a hole bored to the centre C, varies as CP, and the velocity at the centre is constant.

8. When an oblique cone upon an elliptical base (whose semiaxes are α, β and centre C) admits of a circular section, if D be the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the vertex upon the base, and $CD = a$, the centres of all the circles will lie in two straight lines which meet the base in two points the sum of the reciprocals of whose distances from $C = \frac{2a}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}$.

9. Two weights P and Q are attached to a third weight W by means of two strings PAW, QAW, passing through a small ring A, below which W hangs freely; determine the nature of the curve on which P and Q will rest in all positions compatible with the conditions of the system, and deduce the particular case in which all the weights P, Q and W are equal.

10. Three stars whose differences of Right Ascension and distances are known, have the same azimuth at each of two observations taken after a given interval; determine the latitude.

11. Two radii SP, SQ of a curve are drawn so as to include a given angle; find its nature when the inclination of the tangents is constant; and shew from the result that a parabola having S for its focus is a particular case.

12. A sphere rests upon a string fastened at its extremities to two fixed points: shew that if the arc of contact of the string and sphere be not less than $2\tan^{-1}\frac{48}{55}$, the sphere may be divided into two equal portions by means of a vertical plane without disturbing the equilibrium.

13. When the centre of gravity is at a proper depth in a fluid whose density varies as the depth, an uniform equilateral triangle will rest in any position: and a right-angled triangle may be kept with either side horizontal, by a couple whose moment will be the same whichever side, and whichever angle is uppermost.

14. There will always be an ellipse and hyperbola, whose major axes are at right angles, which have a contact of the third order with a curve at any proposed point, and whose eccentricities e, e' are connected by the equation

$$\frac{1}{e^2} - \frac{1}{e'^2} = 1.$$

15. A conical surface will intersect an ellipsoid in two plane curves or none; and when the vertex of the surface is fixed, the intersections of the two plane sections will all lie in one plane.

16. The Sun's spots when observed through a powerful telescope exhibit phenomena which occur in the following order. Immediately surrounding a dark spot is a light ring; next to this appears a darker, usually called the penumbra, which is bounded by a yet darker line; then again a light ring, brighter than the general body of the Sun into which the alternations of light and shade at length subside.

How does this appearance favour the hypothesis of actual eminences of the Sun's body exposed to view by fluctuations in a luminous atmosphere, and seem at variance with the supposition of a dark body surrounded by a cloudy as well as a luminous atmospherical stratum?

17. Prove the following formulæ:

$$\Delta^r_{x=0}\, x^n = r\,\Delta^{r-1}_{x=1}\, x^{n-1}; \qquad {}^{-\infty}\!\int_t t^n e^{-t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^n}\, d^n_{t=0} e^{t^2}.$$

Find ${}^{0}\!\int_x^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x^n)^r}$, and thence shew that

$$\left\{{}^{0}\!\int_x^\infty x^{m-1} e^{-x^n}\right\}\left\{{}^{0}\!\int_x^\infty x^{n-m-1} e^{-x^n}\right\} = \frac{\pi}{n^2 \sin\frac{m\pi}{n}}.$$

If $G(X) = \phi t$ represents the generating function of X, then

$$\frac{\phi t}{a - \log_\varepsilon t} = G\left(\varepsilon^{-ax}\int_x \varepsilon^{ax} X\right), \text{ and } \frac{t\phi t}{1 - at} = G\left(a^{x-1}\,\Sigma\frac{X}{a^x}\right).$$

Apply the last two formulæ to solve by the calculus of generating functions the linear differential equation or equation of differences of

the nth order when all the coefficients are constant, and the second member of the equation $= X$.

18. Determine the motion of two weights connected by an elastic string, and moving along the convex surface of a cycloid having its axis vertical.

19. Find the nature of the curve in which every chord subtending a given angle α at a fixed point A shall also subtend a given angle β at a fixed point B.

Shew also that $\rho \cos m\theta = a \cos (m \pm 1)\theta$ is a particular solution, where $AB = a$, and m is a constant depending on the values of α and β.

20. A regular tetrahedron is moveable round a fixed vertical axis passing through two rings at the extremities of one of its edges; determine the least angular motion which will prevent the tetrahedron from sliding down the axis, and the coefficient of friction when the whole pressure on the axis takes place at the upper ring.

21. The sum of the squares of the projections of any three conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid (whose semi-axes are a, b, c) upon a given principal diameter is constant; and the tangent planes at the extremities of three conjugate diameters intersect in an ellipsoid whose equation is

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 3.$$

22. Two points A, B in a surface of the second order are joined and produced to C; from any point P in the surface, draw AP meeting the plane of contact (of the enveloping cone whose vertex is C) in point Q; the locus of the intersection of CP, BQ will be a surface of the second order.

23. The axes of any three possible zones of a crystal which are not one plane, may be employed as crystallographic axes.

24. A pencil of rays is incident parallel to the axis x of an ellipsoid whose greatest and least axes are a and c respectively; find the nature and *limits* of the two curvilinear boundaries of the portion of the plane xy through which all the rays will pass; and shew that if e, e', e'' be the eccentricities of the principal sections in the planes xy, xz, yz respectively, and $\mu = \frac{1}{e}$, the boundaries will be two ellipses whose semi-axes are ae''^2, be''^2, and $\frac{cae}{b}$, be'': but if $\mu = \frac{1}{e'}$, all the rays will pass through a *portion* of the *arc* of an ellipse, whose semi-axes are ae', be'', included between the vertex and a double ordinate at a distance $\frac{cae'}{b}$ from its centre.

FRIDAY. *Jan.* 10.....9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1. THE advance of the hour-hand of a watch beyond the minute-hand is measured by $15\frac{2}{3}$ of the minute divisions, and it is between nine and ten o'clock: find the exact time indicated by the watch.

2. Eliminate ϕ and i from the equations

$$A = \left(\frac{\sin^2\phi}{a^2} + \frac{\cos^2\phi}{b^2}\right)\cos^2 i + \frac{\sin^2 i}{c^2}, \quad B = \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2\phi}{b^2},$$

$$\text{and } C = \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)\sin\phi\cos\phi\cos i.$$

3. A given quantity of mercury is taken out of the tube of a wheel-barometer; find the corresponding error of the index.

4. An inextensible string binds tightly together two smooth cylinders whose radii are given; find the length of the string, and the ratio of the mutual pressure between the cylinders to the tension by which it is produced.

5. If θ be the angle which the focal distance to any point of an ellipse makes with the tangent, and ϕ the angle between the lines drawn from that point to the extremities of the axis major, then

$$2\tan\theta = e\tan\phi.$$

6. If $c^{n-2}y^2 = (x-a_1)(x-a_2)\ldots(x-a_n)$ be the equation to a curve, it cannot have maxima and minima ordinates for more than $\frac{n}{2}$ values of x, if n be even, nor for more than $\frac{n-1}{2}$ values, if n be odd.

7. Two imperfectly elastic spheres attract one another with forces varying as $\frac{1}{D^2}$; find the greatest separation of their centres after n impacts, their original distance being given.

8. If ρ, ρ' be the radii of curvature at the extremities of two conjugate diameters of an ellipse, $\rho^{\frac{2}{3}} + \rho'^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is constant. Also if c, c' be the *curvatures* at two points at which the tangents are at right angles, $c^{\frac{2}{3}} + c'^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is constant.

9. Shew that the coefficient of x^p in the expansion of

$$\left[1 - 2\cos\phi . x + x^2\right]^{-n}$$

$$= 2\left\{a_p\cos p\phi + a_1 a_{p-1}\cos(p-2)\phi + a_2 a_{p-2}\cos(p-4)\phi + \&c.\right\},$$

where a_m generally equals the coefficient of x^m in the expansion of $(1-x)^{-n}$.

10. Find the equation to the surface generated by a line which always passes through each of two given lines in space, and also through the circumference of a circle whose plane is parallel to them both, and whose centre bisects the shortest distance between them.

11. If r be the radius of the small circle inscribed in a spherical triangle, R the radius of the circumscribed circle, r_1, r_2, r_3 the radii of the three circles, each of which touches one side of the triangle and the other two sides produced, then

$$\cot r_1 + \cot r_2 + \cot r_3 - \cot r = 2\tan R.$$

Prove this, and deduce the corresponding expression for a plane triangle.

12. A hollow cube, filled with heavy fluid, is held with one diagonal vertical; find the centre of pressure of one of the lower faces.

13. A body is placed within a hollow cube, and attracted to its angular points by given forces varying as the distance; determine the motion.

14. Shew that

$$\int_x \frac{(a+\beta\cos x)}{(a+b\cos x)^m}$$

$$=(-1)^{m-1}\frac{2}{1.2.3..(m-1)\,b}\,d_a^{m-1}\left\{\frac{ab-a\beta}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)\right\}.$$

Deduce by this method $\int_x \frac{1}{(a+b\cos x)^2}$.

Also shew that

$$\int_x \frac{x^{m-1}}{(a+bx^n)^p}=\frac{(-1)^r}{(p-1)(p-2)\ldots(p-r)}\,d_a^r\int_x\frac{x^{m-1}}{(a+bx^n)^{p-r}}.$$

15. A plane passing through the centre of an ellipsoid is inclined to the plane of xy at an angle i, and its trace on the plane of xy is inclined to the axis of x at an angle ϕ; $2a'$, $2b'$ are the axes of the elliptic section, and α the angle which its axis major makes with the trace of the cutting plane on the plane of xy. Prove that $\tan 2\alpha=\frac{2C}{A-B}$,

$$\frac{1}{a'^2}=\frac{A+B-\sqrt{(A-B)^2+4C^2}}{2},\text{ and }\frac{1}{b'^2}=\frac{A+B+\sqrt{(A-B)^2+4C^2}}{2},$$

where A, B, C have the values given in problem (2).

16. Two semicircular self-luminous plates are placed with their diameters upon a plane, and with their planes perpendicular to the line which joins their centres A and B; find the position of that point in the line AB, where the illumination of the plane upon which the semicircles are placed is least.

17. In a general declining dial the style is bent in its own plane through a given angle α; determine when the angular motion of the Sun's shadow on the dial-plate is a maximum.

FRIDAY. *Jan.* 10.....1 to 4.

1. FIND the general term in the expansion of $(a+bx+cx^2+\&c.)^n$, and determine the coefficient of x^4 in $(1+x+x^2)^{-5}$.

2. If n be a prime number, and x a number not divisible by n, $x^{n-1}-1$ is divisible by n.

3. Expand $(\sin\theta)^{2n+1}$ in terms of the sines of multiples of θ.

Ex. $(\sin\theta)^7$.

4. Investigate formulæ for transforming the equation to a plane curve from one system of rectangular co-ordinates to another. Apply them to find the position and magnitude of the parabola whose equation is $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}+\sqrt{\frac{y}{b}}=1$.

5. Shew that at a point of maximum or minimum curvature, the circle of curvature has a contact of a higher order than the second with the curve.

6. Find $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 - a^3}$; $\int_0^1 \left(\log \frac{1}{x}\right)^n dx$.

Integrate the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4m\frac{dy}{dx} + 4m^2y = \sin nx$.

Eliminate z from the equations $\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} = \phi(x, y)$; $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = \psi(x, y)$.

7. In a surface of the second order find the equation to a plane which is conjugate to a given system of parallel chords; and shew that there is always at least one plane at right angles to the chords to which it is conjugate.

8. Find the condition of equilibrium of forces acting in one plane upon a rigid body.

A hemisphere is supported by friction with its curved surface resting upon a horizontal and in contact with a vertical plane; find the limiting position of equilibrium.

9. Investigate the equation to the curve, from every point of which a body acted upon by gravity will descend to a given point in half a second of time.

10. What are the principal defects in eye-pieces, arising from spherical aberration? Which of them are corrected in the eye-pieces in common use? In Ramsden's eye-piece, two lenses of equal focal length $3l$ are placed at a distance $2l$ from each other, required the forms of the lenses so as to throw the best possible image of a plane object on a distant plane surface, the pencils being defined by a diaphragm placed in the focus of the compound lens.

Having given

$$V = \frac{1}{3(\alpha - \beta)^2}\{28x^2 - 20(\alpha + \beta)x + 10\alpha\beta + 3\beta^2 + 27\}.$$

11. Shew fully how to determine the longitude of a place on the Earth's surface from observations of transits of the Moon and Moon-culminating stars? What are the advantages of this method? What elements are furnished in the Nautical Almanac for the calculation?

12. Demonstrate the principle of least action, and apply it to find the path of a projectile, and that of a body acted upon by no forces and constrained to move on a given surface.

13. Explain the nature and use of the method of least squares.

If x, y, z be quantities given by observation and connected theoretically by the equation $z = a + bx + cy$, determine a, b, c so that the sum of the squares of the differences, between the observed values of z and those which are calculated by this formula from corresponding observations of x and y, may be a minimum.

What is meant by assigning *weights* to the different observations, and how are the resulting values altered by so doing?

SATURDAY. *Jan.* 11.....9 to 11½.

1. UPON what principles are trigonometrical functions affected with particular algebraical signs. Trace the change in the sign and magnitude of the secant through the first four quadrants.

2. Find the logarithm of a number, in a rapidly converging series, when the logarithms of the two preceding numbers are known; and explain the use of a table of proportional parts.

3. Find the equation to the section of a right cone made by any plane; and shew that a given hyperbola cannot be cut from a cone whose vertical angle is less than the angle between the asymptotes.

4. Determine the form of equilibrium of a chain of uniform density, when acted on at every point by given forces in the same plane. Integrate the resulting equations when the force is constant and acts in parallel lines.

5. A pencil of rays passes eccentrically through two thin lenses, composed of the same substance and separated by a given interval; find the condition of achromatism. What are the advantages and defects of this combination when used as an eye-piece?

6. Find the horary variation of the inclination of the Moon's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic at any time.

7. Shew how the attraction of an ellipsoid upon an external point may be made to depend upon the attraction of another ellipsoid upon an internal point. Apply this method to determine the attraction of a sphere upon a point without it, the force varying inversely as the square of the distance.

8. Find the time of oscillation of a pendulum in a circular arc. Express the result by means of an elliptic function, and shew that if 2α be the arc of vibration, the time

$$= 2\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}\sec^2\frac{\alpha}{4}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1-\tan^4\frac{\alpha}{4}\sin^2\phi}}.$$

9. Shew how to change the independent variables in the expression $\iint f(x, y)\,dxdy$ into two others u and v which are any functions of x and y, and illustrate geometrically the meaning of the steps of the process. Apply the result to change rectangular into polar co-ordinates in the differential expression for the area of a plane curve.

10. Solve the partial differential equation of the second order $Rr + Ss + Tt = V$, in which R, S, T, and V are functions of

$$x, y, z, p, q;$$

and determine the complete solution when all the coefficients are constant.

SATURDAY. *Jan.* 11.....1 to 4.

1. FIND the value of the polar subtangent in terms of r and θ; and shew that the locus of the extremities of all the polar subtangents to any conic section, the focus being the pole, is a straight line perpendicular to the axis major.

2. Assuming that the friction upon a railroad is $\frac{1}{200}$th of the weight, and that on a level part the wheels of the engine-carriage will not slide, so long as the power requisite for drawing the train does not

exceed $\frac{1}{20}$th of the weight of the engine, determine the greatest inclination up which the train can move.

3. Having given the general equation of equilibrium of a fluid acted upon by any forces, shew that surfaces of equal pressure are also surfaces of equal density, and that the resultant of the forces at any point acts in the direction of a normal to the surface of equal pressure passing through that point.

4. A body is projected in a medium whose resistance $= k$ (velocity)^n, and is acted on by no extraneous force; find the whole space described and the whole time of motion, for all values of n.

5. Shew that $u_{x+nh} = u_x + n\Delta u_x + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}\Delta^2 u_x +$ &c., where h is the increment of x, and thence deduce Taylor's theorem.

Obtain the coefficient of x^{2n-1} in the series for cosec x by means of Bernouilli's numbers.

6. Having given

$$\theta = u + e\left(1 + \frac{e^2}{4}\right)\sin u + \frac{e^2}{4}\sin 2u + \frac{e^3}{12}\sin 3u, \text{ and } u = nt + e\sin u,$$

apply Lagrange's theorem to find θ in terms of nt as far as terms involving e^3.

7. In the Lunar Theory, having given the force upon the Moon in the direction of the projection of the radius vector drawn from the Earth to the Moon, and the force in the direction perpendicular to it, find the differential equation to the projection of the Moon's path on the plane of the ecliptic. Explain why, in integrating it to a second approximation, some of the terms which involve small quantities of the third order must be included.

8. The surface touching at any instant all the spherical waves into which the small portions of a principal wave, whose front is plane, diverge when refracted at a plane surface, is a plane. Prove this, and shew clearly what becomes of the waves when the angle of incidence exceeds the critical angle.

9. A rectangular parallelopiped whose base is a square, oscillates about one of its edges which is supported at its extremities in a horizontal position; find the pressures at the points of support, when the body is in a given position, the centre of gravity, at the beginning of the motion being supposed in the horizontal plane which passes through the axis of rotation.

10. Having given that the equation $f''(x) = 0$ has no root between a and b, $f'(x) = 0$ has one and only one, and that $f(x) = 0$ may either have two or none, shew that $f(x) = 0$ has no real root between a and b, unless $a \sim b$ be greater than the sum of the quantities $\frac{f(b)}{f'(b)}$, $\frac{f(a)}{f'(a)}$, taken without regard to sign.

Find the number of real roots of the equation

$$x^5 - 10x^3 + 45x^2 - 440 = 0.$$

11. Explain the effect, upon the velocity of sound, of the heat developed in the air in the act of compression; and shew that the

square of the velocity is thereby altered in the ratio of the specific heat of air under a constant pressure to the specific heat under a constant volume. Hence explain the propagation of sound in steam at the greatest density that corresponds to its temperature.

12. If $Y^{(i)}$, $Z^{(i')}$ be any rational and integral functions of μ, $\sqrt{1-\mu^2}\sin\pi$, and $\sqrt{1-\mu^2}\cos\pi$, which satisfy the equations

$$\frac{d}{d\mu}\left\{(1-\mu^2)\frac{dY^{(i)}}{d\mu}\right\}+\frac{1}{1-\mu^2}\frac{d^2Y^{(i)}}{d\pi^2}+i(i+1)Y^{(i)}=0,$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mu}\left\{(1-\mu^2)\frac{dZ^{(i')}}{d\mu}\right\}+\frac{1}{1-\mu^2}\frac{d^2Z^{(i')}}{d\pi^2}+i'(i'+1)Z^{(i')}=0,$$

$$\text{then}\int_{-1}^{+1}\int_0^{2\pi}Y^{(i)}Z^{(i')}d\mu\,d\pi=0.$$

MONDAY. *Jan.* 13.....9 to 11½.

1. ASSUMING the resolution of any number of forces acting upon a rigid body in any direction into a resultant force and a resultant couple, shew that they can always be resolved into a force and a couple whose plane is perpendicular to the direction of the force.

2. Integrate the following equations:

(1) $(y+z)\,dx+(z-x)\,dy-(x+y)\,dz=0.$

(2) $ydx-xdy-dz=0.$

(3) $xzp+yzq=xy.$

(4) $1+mp^2+nq^2=0.$

(5) $u_{x+3}-3u_{x+1}-2u_x=ca^x.$

3. Shew that, on the equilibrium theory, in north latitude the day tides are higher than the night tides during summer, and lower during winter.

If h be the greatest height of the tide produced by the Moon or the Sun above the mean level of the sea, and ϕ the angle between the radii of the tide spheroid at the highest point and at any other, then the height of the tide at the latter point above the mean level $=\frac{3h}{2}(\cos^2\phi-\frac{1}{3})$ nearly. Prove this, and determine the amount of the diurnal inequality above mentioned, produced by the joint action of the Sun and Moon.

4. Investigate the changes in the position of the first point of Aries, and in the obliquity of the ecliptic, produced by the Sun's action upon the Earth.

5. From the general equations for the motion of fluids deduce equations for determining the small motions of a mass of air whose temperature and density, when in a state of equilibrium, are constant. Hence determine the propagation of sound in such a medium, when the original disturbance at a fixed point is the same in all directions. How will the intensity of sound, so propagated, vary with the distance from the centre of disturbance?

6. Find the variations of the inclination and the longitude of the node of the orbit of a disturbed planet.

7. What is Clairault's theorem? State distinctly all the steps followed in its demonstration, and explain its use in determining the figure of the Earth.

8. Shew that the intensity of light at the centre of the geometrical shadow of a small circular disk is sensibly the same as if the light had not been intercepted.

In what cases respectively can phenomena of interference and of coloured rays in general be seen, when received on a screen, or when viewed by the eye directly, through a lens, or through a telescope?

9. Find the general equation of the propagation of heat in the interior of solids, and the general condition relative to the surface.

MONDAY. *Jun.* 13.....1 to 4.

1. FIND the correction for solar and lunar nutation in the right ascension of a star. Having given

$$\Delta l = -16''\cdot78332 \sin ☽ \Omega - 1''\cdot33589 \sin 2\odot,$$
$$\Delta_\omega = 8''\cdot97707 \cos ☽ \Omega + 0''\cdot57990 \cos 2\odot,$$
$$\sin \omega = \cdot398192, \cos \omega = \cdot9173019.$$

2. The equation for the Moon's longitude is

$$\theta = pt + 2e \sin (cpt - \alpha) + \frac{5e^2}{4} \sin (2cpt - 2\alpha)$$
$$- \frac{k^2}{4} \sin (2gpt - 2\gamma) + \frac{11m^2}{8} \sin \{(2-2m)\, pt - 2\beta\}$$
$$+ \frac{15me}{4} \sin \{(2-2m-c)\, pt - 2\beta + \alpha\} - 3me' \sin (mpt + \beta - \zeta).$$

Explain the effect of the several terms, and shew that $\frac{k^2}{4} \sin(2gpt - 2\gamma)$ is nearly equal to the difference between the Moon's longitude measured in her orbit and the longitude measured on the ecliptic.

3. Shew that the principal part of a term of the form $\cos \{(pn - qn')\, t + Q\}$ in the expansions of R, rd_rR, $d_\alpha R$, $d_\iota R$, $d_\pi R$, and in the longitude and radius vector of a planet's orbit is of $p-q$ dimensions.

How does this theorem assist us in discovering the most important inequalities in a planet's motion?

4. Find the distribution of free electricity on the surface of an ellipsoid; and thence determine the law of distribution on the surface of a thin circular plate.

5. Find $\delta \int_s V$ where V is given by a differential equation $d_s V + U = 0$; U involving V, x, y, p, q, &c., and apply the result to determine the curve down which a body falling between two given curves, in a medium whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity, shall acquire the greatest velocity; and shew that the tangents at the points of intersection of the curve with the two limiting curves are parallel to each other.

6. Supposing an urn to contain an equal number of white and black balls, find the probability that in drawing an even number of balls, there will be an equal number of each colour; the probability of drawing any even number whatever of balls being the same.

7. Find the directions of the lines of curvature at any point of a surface, and shew that they are at right angles to each other. Determine also their radii of curvature at the proposed point, in terms of the co-ordinates of that point.

8. A body acted upon by no forces revolves about its centre of gravity, investigate the equations for finding the angular velocities about each of the three principal axes. Shew that if the axis of rotation at the beginning of the motion be not a principal axis, the instantaneous axis will describe in the body an elliptic cone about the axis of greatest or of least inertia.

9. Plane polarized light is incident nearly perpendicularly upon a plate of uniaxal crystal bounded by planes perpendicular to the axis; find the retardation of the ordinary and extraordinary rays after emergence. Determine also the intensity of the light at any point of the image after reflexion from an analyzing plate.

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11. A segment of a circle being given, to describe the circle of which it is the segment.

12. Upon a given straight line to describe a segment of a circle, containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

13. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides, or these produced, proportionally: and if the sides, or the sides produced, be cut proportionally, the straight line which joins the points of section shall be parallel to the remaining side of the triangle.

14. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.

SECOND DIVISION.—(B)

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal; the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other.

2. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a

given straight line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other; the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

4. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them, that is, divides them into two equal parts.

5. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle, be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it; the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

6. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the square of the whole line thus produced, and the square of the part of it produced, are together double of the square of half the line bisected, and of the square of the line made up of the half and the part produced.

7. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

8. To find the centre of a given circle.

9. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant

from the centre; and those which are equally distant from the centre, are equal to one another.

10. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn at right angles to the touching line, the centre of the circle shall be in that line.

11. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure described in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.

12. In equal circles, equal straight lines cut off equal circumferences, the greater equal to the greater, and the less to the less.

13. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.

14. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are one to another as their bases.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A)

1. A HORIZONTAL prism or cylinder of uniform density will produce the same effect by its weight as if it were collected at its middle point.

2. To explain the kind of levers.

3. If two forces acting at any angles on the arms of any lever balance each other, they are inversely as the perpendiculars drawn from the fulcrum to the directions in which the forces act.

4. If the adjacent sides of a parallelogram represent the component forces in direction and magnitude, the diagonal will represent the resultant force in direction and magnitude.

5. The weight (W) being on an inclined plane and the force (P) acting parallel to the plane, there is an equilibrium when $P : W ::$ the height of the plane : its length.

6. Shew that if P and W balance each other in that system of pulleys, in which each pulley hangs by a separate string, and the strings are parallel, and the whole be put in motion, $P : W ::$ W's velocity : P's velocity.

7. To find the centre of gravity of a triangle.

8. When a body is suspended from a point, it will rest with its centre of gravity in the vertical line passing through the point of suspension.

9. The surface of every fluid at rest is horizontal.

10. If M be the magnitude of a body, S its specific gravity, and W its weight, $W = MS$.

11. To describe the common *hydrometer* and to shew how to compare the specific gravities of two fluids by means of it.

12. To describe the construction of the common *air-pump* and its operation.

13. To describe the construction of the common *pump* and its operation.

14. Having given the number of degrees on *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, to find the corresponding number on the *centigrade* thermometer.

FIRST DIVISION.—(B)

1. DEFINE *Force, Quantity of Matter, Density.*

2. If two weights acting perpendicularly on a straight lever on opposite sides of the fulcrum balance each other, they are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum; and the pressure on the fulcrum is equal to their sum.

3. If two weights balance each other on a straight lever when it is horizontal, they will balance each other in every position of the lever.

4. In a system in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and the strings are parallel, there is an equilibrium when $P : W :: 1 :$ that power of 2 whose index is the number of moveable pulleys.

5. Assuming that the arcs which subtend equal angles at the centres of two circles are as the radii of the circles, to shew that if P and W balance each other on the wheel and axle, and the whole be put in motion, $P : W ::$ W's velocity : P's velocity.

6. To find the centre of gravity of two heavy points; and to shew that the pressure at the centre of gravity is equal to the sum of the weights in all positions.

7. When a body is placed on a horizontal plane, it will stand or fall, according as the vertical line, drawn from its centre of gravity, falls within or without its base.

8. The pressure upon any particle of a fluid of uniform density is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.

9. To explain the *hydrostatic paradox*.

10. To describe the *hydrostatic balance*, and to shew how to find the specific gravity of a body by means of it, first, when its specific gravity is greater than that of the fluid in which it is weighed; secondly, when it is less.

11. The elastic force of air at a given temperature varies as the density.

12. The pressure of the atmosphere is accurately measured by the weight of the column of mercury in the barometer.

13. To describe the construction of the *condenser* and its operation.

14. To explain the action of the *siphon*.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A)

1. Define *Force, Quantity of Matter, Weight.*

2. If two forces acting at any angles on the arms of any lever balance each other, they are inversely as the perpendiculars drawn from the fulcrum to the directions in which the forces act.

3. If three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle, act on a point, they will keep it at rest.

4. In a system in which the same string passes round any number of pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, there is an equilibrium when power (P) : weight (W) :: 1 : the number of strings at the lower block.

5. Shew that if P and W balance each other on an inclined plane, (W being on the plane and the force P acting parallel to it) and the whole be put in motion, that $P : W$ :: W's velocity in the direction of gravity : P's velocity.

6. If a body balance itself on a line in all positions, the centre of gravity is in that line.

7. To find the centre of gravity of any number of heavy points; and to shew that the pressure at the

centre of gravity is equal to the sum of the weights in all positions.

8. When a body is suspended from a point, it will rest with its centre of gravity in the vertical line passing through the point of suspension.

9. Fluids press equally in all directions.

10. If a body floats on a fluid, it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal in weight to the weight of the body; and it presses downwards and is pressed upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

11. When a body is immersed in a fluid, the weight lost : whole weight of the body :: the specific gravity of the fluid : the specific gravity of the body.

12. To describe the common *hydrometer* and to shew how to compare the specific gravities of two fluids by means of it.

13. To describe the construction of the common *air-pump* and its operation.

14. To shew how to graduate a common *thermometer*.

SECOND DIVISION.—(B)

1. If two weights acting perpendicularly on a straight lever on opposite sides of the fulcrum balance each other, they are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum; and the pressure on the fulcrum is equal to their sum.

2. If two forces acting perpendicularly at the extremities of the arms of any lever balance each other, they are inversely as the arms.

3. There is an equilibrium upon the wheel and axle when the power is to the weight as the radius of the axle to the radius of the wheel.

4. In the single moveable pulley where the strings are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to 2.

5. The weight (W) being on an inclined plane and the force (P) acting parallel to the plane, there is an equilibrium when $P : W ::$ the height of the plane : its length.

6. Assuming that the arcs which subtend equal angles at the centres of two circles are as the radii of the circles, to shew that if P and W balance each other on the wheel and axle, and the whole be put in motion, $P : W ::$ W's velocity : P's velocity

7. To find the centre of gravity of two heavy points: and to shew that the pressure at the centre of gravity is equal to the sum of the weights in all positions.

8. When a body is placed on a horizontal plane, it will stand or fall, according as the vertical line, drawn from its centre of gravity, falls within or without its base.

9. If a vessel, the bottom of which is horizontal and the sides vertical, be filled with fluid, the pressure upon the bottom will be equal to the weight of the fluid.

10. When a body of uniform density floats on a fluid, the part immersed : the whole body :: the specific gravity of the body : the specific gravity of the fluid.

11. The elastic force of air at a given temperature varies as the density.

12. To describe the construction of the *condenser* and its operation.

13. The pressure of the atmosphere is accurately measured by the weight of the column of mercury in the barometer.

14. To describe the construction of the *forcing-pump* and its operation.

PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A)

1. Define virtue. Explain the nature of habitual virtue.

2. In what sense is the word *obliged* used when we say "a man is obliged to do any thing?"

What answer is furnished by this explanation to the question "Why am I obliged to keep my word?"

3. What are the methods of arriving at a knowledge of the will of God concerning any action?

4. Shew the necessity of general rules to every moral government.

5. Upon what foundation does the right of *extreme necessity* depend?

6. What are the principal advantages arising from the institution of property?

7. In what cases may an office be discharged by deputy?

8. From what considerations does it appear that we are *bound* to bestow relief upon the poor?

9. Distinguish between anger and revenge, and shew from the light of nature that it is highly probable that revenge is disagreeable to the will of the Creator.

10. How does the unlawfulness of suicide appear from the authority of the Christian Scriptures?

11. Mention some of the advantages of a Liturgy. What are the properties which a public Liturgy ought to possess?

12. What are the dangerous conclusions which necessarily result from assigning a compact between the citizen and the state as the ground of civil obedience?

What is the real ground of a subject's obligation?

13. Why is an hereditary to be preferred to an elective monarchy?

SECOND DIVISION.—(A)

1. How is morality taught in Scripture? Is the necessity of the science of Moral Philosophy thereby superseded?

2. How does Paley establish the position that the pleasures of ambition and superiority are common to all conditions?

3. Answer the objection "that the Christian religion has not ascertained the precise quantity of virtue necessary to salvation."

4. Distinguish between the particular and general bad consequences of actions.

What are the particular and what the general consequences of forgery, breaking into a house empty of inhabitants, an officer's breaking his parole?

5. What are adventitious rights? How are they created? Shew that they are not less sacred than natural rights.

6. Whence arises the obligation to perform promises? Is a promise binding which is extorted by violence or fear?

7. Are wills of natural or adventitious right? How does the answer to this bear upon the determination of the question "whether an informal will be binding upon the conscience of the heir at law?"

8. What are the three methods of bestowing bounty which prefer an especial claim to attention?

9. What are the reasons founded upon utility which make the cultivation of gratitude a duty?

10. How far is drunkenness an excuse for the crimes committed by a person in that condition.

11. What are the uses proposed by the institution of the Christian sabbath? By what acts and omissions is the duty of the day in consequence violated?

12. How may the subjects of a state be classed with reference to the motives of their obedience to civil government?

13. There are two methods of administering penal justice. State them, and point out the superiority of the one adopted in this country.

FIRST DIVISION.—(B)

1. What condition, according to Paley, may in strictness be denominated happy? From what argu-

ments does it appear that happiness does not consist in the pleasures of sense?

2. Distinguish between obligation and inducement, between an act of duty and an act of prudence.

3. By what arguments does Paley prove the Divine Benevolence?

4. Upon what consideration does the obligation of any moral rule depend? Answer the common objection to this doctrine.

5. How are the general consequences of an action to be estimated?

6. What are the different accounts given by Moralists of the origin and right of property in land? Give Paley's objection to these several accounts, and state his own view of the foundation of this right.

7. What cases has the law adjudged to be Simony?

8. State the probable reason why no passage is to be found in the Christian Scriptures in which Slavery is condemned or prohibited.

9. What is meant by inconsiderate slander? In what does its guilt consist?

10. Point out the evil consequences of drunkenness from which an estimate may be formed of its guilt.

11. "What virtue is there in prayer, which should

make a favour consistent with wisdom, which would not have been so without it?" What possibilities are offered by Paley in answer to the objection to prayer, conveyed in this question? What unwarrantable assumptions are involved in it?

12. Define Civil Liberty. Shew that a man's personal liberty may be taken away without any invasion of his civil liberty.

13. What is the proper end of punishment? How is the measure of its severity to be regulated?

SECOND DIVISION.—(B)

1. How does Paley account for the general approbation of virtue without the assistance of a moral sense?

2. Shew that happiness depends in a great measure upon the prudent constitution of the habits.

3. A state of happiness hereafter is not to be expected by those who are conscious of no moral or religious rule.

4. "Whatever is expedient is right." Under what limitation is the term *expedient* here used?

How is the maxim, "not to do evil that good may come," to be explained upon Paley's principle?

5. Distinguish between perfect and imperfect rights; and shew whence it is that a person may have a right to a thing, and yet no right to use the means necessary to obtain it.

6. In what cases are promises not binding?

7. What is the signification of an Oath? Are there any reasons for supposing that God will punish perjury with more severity than a lie?

8. Define Slavery. From what causes may it arise consistently with the law of nature?

9. Shew that the prohibitions of revenge found in Scripture were not intended to interfere with the prosecution of public offenders.

10. If we deny to the individual a right over his own life, how can we reconcile with the law of nature the right which the state claims and exercises over the lives of its subjects?

11. Shew the duty and advantages of Public Worship.

12. Mention some of the obvious and important inferences which result from the substitution of expediency in the room of all implied compacts between the citizen and the state.

13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of an absolute monarchy, and a republic, respectively?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A)

1. In 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, how many minutes?

2. A person's salary is £191. 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; what ought he to receive for 60 days' service?

3. Add together $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{3}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$.

4. What fraction of a crown is 2*s.* 9*d.*, and what decimal of £5 is 3*s.* 6*d.*?

5. Multiply 2·5 by ·0025, and divide 16·9 by ·0013, and by 1·3.

6. Find the value of ·3756 of a £1, and reduce $\frac{1}{800}$ to its equivalent simple decimal.

7. If 27 bushels, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, cost £10. 7*s.* $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, what is the price of a bushed and a half?

8. Given that the circumference of a circle is to its

diameter as 3·1416 to 1; find (in feet and inches) the circumference of a circle, whose diameter is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

9. Find the value of 37 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. at £3. 7*s*. 10*d*. per cwt.

10. Distinguish between interest and discount. Find the difference between the interest and discount of £500., for two years; allowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

11. Extract the square root of $1\frac{56}{169}$, and the cube root of 1953125.

12. Which is the most advantageous stock to invest in; the 3 per cents. at $89\frac{1}{2}$, or the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $98\frac{1}{2}$?

13. A room is $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $14\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide; what will be the expense of carpeting it, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per yard, the carpeting being $\frac{5}{8}$ of a yard wide?

14. Find the value of

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2xy + 5y^2 + 5z^2 + 2yz + 2xz}{4x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 + 2z^2 + yz - xz},$$

when $x = 1$, $y = 2$, and $z = 3$;

and subtract $(n-2).(n-3).(n-4)$ from $(n-1).n.(n+1)$.

15. Add together

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1},\ \frac{x+1}{x-1},\ \frac{3x-2}{x+3} \text{ and } \frac{3x-4}{x-2}.$$

16. Divide $12x^4 - 20x^3y + 27x^2y^2 - 18xy^3 + 4y^4$ by $4x^2 - 4xy + y^2$.

17. Give the geometrical definition of proportion.

18. If quantities are algebraically proportional they are geometrically so.

FIRST DIVISION.—(B)

1. Divide £63. 9*s*. $6\frac{3}{4}$*d*. by 27.

2. The value of a mark being 13*s*. 4*d*., and that of a moidore 27*s*.; how many half-crowns are there in 30 marks and 40 moidores together?

3. What is the tax upon £302. 3*s*. 7*d*. when £429. 8*s*. 3*d*. is rated at 13*s*. 6*d*.?

4. What is the exact value of

$$\left\{2\tfrac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{2} \text{ of } \frac{7}{3\frac{4}{5}} - \frac{1\frac{2}{3}}{2\frac{1}{2}}\right\} \div 1\tfrac{77}{999}\,?$$

5. Multiply .323756 by .0038, and divide 21 by .0035.

6. Reduce 6*s*. $3\frac{1}{4}$*d*. to the decimal of a pound, and find the value of .0324 of a guinea.

7. Distinguish between a rule of three direct, and a rule of three inverse. If a person travelling $13\frac{3}{4}$ hours a

day perform a journey of $27\frac{5}{8}$ days, in what length of time will he perform the same if he travel $10\frac{3}{7}$ hours a day?

8. Required the amount of £320. 15*s.* for 2 years and 35 days at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, simple interest.

9. What is the discount of £63. 10*s.* due 15 months hence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

10. Required the vulgar fraction which is equivalent to $.41\dot{6}6\dot{6}$, and its square root to 6 decimal places.

Extract the cube root of 42144192.

11. A cistern of water whose capacity is 20 gallons, is supplied by two spouts, one of which alone would fill it in 2 hours, the other in three hours. It has also a discharging spout which would empty it alone in 4 hours. Supposing the cistern empty and all the spouts open; in what time will it be just filled?

12. A person transfers £3000. stock from the 3 per cent. consols at $89\frac{3}{8}$ to the reduced $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $98\frac{1}{4}$; what is the alteration in his income?

13. How many square feet and square inches remain out of 313 square feet of carpeting, after covering a room 16 feet 9 inches long, and 12 feet 11 inches broad: what is the price of the required carpet at 3*s.* 6*d.* a yard?

14. If an expression within brackets whose terms are connected by the signs + and − be preceded by

the sign + or −, how is it affected in each case when the brackets are taken away?

Take away the brackets in

$$2x - 3y - [(5x + 4y) + 3x + \{y - 9x - (2y - x) + (x - y)\}].$$

15. Divide $x^7 + y^7$ by $x + y$.

also $12x^{-4}y^{-1} - 4x^{-3}y^6 + 8y - 6x^{-5}y^4 + 18xy^{-2}$ — $36x^4y^2$ by $2x^{-2}y^3 - 4xy^{-2}$.

16. Shew that

$$a(x + y) + \left\{\frac{1}{a - x} - \frac{1}{a - y} + \frac{x}{(a - x)^2} - \frac{y}{(a - y)^2}\right\} = 2$$

$$\left\{\frac{1}{(a - y)(a - x)^2} - \frac{1}{(a - x)(a - y)^2}\right\}$$

also that $\dfrac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}} \div \dfrac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y}} - \dfrac{1}{y(xyz + x + z)}$

17. Give the algebraical and geometrical defi of proportion. Shew that if $a : b :: c : d$, then bc and the converse.

18. Explain what is meant by a quantity v another, directly or inversely, or as two others

If $x - a \propto y - b$, and when $x = m$, y the constant which connects $x - a$ with $y -$

SECOND DIVISION.—(A)

1. How many grains of gold are there in 9 lbs. 11 oz. 13 dwts. 20 gr.?

2. Find how often £24. 11*s*. $6\frac{1}{4}$*d*. is contained in £8060. 18*s*. 10*d*.

3. If a tradesman with a capital of £2000 gain £50 in 3 months, what sum will he gain with a capital of £3000 in 7 months?

4. Prove that the sum of the fractions $1\frac{1}{26}$ and $\frac{1}{1\frac{4}{5}}$ is equal to 5 times their difference.

5. Add together $\frac{3}{7}$ of £15, $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2\frac{2}{3}}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of £1. 12*s*. and $\frac{4}{7}$ of 3*d*; reduce the result to the decimal of £10.

6. Divide .0068 by 340 and 314 by .0005.

7. Find the value of 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. at £3. 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. by practice.

8. A watch which is $4^m. 8\frac{9}{32}''$ too fast at half past nine A. M. on Tuesday, loses $2^m. 45''$ daily; what will be the time indicated by the watch at a quatrer past five P. M. on the following Friday?

9. A person possessing $\frac{3}{14}$ of an estate sold $\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{5}}$ of his share for £$120\frac{5}{8}$; what would $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{16}$ of the estate sell for at the same rate?

10. What is the difference between interest and discount? Which of the two is the greater, and on what account? Required the present worth of £35 due 4 months hence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

11. Required the compound interest of £130 in 3 years at 4 per cent. per annum.

12. Extract the square root of .0001695204 and the cube root of 34012224.

13. A passenger-train which runs at the rate of 36 miles an hour leaves a given station two hours after a luggage-train whose rate is 30 miles, and overtakes it at the railway terminus; required the distance between the station and terminus, and the time which elapses during the passage of each train between them.

14. The length, breadth and thickness of a piece of timber are respectively 94 ft. 6 in., 5 ft. and 2 ft. 5 in.; how many solid feet and inches does it contain? What is its price at $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per solid foot?

15. Divide $40ab^4+49a^3b^2-65a^2b^3-25a^4b+6a^5-25b^5$ by $5ab^2+3a^3-8a^2b-5b^3$,

and $\frac{x^4}{2}-\frac{x^3}{12}-\frac{11x^2}{72}+\frac{61}{144}x-\frac{1}{12}$ by $\frac{3x^2}{2}+\frac{5x}{4}-\frac{1}{3}$.

16. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{3}{2x-3}-\frac{2x+15}{4x^2+9}-\frac{2}{2x+3},$$

and shew that

$$\frac{4}{x^2+1}-\frac{1+2x}{(x^2+1)^2}-\frac{4}{x^2+x+1}+\frac{1}{(x^2+x+1)^2}=$$

$$\frac{2x^5-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2.(x^2+x+1)^2}.$$

17. Give the algebraical definitions of ratio and proportion.

If $a : b :: c : d$ and $b : e :: d : f$,

then $a : e :: c : f$.

18. If quantities be proportional according to the algebraical definition, they are proportional according to the geometrical definition.

SECOND DIVISION.—(B)

1. Add together $\frac{4}{5}$ of £3. 7*s*. 6*d*. and $\frac{8}{9}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of
guineas.

2. The property in a town is assessed at £60,0
what must be the rate in the pound in order that £2
may be raised?

3. Find the simple fraction which is equal to
difference of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $3\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of $5\frac{1}{4}$.

4. What fractional part of £1. 6*s*. 3*d*. is 15*s*.

5. Which is the greater ·0231 of a guinea
of a half-crown?

6. Divide 58546·73 by ·23141.

7. What decimal is equivalent to the sum
·013 and $\frac{\cdot 00625}{\cdot 025}$?

8. If $3\frac{3}{4}$ shares be worth £27. 10*s*., what
shares worth?

9. Find the value of 31 cwt. 3 qrs. 3
£3. 5*s*. 10*d*. per cwt.

10. What will £500 amount to in 2 years,
compound interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per
annum?

11. A person having £5000 invests in the Dutch $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $48\frac{1}{2}$; what is his annual income?

12. Shew that $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$ is very nearly $= 10$.

13. A cubic foot of wood weighing 12 lbs., what is the weight of a beam whose length, width and depth are 24, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{16}{25}$ feet? Find also its value at 3*s.* 4*d.* per cubic foot.

14. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{1-2x}{x^2-x+1}+\frac{1}{2}\,\frac{1+x}{x^2+1}+\frac{1}{6\,(x+1)}=\frac{1}{(x^3+1)(x^2+1)}.$$

15. Multiply $3x^3-4x^2y+4xy^2-y^3$ by $2x^2-xy-y^2$.

16. If $a : b :: c : d$, then $a+b : b :: c+d : d$,
and $a : c :: b : d$.

17. If quantities be proportional according to the algebraical definition, they are proportional according to the geometrical definition.

18. Explain what is meant by a quantity varying directly or inversely as another, or jointly as two others.

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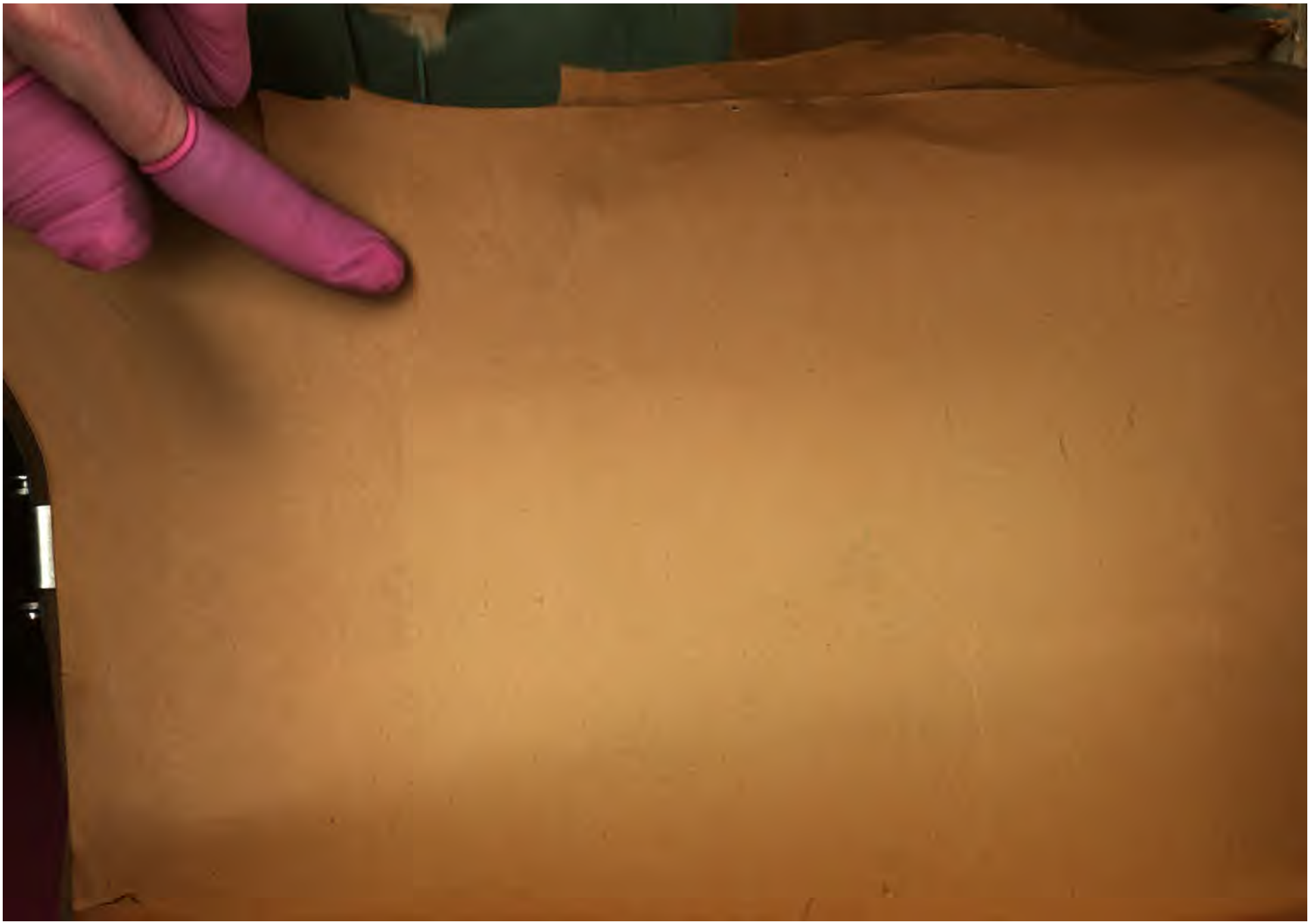


12

Trinity
College
Cambridge

THE

CASE

OF

TRINITY-COLLEGE

IN

CAMBRIDGE.

Rec. May 1, 1845
Gift of [illegible]

THE

CASE

OF

TRINITY COLLEGE

IN

CAMBRIDGE.

Whether the Crown or the Bishop of Ely *be the General Visitor.*

To be heard before the

Right Honourable the COMMITTEE

OF HIS

MAJESTY's PRIVY COUNCIL,

On ~~Thursday~~ Saturday *March* ~~23~~ 15, 1728-9.

LONDON:

Printed in the YEAR MDCCXXIX.

THE CASE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, *&c.*

IN the Year 17$\frac{11}{17}$, the under-written Gentlemen, after a full Perusal of the Statutes of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, gave by Direction of the Privy Council, their Opinion on the following *Queries*, relating to the general Visitatorial Power thereof.

I. *Whether the Statutes given by King* Edward VI. *to* Trinity College, *are of perpetual Obligation and unalterable, or subject to such Alterations as the Crown from time to time thinks fit?*

We are of Opinion, that these Statutes of King *Edward* VI. were not of perpetual Obligation or unalterable, but were alter'd by the Statutes made by Queen *Elizabeth*, they being accepted and acted under by the College.

II. *If the Statutes given by Queen* Elizabeth *are valid, her Majesty having declared that those Statutes should be a compleat Rule for their Manners and Study, and the forty sixth Chapter of the Statutes of* Edward VI. De Visitatore, *being omitted in the Body of Statutes given by Queen* Elizabeth, *Is the general Right of Visitation of the College in the Crown, or in the Bishop of* Ely?

We are of Opinion the Statutes of Queen *Elizabeth* are valid, and were intended as a complete Body of Statutes for that College, and the original

Statutes made by King *Edward* VI. expreſs'd to have been under the Great Seal, being now without the ſame, from which they may be preſumed to have been cancell'd, on the making of thoſe of Queen *Elizabeth*; and the Biſhops of *Ely*, from the making of the Statutes of Queen *Elizabeth*, having never exerciſed or claim'd the Power of a Viſitor, we humbly apprehend the forty ſixth Chapter of the Statutes of King *Edward* VI. *De Viſitatore*, was omitted in the Body of Statutes of Queen *Elizabeth*, to reſume the general Viſitatorial Power, and that the ſame was thereby reveſted in the Crown.

III. *If the Right of Viſitation in general of this Royal Foundation remain dubious, notwithſtanding the Omiſſion of the forty ſixth Chapter of the Statutes of* Edward VI. *in the Body of the Statutes given by Queen* Elizabeth, *is it not in her Majeſty's Power to put that Matter out of Queſtion, by a declaratory Order under the Great Seal, in like manner as many other Statutes have from time to time been repealed, altered or explained by her Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, as often as they thought fit.*

We are humbly of Opinion her Majeſty, with the Acceptance of the College, if the Statute *De Viſitatore* be in Force, may repeal the ſame; but her Majeſty's Declaration, without ſuch Acceptance, will not be effectual.

THO. POWYS.
EDW. NORTHEY.
ROB. RAYMOND.
NICH. HOOPER.
J. CONYERS.
THO. LUTWYCH.
JOHN WARD.

Afterwards her Majeſty's Attorney General wrote to Dr. *Fleetwood* the then Biſhop of *Ely*, to know whether he inſiſted on the Viſitatorial Power over the College, who return'd the following Anſwer:

Mr. *Attorney General*,

I Do not think it proper to inſiſt upon my having the Viſitatorial Power over *Trinity College*, not becauſe the Maſter expreſsly denies it, nor becauſe the College have never yet acknowledged it, nor becauſe my Predeceſſors have not either exerciſed or claim'd ſuch Power (for I may have this Power

Power notwithſtanding theſe Things) but becauſe when the very Queſtion was put to Sir *Thomas Powys*, &c. to be conſidered by them; it was reſolved by all of them on *January* 9, 1711-12. That the Crown was veſted with the general viſitatorial Power, and not the Biſhop: I therefore cannot think it befitting me, to give a Judgment in a Point of Law contrary to that of ſo many Gentlemen ſo eminent in their Profeſſion; but whatever Power I may have, I am willing to wave it, or renounce it all, if ſo doing will any wiſe contribute to the Advantage of the College, to which I wiſh all Proſperity.

I am, &c.

The preſent Society of *Trinity College*, being by many other Arguments, as well as by the Authority of the learned Gentlemen abovenamed, induced to believe, that the general viſitatorial Power over the ſaid College was veſted in the Crown, they on the 10th of *Auguſt*, 1728. preſented the following Petition to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, under the common Seal of their College.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the Maſter, Fellows, and Scholars of the Holy, and undivided Trinity within the Town and Univerſity of Cambridge, *of King* Henry *the Eighth's Foundation.*

SHEWETH,

THAT this your College of the Holy and undivided *Trinity*, having been founded by the Bounty and Munificence of King *Henry* the Eighth, has ever ſince had the peculiar Happineſs to be governed by the Laws and Statutes received from your Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, the ſucceſſive Kings and Queens of this Realm, as Royal Viſitors of the ſame.

But whereas ſome Perſons are minded to deprive this your Society of the Felicity of being governed by your Majeſty, as Viſitor of the ſame in like Manner as it hath been by your Royal Predeceſſors, by ſubjecting the ſame to other Juriſdiction, in Prejudice of the Rights aud Privileges of this your Society, as well as in Derogation of your Majeſty's Right and Authority, as your Petitioners apprehend and believe:

Wherefore we your Petitioners beg Leave to apply to your Majeſty. Not to avoid any Enquiry into the State of our Society, or the Conduct of any Members thereof, being deſirous that the ſame may be made by any legal Authority.

rity. But that your Majesty would graciously condescend to take our Case into your Royal Consideration, that we may receive your Royal Determination on the Visitatorial Power thereof, in such wise as to your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet and convenient. *In Witness* whereof we have hereunto put the common Seal of our College this Tenth Day of *August* 1728.

Which being referred to a Committee of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Ely*, on the second of *November*, 1728. presented likewise to the King's most Excellent Majesty the following Petition.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Ely.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the holy and undivided *Trinity*, within the Town and University of *Cambridge*, having (as I am informed) lately petitioned your Majesty, that you would graciously condescend to take the Case of their College, with Relation to the Visitor thereof, into your Royal Consideration, that they may receive your Royal Determination on the Visitatorial Power thereof; which Petition your Majesty has been pleased (as I am informed) to refer to the Lords of the Committee of your Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, to examine into the same, and to report their Opinion thereupon to your Majesty at that Board.

I most humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty, that I do apprehend my self, though not expressly named in that Petition, yet very much concerned in the Design of it, since the Bishop of *Ely* for the Time being, is by the Statutes given to *Trinity College*, by your Majesty's Royal Predecessor King *Edward* the sixth, of blessed Memory, Chapter 46. expressly declared Visitor of that College. And in the Statutes given afterwards by another of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors, Queen *Elizabeth*, of like blessed and glorious Memory (which do not seem to me either to express, or to imply, a Repeal of the said former Statutes) the said Bishop, Chapter 40. is several Times styled Visitor of the same College, as will appear from Copies of both those Chapters hereunto annexed.

On these Considerations, and being likewise fully assured of your Majesty's great Goodness and Wisdom, which will not deprive me of any Right belonging

longing to me as Bishop of *Ely*, or seeming to belong to me, without permitting me to be heard on the same.

I most humbly pray, that when the Committee of your Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council shall meet to take this Matter into their Consideration, I may have Notice of it, and may have Leave to be heard by Council, touching the Right, which I humbly apprehend myself to have as Bishop of *Ely*.

Novemb. 2. 1728.

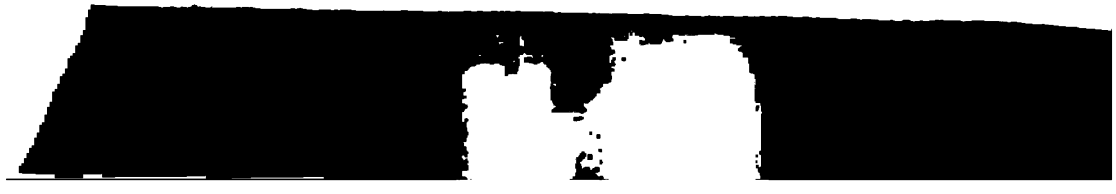
Which being likewise referred to the said Committee,

The Question now depending is, Whether the Crown, or the Bishop of *Ely* be General Visitor of *Trinity*-College?

The Statutes referred to by the Lord Bishop of *Ely*, whereby he apprehends he is Visitor of the College, are at large inerted in the *Appendix*. But the Society for the following Reasons apprehend, the 46th Chap. of *Edward* VI. not to be in force. For all those have not only been constantly look'd on of no Validity, in such Instances where they are contradicted by Queen *Elizabeth*'s, but even in those where Queen *Elizabeth*'s do not contradict them, but are intirely silent, they have never been observed, nor even on any Occasion whatsoever consulted or referred to by the College, ever since the Date of *Elizabeth*, and that in Right they ought not, being fully repealed and annulled, as may appear from the Proofs in the *Appendix*, N°. I. hereunto annexed.

And for that the Bishops of *Ely*, are not by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Statutes, any where constituted General Visitors of the College, nor have in fact from the Foundation of the College, ever exercised any kind of Visitatorial Power over that College, nor even ever claimed any, till the present Bishop of *Ely*'s Petition to his Majesty, *Novemb.* 2. 1728. wherefore they apprehend the Visitatorial Power over that College is fully vested in his present Majesty, as Successor to the Royal Founder of that Society; as may appear from the Proofs in the *Appendix*, N°. II.

THE



THE APPENDIX.

THE following Considerations may possibly afford some Light into the Question now depending, *Whether the Crown or the Bishop of* Ely *be general Visitor of* Trinity-College *in* Cambridge.

N°. I.

KING *Edward* the Sixth gave a Body of Statutes to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, 8. *Nov. Reg.* 6. *Ann. Dom.* 1552. These it is apprehended were abrogated by Queen *Elizabeth*, who gave a new complete System of Statutes, 4. *Calend. April. Reg.* 2. *Ann. Dom.* 1559, by which only the College has in Fact been governed ever since; tho' it is now pretended *Edward*'s have been in Force all along, and now are so.

Edward's Statutes, tho' with the Broad Seal pulled off, having been casually preserved in the College Archives, as a Memorial only, tho' in no Use nor of any Authority; yet by a Comparison of them with *Elizabeth*'s, and by pointing out the most material Differences between them, they may serve to shew which Statutes have taken Place for one hundred and sixty Years. And by the following Comparison of them, it is presumed, it will appear, not only, that *Edward*'s have never taken Place, where *Elizabeth*'s differ from them; but that even in those Places, where any Thing is enjoined by *Edward*, and has been omitted and not contradicted by *Elizabeth*; even there these of *Edward* have been extinct, and never observed, nor indeed ought they to have been so, being fully repealed by Queen *Elizabeth*'s. The Chapters in each are the same in Number, but very different in Matter and Style.

EDWARD's *Statute* II.

De Visitatore. Cap. 46.

Visitator Episcopus Eliensis sit. Singulo quoque Triennio tantum visitet. Omnes & singulos tam humilioris quam altioris ordinis cogat, & de servandis Statutis, de veræ Religionis Cultu, de Superstitione Papistica expellenda, de honestate morum, de re etiam familiari & domestica, quærat: Singulos pro magnitudine culpæ corrigat, puniat, expellat: Quæ frugi & honesta pro sua præstantia laudet, ut Collegii bonos & Fundatoris mens stare possint. Visitationem suam Episcopus Biduo, aut, ad summum, Triduo absolvat: Quatuor minas Collegium illi ad Sumptus det: universum apparatum suum ipse sibi instruat. Vitiorum & Ignorantiæ Emendationem in primis spectet. Ei hanc curam severe mandamus & hortamur, ut fideliter in hac Causa agat, sibique ante oculos constituat, in extremo Judicio pro Tribunali Christi, quanta sit omnibus de Singulis factis & Officiis ratio reddenda.

This Statute was rejected by Queen *Elizabeth*, and no other appears in its stead. By which she resumed the Visitatorial Power to herself and Successors, which *Edward* had conferred upon the Bishops of *Ely*. Since that Time, no Bishop of *Ely*, till now, has exercised or claimed that Power given by *Edward*.

ELIZ. *Stat.* *Proportio seu Distributio Collegii.*

I. ELIZ.	60 Fellows.	EDW. 50.
	62 Scholars.	EDW. 60.

ELIZABETH's Number obtains ever since.

The Names and Titles of College Officers are quite different in the two Bodies of Statutes.

ELIZ.	*Magister Collegii.*	EDW.	*Præses Collegii.*
	Vice-magister.		*Propræses.*
	Decani.		*Censores.*
	Thesaurarii.		*Quæstores.*
	Lector primarius.		*Magister Aulæ.*
	Sublectores.		*Quæsitores.*
	Octo Seniores.		*Magistratus.*
	Sizatores.		*Mediastini.*

We

We have a Regiſter of all theſe ever ſince 1560. and it appears from each Man's own Hand-Writing, that *Elizabeth's* Titles have obtained from the Date of her Statute, and *Edward's* been quite obliterated.

II. ELIZ. *De Magiſtri Officii.*

ELIZ. The Maſter ſhall be in Prieſt's Orders, and Doctor of Divinity or Batchelor of Divinity at leaſt.

EDW. Appoints nothing either about Degree or Orders.

But the Crown, who always nominates the Maſter, has obſerved *Elizabeth's* Conditions ever ſince.

III. *De Seniorum Numero & Officio.*

ELIZ. *Sint octo Viri gravitate & prudentia præſtantes.* —— Choſen according to Seniority by Admiſſion, once choſen holding the Place for Life, not depending on any College Office.

EDW. A quite different Conſtitution. They were choſen annual; conſiſting of Vice-maſter, the two Deans, the two Burſars, the Head Lecturer; to which were added, the three Royal Profeſſors, if they were Fellows of the College, and theſe three were perpetual.

ELIZABETH's Conſtitution has obtained ever ſince, as appears all along from our Regiſters.

IV. *De Vice Magiſtri Officio.*

ELIZ. Let him be choſen out of the eight Seniors.

EDW. He became by his Place a Senior for that Year, though choſen from a low Part of the Society.

ELIZ. In his Abſence, let his Place be ſupplied by the Senior next in Standing.

EDW. Supplied by the Senior Concionator.

ELIZABETH's Rules here always obſerved.

V. *De Officio Decanorum.*

ELIZ. *Mulctarum omnium dimidia pars Collegio, reliqua ipſis cedat.*

EDW. All the Mulcts accrued to the two Deans, and not half to the College.

ELIZABETH's Conſtitution retained ever ſince.

VI. *De Thesaurariorum Officio.*

EDW. Ἀγορασὰς & *obsonatores Hebdomadicos assignent.*
ELIZ. Says nothing about such weekly Purveyors for College Commons. Disused ever since.

VII. *De Senescalli Officio.*

ELIZ. Let him be chosen annually, at the Audit, after the fourth of *December*. Let him oversee the Cooks and Butlers, make the Accounts of the Year for Sizings and Commons.

This has been observed ever since, but in *Edward*'s there is no such Officer.

VIII. EDW. *Æditui Sacri Officium.*

Ægrotorum & morientium cura omnis illius sit, &c.

A Fellow of the College to have the whole Care of those that are sick, and those that are dying.

ELIZ. Appoints no such Officer, and there never was one since her Statutes.

IX. *De Officiariorum & Lectorum Electione.*

ELIZ. Let the two Bursars be chosen, after the Audit Accounts pass'd, 4 *Dec.*
EDW. Let the Bursars be chosen, after the Audit Accounts pass'd, 1 *Octob.*

This Election and the Audit Account have always been in *Dec.* since the Date of *Elizabeth.*

ELIZ. Let the Lecturer be chosen the first Day of *October.*
EDW. Let the Lecturer be chosen the *Friday* after the Commencement *(July.)*

ELIZABETH's Order observed ever since.

X. *De Sociorum Electione.*

ELIZ. Let all Fellows study Divinity, except *one* Civilian and *one* Physician.
EDW. Except *two* Civilians and *two* Physicians.

ELIZABETH's Rule has ever since obtain'd.

EDW. Let no more than three be chosen out of any one County.

ELIZ.

ELIZ. Does not enjoin this, nor was it ſince obſerved.

ELIZ. Let the Election be between 1 *Sept.* and 1 *Oct.* as the Maſters ſhall annually appoint.

EDW. Let the Election be on *Monday* after the Commencement *(July).*

EDWARD's Day never ſince obſerved.

EDW. and ELIZ. both preſcribe an Oath to the elected, but differing in ſeveral Particulars.

ELIZABETH's is always brought and ſworn to in Chapel, in Preſence of the Electors. EDWARD's is never in Uſe or View.

XI. *De Diſcipulorum Electione.*

ELIZ. Let the Scholars be choſen *Monday* after *Low Sunday*, (next *Sunday* after *Eaſter)* or within twenty Days after the Maſter's Appointment.

EDW. Let them be choſen the Morrow, or ſecond Day after *Michaelmas.*

ELIZABETH's Appointment ever ſince in Practice.

EDW. Not above three choſen out of one County.

Not in ELIZABETH's, nor ſince minded.

XII. *De Penſionariis & Sizatoribus.*

EDW. *Eodem Juramento obligentur quo Diſcipuli.*

ELIZ. Says nothing of that Oath, nor hath it ever been taken by Penſioners or Sizers ſince.

EDW. *Mediaſtini* (Sizers, poor Scholars) *Servorum loco ſuis Magiſtratibus ſint, & Cubicularia Officia reliquaque eorum Negotia obeant.*

ELIZ. Appoints no ſuch Drudgery, as to make their Maſters Beds and Fires, and do all their ſervile Errands; nor was it ever cuſtomary ſince her Time.

XIII. *De tempore aſſumendi Gradus.*

EDW. *Qui ſuo tempore, quod Statutis Academiæ præſcribitur, Gradus Baccalaureatus & Doctoratus in Theologia non ſuſceperit, Collegio moveatur.*

ELIZ. Does not enact this Severity, that every one, who does not take his Batchelor and Doctor of Divinity Degrees, as ſoon as he comes of Standing, ſhall for that loſe his Fellowſhip.

Neither has it ever ſince been executed.

XIV. *De*

XIV. *De Caufis Collegii deferendi.*

EDW. *Regius Lector, fi uxorem duxerit, Societatem cum uxore retineat.*
ELIZ. Gives no fuch Privilege to the three Royal Lecturers, as to marry, and yet keep their Fellowfhips; neither has it been indulged fince her Statutes.

XV. *De Stipendiis & Liberaturis.*

The Sums of Money paid to each Fellow annually for his Stipend and Livery, are quite different in *Edward* and *Elizabeth.*
But *Elizabeth's* Appointment has been kept ever fince.

Obfervations on EDWARD'S *Statutes.*

I. FROM all thefe Particulars, and many more for Brevity omitted, it plainly appears, that wherever *Elizabeth* differs from *Edward*, her Rules have been obferved; but his not in any one Inftance, as all the College Books teftify ever fince 1560.

II. The Mafter and Seniors are empowered by Statute to determine any Doubt about the true Meaning of their Statutes, in all the Books fince 1560. No doubt has been raifed and determined about *Edward*; but about *Elizabeth* only.

III. The prefent Bifhop of *Ely*'s Agents have had free Permiffion to peruf or tranfcribe all and every Book or Paper, in the College Cuftody. They have ranfacked every Thing, and it is apprehended they cannot now fhew in *any one Inftance*, that in any Book or Paper fince 1560. *Edward*'s are acknowledged, referred to, or mentioned; or that any Bifhop of *Ely* is once mentioned in all thofe Books as a College Vifitor.

IV. The Bifhops of *Ely* are Vifitors of three Colleges, St. *John's*, *Jefus*, and *Peter-houfe:* And the Bifhops Archives are full of Inftances, where they have vifited thofe Colleges. But can it be fhewn by *one Line*, in all the Bifhop's Regifters, that any of his Predeceffors intermeddled in *Trinity College* from 1560. to 1710. a whole Century and a half: Nor even in 1710. did the then Bifhop intermeddle as general Vifitor of the College, which is the prefent Point in Controverfy, but as fuppofed Vifitor of the Mafter. The true State of which Cafe will be afterwards mentioned.

V. And

V. And yet 46 Stat. *Edw.* commands the Bishops to visit once in three Years, to finish it in two Days, or in three at most, and the College to allow him 4*l.* for his Charges. How is it credible, that all the successive Bishops, from 1560 till now, should have neglected their Duty imposed on them by Royal Command, had not the Notion all along been, that *Edward*'s Statutes were null?

VI. That the Original (the broad Seal taken off) has been preserved, as a Memorial only, and a Curiosity, is no Argument, that they were in Force or publick Use; not one Fellow of the College now alive having ever seen them, at least not in the College Custody. And though every Fellow is, by *Elizabeth*'s Statutes, bound to swear to observe all the Statutes of the College, yet no one is ever sworn to the Observance of any but *Elizabeth*'s, which every Fellow at his Admission swears to. And in the Commemorations of the Founders and Benefactors of the College, *Elizabeth* only is commemorated, for giving to the College the Laws and Statutes, which they are governed by. The Original of *Edward*'s Statutes for the University, has been preserved too in the same Manner; but of no more Force in the University, than the other is in College, tho' no otherwise expresly abrogated, than by the Broad Seal's being taken off: Nay, it has been Time immemorial in private Possession, nor is it Part of the University Records.

VII. By the Change of *Edward's* for those of *Elizabeth's*, several Persons lost Privileges they were possessed of before: The Bishops lost their Power of Visitation; the three *Regii Professores* lost their Liberty to marry, and yet hold their Fellowships; the Civilians and Physicians, exempted from taking Orders, were reduced from four to two; and several others were like Sufferers. Is it credible, that neither Bishops nor any of the rest should have made the least Claim, Protestation or Dispute about their lost Privileges, if they thought *Edward*'s Statute to be still in Force? And yet there's not the least Memorial of any the least Opposition.

VIII. But it hath been said of late, that although *Edward*'s are abrogated in those Particulars, where *Elizabeth* enacts something contrary, yet where she does not, *Edward*'s have been both in Force and Practice. This is a great Mistake, there are several Things in *Edward*'s not contradicted, but only dropp'd by *Elizabeth*, and yet none of them hath been since, or is now in practice. *Edward* appoints *Weekly Purveyors* of Commons; *Elizabeth* is silent about them. *Edward* appoints an Officer *Ædituus Sacer* to look after the Sick and the Dying; *Elizabeth* is silent. *Edward* enacts, that no more Fellows or Scholars than three be chosen out of one County; *Elizabeth* is silent. *Edward* prescribes an Oath to Pensioners and Sizers; *Elizabeth* is silent. *Edward* declares, that not to proceed Batchelor or Doctor in Divinity

vinity is the Forfeiture of the Fellowſhip; *Elizabeth* is ſilent; but that very Silence extinguiſhed all thoſe Laws of *Edward*, not one of them appearing in uſe ſince 1560. Some Cuſtoms, perhaps, may have been in uſe that are not contained expreſſly and litterally in *Elizabeth*, but which were in uſe in *Edward*'s Time, and before his Time too; but then *Elizabeth* enjoins every Fellow and Scholar to ſwear at his Admiſſion, that he will keep the *laudabiles conſuetudines Collegii:* So they are by *Elizabeth*'s Authority; and if ſuch Cuſtoms, becauſe they were in *Edward*'s Time likewiſe, can prove his Statutes to be yet in Force, they will equally prove, that the Statutes of all the Colleges in *England* are in Force in *Trinity*; nay, even thoſe of all Colleges beyond Sea: for there can be no Inſtitution of any Colleges ſo contrived, but it will have ſomething in it conform to the Inſtitution of every other College; and ſuch common Cuſtoms are obſerved, not by Force of *Edward*'s Statutes, but as they are eſſential to the very Nature of ſuch Inſtitutions, and conſequently of univerſal Uſe and Practice in all Colleges.

IX. But it is ſaid, that an Office of *Pandoxator*, Overſeers of the Bake-houſe and Brew-houſe, had been and is in practice from *Edward*'s Appointment, there being none in *Elizabeth*; but this too is a Miſtake, there is no ſuch Office neither in *Elizabeth* nor *Edward:* In both theſe Statutes, the Care of the Bread and Beer is enjoined to the two Burſar's, *Curare ut ſalubris Cibus & Potio ſit:* Afterwards during *Elizabeth*'s Reign, the College built themſelves a Bake-houſe and Brew-houſe, having had none before, and appointed one of the Fellows Overſeer, to be choſen Annually. The firſt Book of Accounts is in 1568, nine Years after the Date of *Elizabeth*; and the firſt *Pandoxator* that entred his Name in the College Subſcription-Book, is *Anthony Wingfield*, 1586.

X. Upon the whole then it is plain *in Fact*, that nothing of *Edward* has been continued in uſe, either contrary or ſuperadded to *Elizabeth*; neither, as is believed, can thoſe, that have examined all the College-Books, exhibit the ſmalleſt Inſtance of it, and its equally plain that *in Right* none ought to have continued, all *Edward*'s Statutes being abſolutely repealed and null, as will farther appear by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Preamble to her Statutes, and the Obſervations thereon.

ELIZABETHA *Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defenſor, &c. Dilectis nobis in Chriſto, Magiſtro, Sociis & Diſcipulis Collegii ſanctæ & individuæ Trinitatis, in Academia Cantabrigienſi. Quoniam noſter chariſſimus Pater, & Rex illuſtriſſimus, Henricus octavus, in Academia Cantabrigienſi, fœliciſſima virtutis & literarum Alumna, florentiſſimum omnis humanitatis & ſcientiæ domicilium, maximis impenſis inſtituit; & ſubſecutus*

secutus excellentissimæ memoriæ Rex, & Frater dilectissimus, Edouardus Sextus, idem Collegium omnibus partibus perpolivit, & sanctissimis legibus ad pietatem & doctrinam confirmavit; Nos cùm ipsius Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, tum hujus etiam Academiæ sane membri præclarissimi statum, recenti quadam calamitate depravatum esse cognoscentes, quam primum his malis remedium inveniendum esse judicavimus. Quapropter nostro mandato descenderunt ad inspiciendam & corrigendam Academiæ conditionem, consideratissimi Viri Matthæus Parker, Archiepiscopus Cantuariæ designatus; Dominus Guilielmus Cecilius, Eques, & Secretarius noster præcipuus, Academiæ Cantabrigiæ Cancellarius; Antonius Cokus, Eques; Guilielmus Billus, Doctor sacræ Theologiæ, ac magnus noster Eleemosynarius; Gualterus Haddonus, Legum Doctor, & supplicum Libellorum Magister; Guilielmus Meius, Legum Doctor, Decanus Divi Pauli; Robertus Hornus, Theologiæ Doctor, & Decanus Dunelmensis; Jacobus Pilkintonus, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, & Collegii Divi Joannis Præfectus; & Thomas Wendeus, Medicus Regalis; qui cùm suâ præstante diligentiâ Cantabrigiensem Academiam à vitiis & erroribus repurgaverunt, tum etiam in hoc nostro magnificentissimo Collegio, quod Sanctæ & Individuæ Trinitati inscriptum est, separatim elaboraverunt, & institutiones in eo saluberrimas posuerunt; ut nihil jam absit huic augustissimo literarum & artium fonti, præter obtemperationem & moderationem eorum, qui in hac nobilissima Doctrinarum sede collocabuntur. Ut autem peculiares hujus nostræ Regalis domûs leges majorem authoritatem haberent, & faciliorem animadversionem, eas universas in hunc præsentem libellum colligi curavimus, quem vobis, quasi perfectam morum & studiorum regulam, & repræsentamus & commendamus; & eundem libellum, ut inviolatus & sacrosanctus esse possit, Magno Sigillo nostro Angliæ communivimus. Deus Spiritum suum copiosissimè vobis infundat, ut Collegium vestrum ad omnem posteritatem, Pietatis & Scientiæ maturos & uberes fructus ferat. Datum in Palatio nostro Westmonasterii, quarto Calend. Aprilis, Anno Regni nostri secundo.

She says that she had given the College *Saluberrimas Institutiones, ut nihil jam absit.* If nothing was wanting to her Statutes, what need any Recourse to *Edward's? Eas Institutiones Universas in hunc Libellum colligi curavimus.* How can all the Laws in force in that Society be said to be *in hunc Libellum colligi*, if *Edward's* were in force, which are not in that Book? But since she declares, all our Statutes universal are contained in her Book, how can or dare we seek for more in *Edward? Quem librum quasi perfectam morum & Studiorum Regulam commendamus*; if her Statutes are in themselves a *perfect and compleat Rule for our Conduct and Studies*, to supply them out of

Edward's is to charge them with *Imperfection.* She comprized all the *Leges peculiares hujus Domûs*, in one Book, *ut faciliorem animadversionem haberent*, that they might be *easier known and observed*; but they cannot be observed without the utmost Difficulty, if upon every Statute of hers we must consult *Edward's*, to see whether something may be superadded there. *Lastly*, says she, *eundem Libellum, ut inviolatus & sacrosanctus esse possit, magno sigillo nostro Angliæ communivimus.* But how is her Book kept *inviolate and sacred*, if it must be mixed and contaminated in every part of it with *Edward's*? No Words can be invented by Man stronger than these her Expressions, to signifie that her Statutes were the Sole that should govern us, and she the only Visitor; and therefore she first styled it, *Regalem nostram Domum*, our Royal College; which *Edward* could not do after he had sunk it to Episcopal.

XI. None, surely, will adventure on a bold and new Assertion, that *Edward's* are still in Force, because *Elizabeth* had no Power by Law to abrogate and anull them: *Edward's*, at that rate, are alone in Force, and *Elizabeth's* are wast Paper; not only the College, but all our Princes, all the Chiefs of the Law, who have since drawn up the several Patents, have acted then and since, without and against the Law for so many Generations. This is too absurd to need a Confutation; not only Queen *Elizabeth* had then lawful Authority to abrogate all *Edward's* at once, but both she herself, and all her Royal Successors have, from time to time, as Occasion required, exercised the like Authority over her own Statutes.

XII. Eliz. in Stat. 35. enjoins, that no Lease of any Rectory be made for above the Term of ten Years; but she, in the thirty eighth of her Reign, by Letters under the Great Seal, extended that Term to twenty Years, and so those Leases have been let ever since, *Dictas Clausulas & Sententias annullamus & cassamus ac deinceps expungendas & penitus delendas esse decernimus* So free she made with her own Statute, when she was informed of its Inconvenience.

Eliz. in Stat. 8. confined the Number of *Concionatores* to twelve, but *James* I. *An. Reg.* 5. gave *ex plenitudine potestatis* under the Great Seal, a Power to the College to add four more to that Number.

Eliz. orders in Stat. 41. That if any Fellow of *Trinity* was made one of the three *Regius* Professors, he should lose all the Emoluments of his Fellowship, and *deinceps Socii nomen solum teneat.* But *Charles* II. *An. Reg.* 13. under the Broad Seal annulled that Clause, and allowed them the Profits of their Fellowship, as well as the Name.

Eliz. in Stat. 39. ordains, That if the Master of the College marry, he immediately shall lose his Mastership, *si Collegii Magister matrimonium contraxerit, immediate Collegium penitus amittat.* But this Clause has been often

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ten superseded by her Successors under the Great Seal, as by *Charles* I. in the Person of Dr. *Comber*, by *Charles* II. in the Person of Dr. *Pearson*, by *William* III. in the Person of Dr. *Bentley*.

XIII. 'Tis observable here, that these several Princes annulled, cassated or superseded those several Clauses, as they stand in *Elizabeth*'s Statutes *alone*; and yet the same Clauses in Sense are contained, and are yet extant in this Body of *Edward*'s. Why then did not these Princes annul and cassate these Clauses, *tam in Statutis Edvardi quam Elizabethæ*, both in *Elizabeth* and *Edward* too? For if *Edward*'s were still in Force, tho' *Elizabeth*'s Clauses were cassated, *Edward*'s would still remain, and frustrate those Princes Intentions. It is plain therefore, that since *Edward*'s were not cassated too, all those successive Princes, all the chief of the Profession that drew up those several Letters Patents, all the Lords Chancellors that put the Great Seal to them, never once conceived or apprehended that *Edward*'s Statutes had either Force or Existence, or indeed any of those Masters for whose Benefit those Patents were given.

XIV. Upon the whole, in this perfect complete Body of *Elizabeth*'s Statutes, in which *nihil abest*, *nothing is wanting*, the 46 *Edw. de Visitatore* is wholly left out: So that this 46 *Edw.* is not wanting to *Eliz.* but was judiciously rejected, to resume the Visitatorial Power to the Crown, which Power the Crown has exercised constantly in many Instances besides those above-mention'd, which could not have been exercised, had not the Crown been vested with that Visitatorial Power. Now as the Bishop can have no such Power, otherwise than as a Gift from the Crown, and no such Gift being made in *Elizabeth*'s Statutes, nor since, it clearly follows that the Bishop has no such Power.

N°. II. *Observations on* Elizabeth's 40th *Statute.*

BUT it has of late been objected, that though *Elizabeth* took away what *Edward* had given to the Bishops of *Ely*, she made Amends in declaring them Visitors by a Statute of her own.

ELIZ. XL. De Magistri (si res exigat) Amotione.

Quoniam Capite gravi aliquo morbo laborante cetera Corporis membra vehementer quoque vexari solent; idcireo Statuimus & Ordinamus, ut si Ma-

gister Collegii in suo Officio obeundo admodum negligens & dissolutus repertus fuerit, aut de inhonesta vitæ ratione aut incontinentia suspectus; per Vice-magistrum & reliquos septem Seniores aut per Majorem partem eorum (quorum Conscientiam quantum possumus in hac re oneramus, sicut Domino Jesu ratione reddituri sunt) cum omni lenitate & modestia admoneatur. Qui, si hoc modo admonitus non se emendaverit, secundo similiter admoneatur. Sin autem ne tum quidem resipuerit, Vice-magister & reliqui Seniores vel major pars eorum rem omnem Visitatori Episcopo Eliensi qui pro tempore fuerit *aperiant, qui eam diligenter cognoscat, & cum æquitate definiat: cujus sententiæ Magistrum sine omni appellatione omnino parere volumus, sub pœna loci sui in perpetuum amittendi Porro si dictus Magister coram dicto Visitatore aliquando examinatus, & vel de Heræseos vel læsæ Majestatis Crimine, vel de Simonia, Usura, Perjurio coram Judice Commisso, furto notabili, homicidio voluntario, Incestu, Adulterio, Fornicatione, Dilapidatione bonorum Collegii, vel de Violatione Statutorum ejusdem, vel denique de alio quovis consimili crimine notabili, coram* prædicto Visitatore *legitime convictus fuerit, sine mora per eundem Vice-magistrum Officio Magistri privetur; neque ullam ei Appellationem aut ullum aliud juris remedium permittimus, sed cuncta, quæ in hac causa tentaverit, irrita esse volumus & decernimus* ipso facto.

This Statute is extant in *Elizabeth*, even in the Original under the Broad Seal, but that it does not give the Bishop of *Ely* any general Visitatorial Power over the College, appears plainly from the Statute itself, and the constant Usage of the College since. Nay, that even as to that Power which it gives the Bishop over the Master alone, that even in that it has been esteemed null and void from the first Date, and look'd on as crept in by Oversight of the Queen's Commissioners these Considerations may plainly evince.

I. That as the Bishop is Judge and Visitor of the Master alone by this Statute, he cannot be *Æquus Judex*, both Parties not being under his Jurisdiction: consequently tho' the Master be falsely calumniated, he can make him no Reparation either in the Expenses he may be put to thereby, or by punishing his Defamers: And 'tis not only unknown in ours or any other Nation, that in any Case whatsoever any Person ever sate as Judge in any Tryal, where both the Parties in Contest were not under his Jurisdiction; but it is contrary to the fixed Rules of natural Equity and common Justice, that the Judges can only punish a Person if guilty, but make him no Reparation if falsely and groundlesly accused.

Besides it's pretty odd, and unknown to the Laws of this Land, both now and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, that the Master should be *tried* before a Bishop of *Ely* for High-Treason, for House-Breaking, for Wilful Murder, *&c.* —— Was not the Court in *Westminster-Hall*, or some secular Judicature then,

then, as well as now the Judges for ſuch Crimes? —— 'Tis favourable however to the Maſter that he is only to be expelled inſtead of being hanged. This Statute, ſo abſurd, could not have paſs'd upon the Commiſſioners, but by Inadvertency and Surprize They had taken away the Statute *de Viſitatore*, and ſeeing no other with the like Title they overlook'd this.

II. But let it be in Force or otherwiſe, it makes the Biſhop Viſitor of the Maſter alone, not of any of the Fellows, and that Power is circumſcribed with very ſtrict Conditions. The Maſter if he diſpleaſes the College Officers in his Conduct, is once and twice to be admoniſh'd by the major Part of them with all *Lenity and Moderation*; if ſtill the Maſter does not alter, the Vice-maſter and major Part of Seniors are to lay the Matter before the Biſhop, who is to examine it carefully and decide it with Equity.

III. That this Statute of *Elizabeth* has had no more Force than thoſe of *Edward*, nor ever been conceiv'd to give the Biſhop the leaſt Power over the College in general, will beſt appear from Hiſtory and Experiment. It has now exiſted from 1559. and never yet been put in uſe by the Biſhops of *Ely* once; there has not wanted Occaſion in a Century and half. The Maſters of the beſt poſthumous Characters, had in their ſeveral Times great Squabbles with ſome of their Fellows. Dr. *Whitgift*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, had long Contentions with Mr. *Cartwright*, *Margaret* Profeſſor, and a great Party of the Houſe that *Cartwright* drew after him. *Whitgift* at laſt expelled him, not ſtrictly according to Statute; yet *Cartwright* and his Friends uever once applied to the Biſhop of *Ely*, but to *Cecil*, Chancellor of the Uuiverſity, where they found no Redreſs. This is at large related in the Hiſtory of Dr. *Stripe*.

Dr. *Beaumont*, Maſter in *Elizabeth*'s Time, has his Memory tranſmitted down with a great Character in the College Regiſter of Founders, Benefactors and Maſters, *ſimultates tamen cum ſuis exercuit plures, neque de recto tamen gradu dejectus eſt per ullos Adverſariorum Inſultus*, " yet had a great " many Quarrels with his Fellows, tho' he was never beat off from his good " Reſolutions by any of their Inſults." He was accuſed by his Adverſaries as *Rei Collegii augendæ parum catus*, " unskilful in managing and improv- " ing the College Revenues," a proper Article to exhibit againſt him upon this 40th Statute, and yet none carried, tho' ſo obvious and ſo ſhort a Way, to the Biſhop of *Ely*.

Dr. *Richardſon*, Maſter and *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in *James* the Firſt's Time, is ſent down likewiſe with a vaſt Character, as equal to all his Predeceſſors in what they ſingly excelled, to *Nevil* in adorning the Edifice, to *Still* in his Care of the College Goods, to *Whitgift* in the Encouragement of Learning, to *Beaumont* in maintaining the Statutes, to *Bill* in aſſerting Orthodoxy,

thodoxy, to *Christopherson* in improving the Revenues, to *Redman* in Courtesy and Affability, *Quis tamen omnibus unquam placuit? Cum octo Annos præfuisset, criminationibus coram Rege petitus est, quas ille facile diluit.* " But " who ever pleased all? In the eighth Year of his Mastership some of his Fel- " lows accused him before the King, but he easily refuted their Calumnies, " and returned in Safety to his College.

If this Stat. 40. had then been thought authentick, Why did not those Complainers go to the Bishop of *Ely*, who was so near to be appealed to?

IV. The Crown always nominates the Master of *Trinity*, but the Fellows and Scholars are chosen by the College, *Magistri nominandi & eligendi potestatem (ut literæ patentes de ejusdem Collegii Fundatione volunt) omnino penes nos & successores nostros esse volumus.* Is it credible then that the Crown should so carefully resume to itself the Power over Fellows and Scholars whom it does not elect, and abandon the Master alone, its own Elect and Nominee to an external Visitation?

V. It was declared by the late Queen *Anne*'s Counsel, as in the Case above stated, that the Crown was possessed of the general visitatorial Power. Now that general Power comprehends the whole Society, and therefore includes the Master himself? But how can the Master have two Visitors, the King as General, and the Bishop as Particular.

VI. A particular Visitor with Power over the Master, and none over the Master's Accusers, is a Monster no where else to be seen, a Power to do him Mischief, but none to do him Justice. If the Accusers can prepossess such a Visitor, the Master may be expelled; if they fail, and all their Accusations are found to be false, calumnious, malicious, yet they go off untouched, he has no Power over them: There is no such Thing as this in any other College in the World; it seems Nonsense in the very Terms, a Judge over one Side only; is against natural Right and Reason. And the late Bishop *Fleetwood* detested such a Power, which seemed to him unchristian and inhuman; Evil, without Mixture of Good.

VII. No Wonder therefore, that such a Statute as this has lain dormant and useless for an Age and an half, not once being exercised by any Bishop of *Ely*, for which Obsoleteness there was another good Reason.

The Words in the Statute are only these: *Rem omnem aperiant Visitatori Episcopo Eliensi*, and *coram prædicto visitatore convictus*; Let them lay the Matter before the Visitor, the Bishop of *Ely*, for the Time being. There was Sense and Life in this, while *Edward*'s last Statute accompanied it, which constituted him Visitor, *Visitator Episcopus Eliensis sit.* But that Statute being rejected and expunged by *Elizabeth*, this Statute immediately became senseless and lifeless, frustrate and null; for there's no Sentence here that enacts

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and constitutes the Bishop Visitor, he is only Obiter, and incidentally called so, and then the Master only subjected to him. But sure the Crown does not, or cannot convey Power by such slight Expression, over the College, where the very Title of the Chapter is relative to the Master only; and there is not one Word concerning the College in the whole Chapter, which had the Crown designed to have subjected to him, it would have declared the constituent Words, *Visitator esto*, *Visitatorem esse statuimus*, or the like Sense essential to such a Conveyance. All the College Statutes in the University have been consulted, and not one Instance found otherwise.

VIII. Another good Reason why no Bishop of *Ely* intermeddled upon this Statute, was this. All the Masters successively have had their Patents for the Mastership, *durante Vita Naturali*, during their natural Life. These Patents are under the Great Seal, as well as this 40th Statute of *Elizabeth*; and being all given by the Prince *Regnant*, are superior to, and extinguish this old one. Would any Bishop of *Ely* then undertake to judge Doctor *Whitgift*, Doctor *Beaumont*, Doctor *Richardson*, though engaged in College Quarrels, to expel them at Pleasure with a Breath, who held their Place for Life under the Great Seal of *England*? As the Broad Seals permitting the Master's Marriage, have superseded *Elizabeth*'s 39th Statute, which makes Marriage a Forfeiture of the Mastership: So the Broad Seals giving the Place, *durante Vita*, have vacated this 40th Statute, which subjects them to the Bishops of *Ely*. A notable Instance of which, is a Clause in *Philip* and *Mary*'s Statute, about the Royal Professors, but not extant now in *Elizabeth*'s, by which the University is governed. After the Rehearsal of several Faults, which incurred should vacate a Professor's Place, *Mary* adds; *Aut siquando apud nos aut Successores nostros, pro* Literis Patentibus, *quo locum suum* durante Vita *habeat, agere vel egisse comperiatur, loco suo omnino privetur*; " or if he is found solli-" citing, either us or our Successors, to obtain Letters Patents whereby to hold his " Place for Life, let him presently lose his Place." What can this Cause mean less, than that such Letters, with *durante Vita*, would have frustrated all the preceding Reasons for turning him out. And from hence it appears, why *Elizabeth*, when she added *durante Vita* to the Masters Patents, commands the College Officers, *ut admittant in perpetuum Magistrum Collegii Trinitatis*; that they should admit him *perpetual* Master of *Trinity College*, which *Edward*, who had made the Bishop Visitor, did not, and could not call him.

IX. But here it may be said, that Doctor *John More*, late Bishop of *Ely*, did actually visit upon this 40th Statute, and the present Master submitted to that Visitation. The Matter of Fact is this: A Party in the College, displeased at some Regulations endeavoured by the Master, began to talk of this 40th Statute, and to cabal about complaining to the Bishop of *Ely*. The Master hearing

hearing of this, went to Bishop *Patrick*, then at *Ely*, to acquaint him with their Design. The Bishop told him, he had never heard before, that as Bishop of *Ely*, he had any Thing to do in the Royal College of *Trinity*; called his Secretary to him, and bid him seek if there was any Precedent of it in the Bishop's Archives: Not one was found, not so much as a Copy there of *Trinity College* Statutes. Upon that the Master lent him one, and for that Bishop's Time the Matter was dropped. But in his Successor Doctor *More's* Time, the Party found great Encouragement to apply to the Bishop: A vast Number of Articles about Dilapidations, not one of Immorality, Bribery or Fraud, were exhibited against Master, and he summoned to answer them; but Proceedings were then stopped by an Inhibition from the Crown, which lasted about four Years. But the Master seeing that all Discipline and Studies would be lost in the College, if that Controversy was not one Way or other decided, applied to the then Ministry, to take his Trial under any Visitor the Queen would please to appoint; or if none would be so appointed, that he might have Leave, *Salvo Jure Regio*, to be voluntarily tried under the Bishop. Upon this the Inhibition was taken off. Hereupon the Bishop being then at *Ely*, was applied to by joint Messengers on both Sides to make a Step to the College, and there he might end the Matter in two Days. This was not thought so proper, and *Ely* House at *London* was pitched on, for Reasons assigned that never appeared there. Instead of two Days, the Tryal lasted at least six Weeks. The College paid for it a Thousand Pounds; but the Bishop dying before any Thing was concluded, nothing shall be said of it, save this Remark; that the Visitations intended even by the Statutes of *Edward* VI. were very different from this, where the College was only to be put to the Expence of four Pounds, and the Visitation to be in three Days ended? And such Visitations are, as they were intended, a Happiness and Ease to any Society.

X. They scarce seem serious, that offer to affirm that the Bishop being called *Visitator* in this 40th Statute, and manifestly restrained to the Master only; yet in Virtue of that Name alone becomes general Visitor of the College, and a Visitor unlimited and absolute, confined to no Rules or Conditions. A fine Notion indeed, but strikes great Dishonour on the Predecessors of *Ely*, who being authorized even by *Elizabeth's* Statutes, neglected to visit for above 150 Years. By this acute Notion Queen *Elizabeth* was deceived, and gave the Bishops twice as much Power, as she had apprehended she had taken away. But the Name *Visitor* has, *per se*, no certain Signification, is an indefinite Idea of no comprehensible Meaning, till it receives it from the Words adjunct to it. There's no Species in Visitors, they all are Individuals, and have their proper Powers described by each Founder, Time, Place, Persons,

ſons, Things, when and where, and whom and what to examine. A Viſitor nakedly put, by being every Thing, becomes nothing. Our Language knows no ſuch abſtracted Perſon; and no College in the World has ſuch a one in their Statutes. But let Viſitor ſignify whatever it may elſewhere, or even here with Regard to the Maſter, it can by no poſſible Conſtruction be extended over the College, who are in no wiſe the ſubject Matter of this Statute; nor is there any other, where the Biſhop is once mentioned in it. It will occur to every one, how forcible the Argument uſed by the Queen's Council is, that *Edward's* Statutes, by being without the broad Seal now, which once was affixed to them, muſt from thence be preſumed to have been cancelled: For conſidering with what Zeal Queen *Mary* (who compiled a Body of Statutes for *Trinity College)* annulled every where the Regulations made by *Edward* VI. it is not improbable ſhe might vacate them; or if not, as the Broad Seal was never in any one's Memory known to be affixed to that, nor can it well be conceived how it could be loſt from them, they having ever ſince Queen *Elizabeth's* Time lain untouched. Nor indeed conſidering Queen *Elizabeth's* Preamble to her Statutes, and the Uſage ſince, can it poſſibly be ſuppoſed they were not cancelled by her.

The Reſult of all is, that ſince *Elizabeth* no Biſhop of *Ely* medled in *Trinity* College before the preſent Maſter's voluntary Trial under Biſhop *More*. Fellows and Scholars have the King only for their Viſitor; the Maſter, if this 40th Statute be in force, is to have both King and Biſhop too: That being abſurd and impoſſible, it was put as a Queſtion to the Queen's Learned Council, whether the Crown could not take from the Biſhop that imagined Power over the Maſter by Letters Patent under the great Seal: And the Anſwer was, that by Letters under the Great Seal, the Queen might anul this 40th Statute, the Cauſe of the Diſturbance, and make the Crown ſole Viſitor of the Maſter as well as the College, if the College accepted them. Right; and that the College now deſires and petitions for. But in reverſe, if the King ſhould be induced to give the Right of the Crown by Letters Patents to the Biſhop, the College, to ſay the leaſt, would have the extreameſt Reluctancy to accept ſuch Letters, they being thereby abjoin'd from the more immediate Care of the Crown, which from the Date of *Elizabeth's* Statutes to this Day, has been always thought to have the Viſitatorial Power over them, and has accordingly exerciſed it.

And what Need, what Utility, what Politick to abandon the ancient Right of the Crown? The Biſhop has three principal Colleges already under his full Viſitatorial Power; More than any other Biſhop or Archbiſhop in the Kingdom; the Crown has but reſerved this one in *Cambridge*, and another in *Oxford*, which probably was the Reaſon Queen *Elizabeth* reaſſumed that

Power to the Crown over *Trinity* College, that in each University the largest College might be under the Influence, and more particularly a Reception for the Royal Family, when those Seats of Learning should be honoured with the Royal Presence.

The College have before declared under their Common Seal in their Petition to his Majesty, as they now do, that they do not desire to avoid any Inquiry into the State of their Society, or the Conduct of any Members thereof, being earnestly desirous that the same may be made by any legal Authority; which legal Authority, or general Visitatorial Power over them, for the Reasons above-mentioned, they apprehend to be vested in the Kings of this Realm, as Successors to the Royal Founder of their Society.

If this Point be determined, as the Society hope it will, by the King's most honourable Privy Council, the Master and Fellows of the said Society, in Vindication of their own Honour, and in Justice to themselves, humbly propose forthwith to beseech his Majesty to condescend to nominate Commissioners, to visit and inquire into the State of the said Society; or if it it be not proper to be determined by the Honourable Privy Council, they hope, as the Right of the Crown is in question, *an Issue at Law*, or such other Method as in their Wisdom shall seem most proper, will be by them directed; so that the Question now depending, whether the Crown or the Bishop of *Ely* be general Visitor, may receive a full and a proper Determination.

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